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THE MICHIGAN ALUMNUS

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE IN THE INTERESTS
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AND
HER ALUMNI. PUBLISHED BY THE
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION AT ANN ARBOR,
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VOLUME VI

1899-1900

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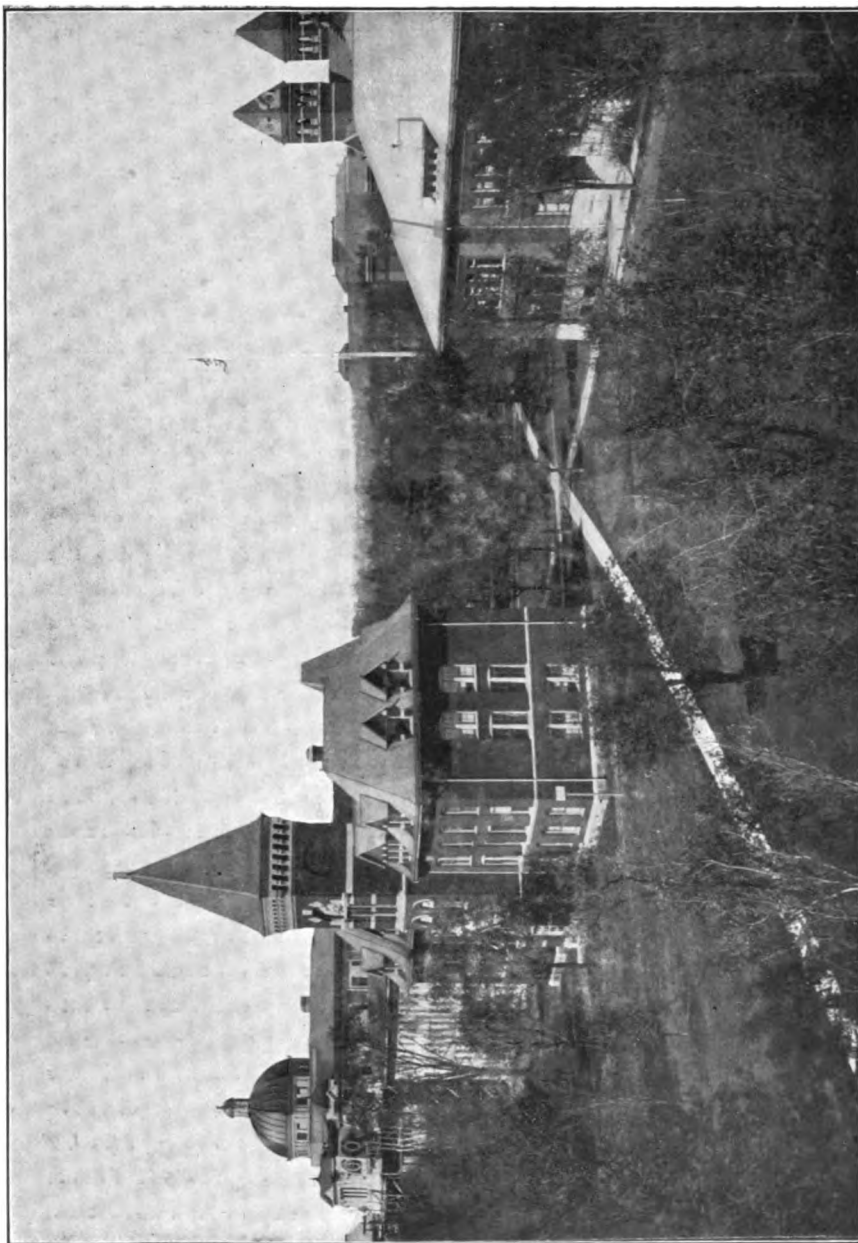
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TAKEN FROM THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE CAMPUS.

THE MICHIGAN ALUMNUS

Vol. VI.—OCTOBER, 1899.—No. 47.

THE CHANGES OF A DECADE.

Glancing at some old Campus views a short time ago we were struck with the quaint appearance of the University grounds from fifteen to thirty years since. We felt a thrill of pride and satisfaction as we looked away from these and beheld the form into which the University had solidified. Solidified, you ask? Yes. And we dare say that nine out of ten of the men upon the campus unconsciously have the same idea. The looks of the place have changed in the past, of course, but now we take it for granted they are fixed for all time.

We who are still here are delighted with the prospects of a visit from a relative or friend who trod the halls of Michigan before we were born or while we were small children, for will he not go about with us all the time murmuring "change" and "improvement." If he didn't we should feel that we had a right to deem him lacking either in understanding or in courtesy. We should bid him adieu with the feeling that he had not come up to what we had a right to expect of him, and that our sense of disappointment in him was just. If we could see him depart and know that we had given no sign to him that we felt he had ill-treated us, we should firmly believe that we had done one of those things in secret which should sometime have its open reward.

And why not? We had shown him faithfully all the things which were offered to us today, and we had expected him to congratulate us on our good fortune, and to humble himself before us, as one born in a past age which denied to him the high culture afforded us. We had piped to him our tune of progress and he had refused to dance. Our indignation was righteous.

Yet to most of us, it seems, there rarely comes the feeling that the University will change at all after we depart. We stay here our four years and plan all the time to come back often and enjoy "the old familiar scenes." Most of us cherish this dream for a few years, and then come to its realization. Realization? Nay, verily! It can never be realized. The Campus waits for no man. He dwells upon it his four years, and when

he departs, the life he knew goes with him. Not alone do the students and faculties "spin forever down the ringing grooves of change," but new buildings rise, old ones are rebuilt in such a manner that their own architects—if some of them ever had architects—would not know them, places which time-honored custom has consecrated to one purpose are ruthlessly given over to the devotees of strange gods. No man can understand all this until he has had the experience, and to most students upon the campus it seems that it will never be.

This was our instinctive thought when we began a few days ago to cast our eyes about to see what changes the last ten or a dozen years alone had wrought upon the campus. Surely, we felt, there could not be many in this short lapse of time. And then, as one after another product of these years filed past us in mute procession, we began to wonder if, after all, there really was any University here in 1887. Where did they house all the classes attended by those hundreds of students who, tradition says, were here at that time? What trackless wastes did the students traverse when they wandered about those unsettled stretches of campus in search of some visible habitation of learning? Of course, we exaggerate in all this, but such were the number of changes which we noted, that for the moment it seemed as if the present campus must of a verity be entirely the product of these latter days.

In '87 when the freshman arrived and came up State street from the railway station, at the north-west corner of the campus he peered through two tall posts into the unkept mass of trees and bushes and grass which half hid, half set off the scattered buildings. There was no walk running around the square, but on the north side the famous fence still clung feebly together for a few short lengths. One or two lines of black cement walks had been laid down on the campus itself, but anything like the present net-work was unthought of. Here and there within the classic fields of learning there grazed a meditative cow, as stolidly indifferent to the outside world and its hurry and bustle as any German professor. For long these quadrupeds served as the only lawn mowers. In 1890 the walk which surrounds the University property was put down, and year after year the returning students have found extensions to the system of walks which now cover the ground almost as thoroughly as do the cobwebs one sees in the early morning. Yet year by year the insatiable crowds call for more short cuts, and there is apparently nothing for the superintendent of grounds to do but to go over the campus at the beginning of the summer vacation measuring the number of yards which must be covered by cement before fall comes again. While the "Keep off the Grass" rule

has never been established here, some effort has been made to stop this clipping of corners by the erection of railings of iron pipe across stretches which seem to invite the hurrying pedestrians to save a little time by treading on the lawn. These have no doubt been of some service in that direction, though they can never prove much of a barrier to an American in a hurry. We know, however, of at least one elderly member of the University force who has used them in dismounting from his bicycle, the handle-bar of his wheel being set at exactly the correct height for running under the rail of the fence. For his purpose they have proved themselves an absolute success.

And the space not covered by the walks and buildings has received more and more attention annually. For a year or two from '95 to '97, with tunnels for the new heating plant, it seemed as though order could never be brought to the grounds again. But under the direction of the superintendent, grading, sowing and sodding went on till now the campus is as level and as well kept as a park. A force of men is constantly employed at keeping it in order. Several flower beds have been made in prominent spots, and the bright colors of the geraniums, salvias and other blossoms in contrast with the green of the grass and the various colors of the buildings are a constant pleasure to the eye during the warmer months of the year. Then just to the east of the library, in a triangle whose sides measure some two hundred feet each, lies the botanical garden, also a product of very recent years. Here one may see many varieties of plants strange to these latitudes. Besides all this vines have been set out which with each year's growth cover more and more of the outer walls of the buildings.

There are other changes, in connection with athletics, which are fully as apparent to the student body. Baseball, tennis and football were all played before '87, though the enthusiasm for each has increased since then. This increase is doubtless owing in part to the better facilities afforded for the carrying on of the sports. Up to 1890 there was no ground aside from the campus itself where the men might engage in these games, except at the tolerance of some neighboring property owner. Tennis courts were on the south-west corner of the campus, and baseball and football found their lodgment on the northeast corner. Over here some of the fiercest contests were fought out between Michigan and her rivals, and many students still in college can remember when the 'Varsity teams took their practice there, and when all the class games were played there. But in 1890, the Regents purchased the field out on State street for an athletic ground, and since that date the drift of athletic contests of all sorts has

been steadily in that direction. All Ann Arbor games with other schools since that date have taken place there, and while practice was continued on the campus for a long time, the only vestige of it now to be seen there is that taken by some of the class football elevens. The batting of balls has been prohibited for several years, owing to the danger to window lights. The tennis courts have been hustled about from pillar to post with very little ceremony. Two or three years ago it became necessary to run a walk through the southwestern part of the campus, and for this the tennis courts had to get out of the way. They were then established between the medical building and the gymnasium on the space formerly used for baseball. Here they were fenced in with strong wire netting, behind which the enthusiasts disported themselves like the tame deer in a city park enclosure. But it now seems probable that this spot will have to be given up to the new science hall which will soon be built. The faculty tennis club has two courts on the southeast corner of the campus.

But the great addition to the facilities for physical culture offered the students lies in the magnificent gymnasiums. The great pile which they together form is without doubt the most noticeable improvement made upon the campus in the years we are considering. The Waterman Gym, the original building, was completed in 1893, and aside from the \$20,000 given by Mr. Joshua Waterman, of Detroit, was the result of many long years of striving toward the desired goal. As far back as '69 it seemed probable that within a year or two a building would be provided, for \$5,000 was appropriated for the purpose and a committee appointed to select a plan. Then for over two decades the prize managed to keep just beyond reach, even with the hardest work on the part of students and faculty toward grasping it. Only one who was here in Ann Arbor at the time can have even a faint conception of the weary miles danced at balls whose proceeds were to go toward the Gym, of the cubic feet of song and speech with which University Hall has been inflated time and again, of the ink flowing like water in the student publications, of the footballs kicked and the baseballs batted, of the carloads of cork burned for minstrelsy, of the coffee mills worn out in winding up the wax figures at Mrs. Jarley's entertainments, and of the gallons of ice cream and tons upon tons of fleecy cake swallowed in those strenuous years—all to the final end of bodily development. And then even after the building had been erected, it stood silent and deserted for months, while prophecy declared that it

would be known in history only as "the place where the Juniors hopped," and the *Oracle* irreverently chided it in these words:

"The Gym is a gym—but not a jim-dandy,
Though at some future time it yet may come handy;
Not for you nor for me nor for '6 nor for '7—
But somewhere about two thousand and 'leven."

But on the opening of college in the fall of '94 the voice of the scoffer was silenced, for the building was fully equipped with competent instructors and sufficient apparatus, and was open for the use of all the students. At once there began a repetition of the former campaign, to the end that there might be a gymnasium exclusively for the use of the women. The men neither liked to give up their building for half of each day, nor were the women content with that much use of it. This struggle, however, was short and mild compared with the one which had been necessary for the Waterman Gym. Once more benefactors came to the fore with large subscriptions, the greatest single sum being that given by ex-Regent Barbour, and for a year or two the Barbour Gym has been at the service of the women students.

If there is a change of any sort which rivals the gymnasium in prominence upon the campus, it is the rebuilt law building. The growth of this department has been strong and constant, and as early as '92 an addition was completed which it was thought would be sufficient to furnish room for the classes and the library for many years. But inside of five years the department had begun to overflow these limits and more room had to be provided. The building had never been a thing upon which an artistic eye delighted to dwell, but in remodeling it beauty was one of the things looked to. The new structure is at present clearly the handsomest upon the campus, and its position fortunately makes it the first one of all to be seen by the majority of arriving students. Its outlines, the white stone and yellow pressed brick, and the plate-glass windows give it an air of richness far from common among the architectural wonders of the campus.

The physical laboratory, built in '87, and Tappan hall, in '94, are the only buildings for class and laboratory purposes built entirely during these years, with the exception of the inconspicuous anatomical laboratory. Tappan hall is much the finer in finish of the two, as it is made of pressed brick, but the architecture of both is somewhat similar.

Wings and additions of various sorts have been made to many of the buildings since '87. The chemical laboratory seems constitutionally to be in a state of continual change. The engineering laboratory had one addition in 1888 and another in 1892. The engineering building has had a va-

ried past. It has served as a professor's house, as a home for the Dental department, and since '91-92 most of the engineering classes have recited there. The design of the building was furnished by as good a carpenter and joiner as there was in the county, and its characteristic style of architecture is that of the ordinary dry-goods box. The changes made in '92, however, have done much to improve its appearance. At about the same time the president's house was much enlarged and many improvements were made upon it. Last year, the book room space in the general library was doubled by an addition at the rear.

We have spoken before of the upheaval of the campus as a result of the installation of the new steam heating plant. This little building of white stone, with the towering chimney behind it, is one of the handsomest of all the University has to boast of. The tunnel is one of the sights shown to visitors. It runs from the power-house to all the other buildings on the grounds. It is large enough to carry the necessary pipes for the steam and wires for electricity, and to allow a man to walk upright in it its whole length. It was a year or two after the heating apparatus was put in before the electric lighting system could be provided.

While the hospitals and the training school for nurses are not situated upon the campus itself, we could hardly pass them by without mention. They stand on a bluff overlooking the Huron, and are entirely a product of the period since 1891.

With all these alterations in the familiar scenes, perhaps an old student returning would notice before almost any of them the novel appearance of University Hall, both inside and out. Certainly, should he come back and stay for a year's work, none would impress him more. The mighty dome which we used to point out and look at fondly on our walks about the neighboring country has gone, and its place can never be taken in our hearts by its diminutive and bubble-like successor. The latter is an improvement upon the moolley look of the building when for a time it was left altogether flat, but never can it inspire the real respect and fondness that the old one did. It will be many years before the photographs of the structure in its new shape will be in as great demand as were those which showed it as it used to be,—if they ever are. The old ones are still the most popular, though it is almost three years since the wood of our former pride was shoved into the furnaces at the boiler house.

With all this we must admit that the change has not been without its advantages. The old dome was romantic and lovable, but in the practical duties of life it was a failure. While it sat aloft, and proudly drew the attention of the traveller to its dignified figure, it shamefully neglected the

work it was appointed to do. To watch it in the midst of the tempest was thrilling and inspiring to the nobler sentiments; to sit beneath it at such a time was damaging both to body and raiment, and in some cases, we fear, to the moral character as well. It came to be a question of whether the dome or the property beneath it should go, and to this there could be but one answer.

This property below includes much that would be strange to the students of six or seven years since. Most valuable of all is the Columbian Organ. This great instrument, after serving its purpose at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, was secured for the University by energetic canvassing for subscriptions among the music lovers of the alumni and towns people. It was largely through the damage that was coming to the organ that it became necessary to replace the old dome with the present one. The new ceiling under the steel roof makes a much more attractive room of the auditorium. But most apparent of all these things are the opera chairs which have taken the places of the old straight-backed benches which for so many years made attendants upon entertainments there remember that in the midst of life we are in death. In these days it is possible for patrons of the lecture association and of the choral union to enjoy the addresses and concerts without receiving at the same time some of the old Puritanic thrills induced by the stocks and pillory. The walls of the hall have been ornamented as well, by two large paintings symbolizing the arts of peace and of war. They are the work of Gari Melchers.

One record we must not fail to make in speaking of the main building is that of the passing of the little room at the end of the north wing, originally built for the accommodation of the Randolph Rogers statue of Nydia. For years after the blind girl had taken up her quarters in the art gallery over the library reading room the purpose of this small addition mystified the passers-by. But not till last spring was it finally cut away.

Of the changes in the arrangement of rooms in the main building we can scarcely speak. The old literary society halls have been given over to recitation purposes, and Alpha Nu and Adelphi now have their homes on the fourth floor in University Hall. Chapel exercises are no longer held, and the chapel has become only "Room C." It serves largely as a place where elections, class meetings and other affairs demanding considerable space may be held. The room directly across the hall to the south is occupied by the registrar and the two deans, while the literary faculty meets there when it assembles. The space formerly filled by the desks of dean and registrar now constitute a commodious waiting room outside

the President's private office. Last, but far from least in importance to the University, quarters have been provided off the main hall for the General Secretary of the Alumni Association.

Though we may have overlooked some things which have made their appearance within the period we have been considering, there are but two more which we have to mention. One is the tall steel and wood flag-staff which stands at the exact center of the campus. It is one hundred and fifty-three feet in height and night and day it gives the stars and stripes to the breeze. Itself a product of the patriotism brought to the surface by the Spanish war, at its feet stands a relic of the struggle itself. This is an old Spanish mortar, one of the four captured guns which were given to the state of Michigan. It was secured for the campus by the class of '99, and the pedestal which is to support it will bear the names of the University men who fell in the war.

The chronicler who a year from now should lay out a task similar to the one which the present writer has attempted will no doubt find several other things to record. It may be, as we have suggested, that we have neglected to mention more than one matter of importance. But whether that be so or not, enough has been said to show that the University's facilities have constantly increased during these dozen years and out of this time comes the voice prophesying of greater things that are to come. The world moves and so does Michigan.

PROFESSOR GEORGE ALLISON HENCH.

The University has again met with a most serious loss. Only a little over a year ago Professor Walter, head of the Department of Romance Languages, lost his life with the sinking of the *Bourgoyne*, and now the German Department has suffered too, for on the sixteenth of last August Professor Hench died after an operation at the Boston City Hospital.

The circumstances of his death are peculiarly sad. At the close of the Summer School he set out for a bicycle tour in the White Mountains and both he and his friends were hoping that the needed rest would be of great benefit to him. For nearly two years he had contended with a threatened invalidism, showing unusual courage and patience, and through it all not only retaining every duty of one of the most difficult professorships in the University, but also acting as head of the Department of Romance Languages; and then, refusing to spare himself in any detail of the work connected with his position, he remained for the recent session of the Summer School; so that his vacation, when it came, was fully earned.



TAKEN FROM THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF PROFESSOR HENCH.

But in less than a week after leaving Ann Arbor he fell from his wheel and sustained injuries that proved fatal.

Professor Hench was born on the fourth of October, 1866, at Centre, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1881 he matriculated in the classical course at Dickinson College, but the following year changed to Lafayette, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B., in June, 1885. The next October he entered Johns Hopkins University and studied there for four years, except that in the summer of 1887 he attended courses at Berlin and in 1888 going to Vienna he worked on Old High German manuscripts in the Imperial Library. In 1888-89 he held the Fellowship in German at Johns Hopkins and at the close of the year was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His thesis, *The Monsee Fragments*, was a notable contribution and won for him immediate recognition among scholars. By one of the reviewers, after a most careful criticism, it was characterized as "the best work in Old High German that has hitherto been accomplished in this country."

Since the fall of 1890, Professor Hench has been connected with the University of Michigan, coming as instructor, but meeting with rapid advancement, until in 1896, when Professor Calvin Thomas was called to Columbia, he was appointed Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures and succeeded to Professor Thomas' place as head of the German Department. In the summer of 1889 and again in 1897 he went abroad for purposes of study. He was a member of the American Philological Association and also of the Modern Language Association; in the latter serving for a year on the Executive Committee. He served also on the Committee of Ten that was appointed to make a report upon modern language instruction in the secondary schools, and in this important task he was undoubtedly the moving spirit. The report is already printed and will appear soon.

The publications by Professor Hench include the following:

The Monsee Fragments. Newly collated Text with Notes and a Grammatical Treatise. Strassburg, Trübner, 1890.

Der althochdeutsche Isidor. Facsimile-ausgabe. Strassburg, Trübner, 1893.

Goethe's Tasso von Kuno Fischer. A review. *Modern Language Notes*, VI, 116.

Brückstücke der altsächsischen Bibeldichtung aus der Bibliotheca Palatina von Zangemeister u. Braune. A review. *Modern Language Notes*, IX, 244.

Gothisch av p. Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache. XXI, 562.

The Voiced Spirants in Gothic. Journal of Germanic Philology. Vol. I, No. 1.

Except for one or two points, this record of study, of academic preferment and of publication does not appear especially noteworthy. The different steps in it are commonplace in these days and even the success that it represents has belonged to many others, but to everybody it is striking for this, that few have done so much in so short a time, and to those who knew the man himself for this also, that few have worked so faithfully and so modestly. Professor Hench was less than thirty-three, when he died, and barely twenty-four when he first came to Ann Arbor, and he worked with a spirit that not only made others more devoted and more scholarly in their special lines, but also attached them to him with the warmest regard. In spite of his years no one ever questioned his fitness for his position, whether on the score of scholarship or on the score of personal equipment; his colleagues on the Faculty are all agreed that his place in their lives cannot be filled; and both in this country and abroad students and teachers alike are mourning for him deeply. Surely the University has lost one of its ablest scholars and one of its most useful men.

Professor Hench was indeed a genuine scholar. He was patient, thorough, single-minded. His work was an interest with him, not a sentiment or conceit. He seemed even to fear popularity. Certainly he neither sought it for himself nor shared in rendering it to others, and anything in the way of false motives for study among his pupils or among his colleagues he opposed vigorously, his sensitiveness on this point being remarkably keen. More than one, I am sure, has been embarrassed by his scholar's idealism, for it was not impractical, as his achievements show. His promise, too, was great and that nothing at all available for publication remains is causing much regret, particularly in view of certain recent researches upon the relation of the Gothic alphabet to the runes. Professor Hench had already developed his ideas upon this subject and their early publication was looked for.

With his scholarship Professor Hench possessed also a broad humanity. He showed this through his well-informed interest in the political life of the country; in questions of education, particularly the development of a Graduate School and the relation of the University to the lower schools; and in the more personal, or perhaps I should say, the more commonplace affairs of human life. His idealism permeated all of these inter-

ests. Compromises were hard for him and whenever principles were involved he felt that the personal considerations which so often invite compromise should not be taken into account. Mere tradition, too, had no weight with him, so that without being radical or revolutionary he was one of the most progressive spirits in the University and for one whose service had been so short his influence was large. His rooms at the corner of South Ingalls and Monroe streets were a center for discussions of all kinds and I venture to say that no one was ever more truly devoted to honest debate or more opposed to intrigue than he. In matters of education he had or was rapidly developing a definite policy and quite aside from what this was his interest and industry in it are suggestive of a duty that teachers too often neglect.

Of Professor Hench's relation to the more commonplace, the everyday affairs of human life, it is not so easy to speak. Mere display and ceremony bored him exceedingly, but in genuine social intercourse he was always heartily responsive. He had many devoted friends, not a few of them among the children of Ann Arbor, and he was often sought in time of trouble. In several cases he is known to have lent money to friends and needy students, but he kept no record of these loans. He was generous, sympathetic, unassuming, and these traits when added to his scholarship and achievement made him a rare man.

Death has taken him away and, as always when death comes, those who remain are left to feel and realize their loss, but at least this can be said: A loss realized is always something gained. Death does not destroy; it only fulfills, making what it touches spiritual. *Alfred H. Lloyd.*

MANAGEMENT OF ATHLETICS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

A year ago a step forward in the management of University athletics, was taken, in the appointment of a "Graduate Manager." It was a half-way step, and a halting, tentative one; but still it was in the direction of progress, and the experiment has been abundantly and surprisingly successful.

For two or three years prior to the taking of this step the athletic interests of the University were not in such condition as to afford unalloyed gratification to those interested. With splendid football material we were defeated in the final and most important games of those years. The baseball teams were not so successful as they should have been. The money of the Association was dissipated and debts accumulated. Worst of all the amateurism and eligibility under the rules, of some of our players was

not beyond suspicion. The contrast in all these respects during the last year has been refreshingly great. With a football team composed very largely of new men, the University went through the season without a defeat. In baseball we won the elusive honor of the "western championship," whatever that may mean, while on the track and field our team did well under the existing circumstances. Furthermore, though the year was begun with a considerable debt, the legacy of the old and bad system, yet by economizing at the right places and by means of carefully made contracts with other teams, with railway companies, hotels, etc., that debt was paid, the manager's salary was paid, more money was spent on coaching and other legitimate expenses than ever before, and the season's end found a small balance in the treasury. Best of all, that eccentric "wobbling" policy, or lack of policy, almost sure to characterize the shifting student management, was conspicuous by its absence; there was an absence of strategic blunders and silly moves which we had become accustomed to, and there was no breath of suspicion as to the pure amateur standing of any of our players. Of course it would not be fair to attribute all of these gratifying results to the new system of management or to the graduate director. Much was due to the loyalty and hard work of the members of the 'Varsity and "scrub" teams, much to generous student and faculty support and to the Regents, and much to the earnestness and great ability of the skillful director of the gymnasium. And this seems a fitting place to pay tribute to the hard and unrewarded, almost unappreciated work of the faculty members of the Board of Control. It is not too much to say that the organization and subsequent activities of that Board have been one of the most potent factors in the general improvement and purification of athletics throughout the West. In the standards which these men have raised at home, and in the initiative and counsels they have given at intercollegiate conferences abroad, they have kept athletic Michigan well to the front. For the hard and successful work they, or some of them, have done for the purity and success of University athletics, work done during the time which they should have had for their own leisure or recreation, every Michigan man should be grateful.

If the new scheme of management has been remarkably successful in its first year, with the officials hampered by old debts and old contracts, and by already made schedules, how much more may we not reasonably hope for when the results of a policy formulated for the future as well as for the present have been realized, and when plans are made unrestricted by past mistakes and when the director has had the benefit of the last year's experience. We cannot hope to win always; intercollegiate contests

would lose interest and vitality with a monotony of victories for one University. But without a doubt, if we but consistently pursue the policy we have inaugurated, that of intrusting all important matters in our athletic scheme to the care of a trained expert, as all our rivals are doing, great advances will be made in the development of interest among the alumni (thus securing their moral and financial support), in economy in expenditures and increase in income, and in the development of schemes of coaching and a wise and dignified policy. It is taken for granted, of course, that the Board of Control shall continue to have general supervision over the entire system.

But are we, under present conditions, in a fair way to develop or even to continue our present system, and so to realize the benefits above indicated? It is due to the fact that we are not—that we are likely to break down and go to drifting again, just when we most need a firm and skillful hand at the helm—that this article is written. It stands to reason that no one with the energy, ability and character which are absolutely essential to the man who shall manage and be responsible for our athletic interests, will consent to long continue in an office the tenure of which is dependent upon the whim or caprice of the constantly changing Athletic Association. As matters now stand, the loss of a few games, sustained in spite of the best efforts and wisest policy of the most capable manager, or even an act counter to the mistaken or vicious desire of a controlling clique in the student body, might subject the manager to dismissal with a consequent upset of the entire athletic policy. A proper ambition and even a modicum of care for the future, on the part of our managers, must inevitably result in continual changes under the present system. And if we are to have frequent changes in that office, even if a suitable successor can be promptly found upon each resignation, we may as well return at once to the old, weak and vicious scheme of student management with its decline in the prestige of our athletic teams, its draining of the athletic treasury and the scandals as to the standing of players.

It is submitted that the time is ripe for another step forward. That step is the appointment by the Regents of a Director of Athletics with a reasonable certainty of permanent tenure of office during "good behavior." This step has already been taken by at least two of our strongest western rivals, and the advisability of it is so obvious that it is but a question of a short time when others will fall in line. It may be objected that the system here advocated has not been found necessary in the East. But the conditions there are entirely different. The athletic systems in eastern universities are old, and have been carefully developed during a long ser-

ies of years, and there are fewer questions and difficulties to be overcome. Then too, in each of the leading eastern institutions there is a group of alumni with sufficient leisure and wealth to enable them practically to supervise the athletics of their respective universities, thus obtaining many of the advantages of the system advocated for us. But even under such conditions, something more is needed, as witness the dissatisfaction at Yale with their scheme.

It has also been objected that the proposed plan would remove athletics too far from the control of the students and result in a loss of student enthusiasm and support. There might easily be danger of this under certain conditions, but while putting athletic control in the hands of a director, there would still be enough left for the students to do, to absorb any proper amount of their energies and to arouse all possible enthusiasm.

There is a more general, a more fundamental reason than any above given for our adoption of the proposed plan, and it is found in the important influence which athletics exert upon student habits and character. The important part which athletics play in the student life of every prominent institution of learning in the land must be admitted. Athletics doubtless have their abuses, but it is now quite generally conceded even by the most conservative that on the whole their influence is healthful and beneficial. Be that as it may, athletics are here, and so far as can now be told, they are here to stay. "It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us." The presence of this condition being recognized the vital necessity of intelligent and firm control of athletics follows as a corollary, and that control must come through and from the university faculty. That this fact is appreciated throughout the country is seen in the establishment of "Boards of Control" similar to our own. But essential and beneficial as the work of such faculty committees is, it is submitted that in the nature of things, these boards do not and can not accomplish all that is desirable. In the first place these boards cannot give the continuous attention to matters athletic which their importance and the infinite number and variety of the details of their management demand. Their work of course must all be done at meetings held at more or less frequent intervals or through the work of their individual members—work done at a self-sacrifice already alluded to. This means that their functions must be largely advisory and prohibitory. At once, then, is created the tendency to a feeling on the part of the students that the faculty board is determined to thwart student plans, and this in spite of all possible tact and tolerance on the part of the board. The feeling of hostility which almost inevitably results, deprives the board of much of its power for good.

If these deductions are correctly drawn it would seem that the solution of the problem lies in the appointment by the Regents of a man trained in the work, and with unquestioned character and ability, who shall have the active management of the important features of our athletic life, and who shall be directly responsible to the Regents and to the Board of Control for the proper performance of his important functions. Such an appointment would enable us to secure and retain a man of such capacity as would insure a wise, far-seeing general policy, and uniform success in our inter-collegiate contests, while at the same time the faculty, without having to do the drudgery incident to the active management of the athletic system, could yet, through its representative exercise that intelligent, wise control of the university's athletics so essential to the welfare of the student body. There is no question but that a large majority of the alumni who have given the matter any thought, most earnestly hope that the Regents will find it possible to adopt the proposed plan.

Henry M. Bates, '90.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND FOR THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

For a long time it has been apparent to the board of directors of the Alumni Association that considerable energy was being wasted in the carrying on of the affairs of the Association. In order to secure the greatest economy of time and effort, some new plan, it was clear, had to be devised. The old plan was to ask each alumnus for one dollar each year, this sum being in payment of his dues to the Alumni Association and of one year's subscription to the ALUMNUS. This plan worked well as far as it went, but it fell far short of the goal the board desired to reach. A sufficiently large number of dollars was collected each year to pay for getting out the ALUMNUS and to cover the other running expenses of the Association, but it took a great part of the year to do it, and no sooner was it done than it had to be begun again. All the time that the General Secretary was busy at this work, he was perforce compelled to neglect other duties which both he and the board were anxious to see performed. The board and the secretary felt it to be a lamentable condition of affairs that he should be compelled to spend a large part of his time in the collection of funds to pay his salary and the other running expenses of his office, while the real work for which the Association is organized, for which the board is elected, and the secretary employed stood waiting to be done.

With this feeling in their minds the members of the board began to search for some scheme which would relieve them of the continual effort

towards the mere collection of money. Money would always be necessary but if it could be secured by some system requiring less effort to keep the wheels in motion, it could be put to more advantageous use in the future than has ever been possible in the past. Many schemes were considered, but the most practical one of all those proposed was that of endowment memberships. It was decided to sell these memberships to alumni at thirty-five dollars apiece, the amount to be payable in seven annual installments of five dollars each, or in five of seven each. A membership agreement similar to the one you will find attached opposite was prepared, and, after having been endorsed by the General Association, was placed before a certain number of our alumni. Some six hundred of them have signed the agreement. The fund at present thus amounts to about \$21,000.

It will be noticed that the privilege of using for current expenses one dollar out of every five paid in, was reserved by the Alumni Association. This was for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the society while the first two thousand of these memberships were being collected. The remaining four dollars out of every five must be placed in the endowment fund. It will be observed that this is strictly provided for in the agreement. The money so far collected has been turned over by the treasurer of the Alumni Association to the treasurer of the University. It has been invested by the latter officer and is at present drawing five per cent interest.

Almost all of the amount already secured has been personally solicited, and it does not need to be said that this is slow work. Yet the fact that six hundred of the alumni have felt sufficient confidence in the plan to sign the agreement it demands, is strong evidence that it will be successful in time. But that this period shall be as short as possible, is, in the opinion of the board, of the utmost importance. The board knows that, once it can have a certain income upon which it can depend, there is a vast amount of work which can and will be done for the Association and the University. It is therefore strongly hoped that many of the alumni will feel that they can purchase one of the endowment memberships without the necessity of a personal call from the General Secretary. We trust that a liberal number of the blank agreements sent out with this issue of the *ALUMNUS* will be filled out by alumni and sent to the office of the Association in Ann Arbor.

There is no reason in the world why the plan should not succeed and be all that its most sanguine supporters hope for it. Six hundred of your fellow-graduates have looked it over and have felt that they approve

If you are not already a subscriber to the endowment fund of the Alumni Association please sign this agreement, detach it and send it to the General Secretary at Ann Arbor.

The reasons for raising this fund as well as its possibilities may be found in an article in this number of the MICHIGAN ALUMNUS.

ENDOWMENT MEMBERSHIP AGREEMENT.



1899.

In order to place the Alumni Association of the University of Michigan on a firmer and more permanent financial basis, I hereby agree to pay, commencing....., 1899, the sum of \$5 per year for seven years. I subscribe this money with the understanding that \$1 of each \$5 subscribed and paid may be used by the Alumni Association for current expenses, but I further stipulate that the remaining \$4 of each \$5 subscribed and paid shall become a part of an endowment fund, the interest of which shall be used in carrying on the work of the Alumni Association. In consideration of the payment of the above mentioned amount, I further understand that I shall receive from the time of the first payment, the official magazine of the Alumni Association now known as the *Michigan Alumnus*.

Department

Signed

Class

of it—approve of it with the real earnestness which is not hesitative when it comes to endorsing one's judgment with one's money. The plan is a good one; and we want your name now, as every one we can add to our list at this early date increases the general confidence in the system. The list of endowment subscribers will be published in the *ALUMNUS* sometime between now and January, and the fact that you have subscribed for one of the memberships may influence some of your college friends to do the same. If you have already subscribed one dollar for the *ALUMNUS*, you may fill out one of the blanks and send us four dollars more, or agree to send the other four dollars at some date in the near future when it will be convenient.

The conclusion of the whole matter is this: The Alumni Association in its present form has existed long enough to show that it is of value to the University. The interest which her alumni feel in Michigan today exceeds that of any time in the past. This interest is bearing fruit in a general broadening of the University's influence. The University of Michigan is in the thought and the conversation of her former students and of the general public more than it was a few years ago. The awakening is increasing the number of students, and is drawing gifts which build up our financial resources and better the facilities of our libraries, museums and laboratories. There can be no doubt of this fact. While it would be incorrect to attribute it entirely to the work of the new General Association, the mistake would not be so great as would be the denial of the influence of that organization in the greater portion of the lately aroused activity. The association is no intermittent force. Just as the continued advertisement of the successful merchant keeps his name always before the public, so the society is constantly reminding former Michigan students of their Alma Mater and of their needs today. In this work the Association is badly crippled by its lack of a firm financial foundation. The plan proposed will give this secure basis. We ask that you look at the matter in a straight-forward business-like way and then decide whether or not for a few years you can afford \$5.00 annually to give to the work of the Association an efficiency which can come only with permanence.

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The General Secretary of the Alumni Association spent some six weeks this summer calling on the alumni in the interest of the endowment fund. Most of this time was spent in the west, largely in the cities of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and Denver. Everywhere he went he found great interest felt in the University. He was most courteously treated, and almost without exception found the alumni very generously inclined toward their Alma Mater. Nearly every one was willing to add his share to anything which might advance the welfare of the University. Michigan graduates have the same love for their school as do the men coming from the eastern colleges. All it needs is to be stirred up a little occasionally, as the patriotism of the country needed to be aroused by the last war. The Alumni Association has done much toward this in the past few years, and its officers feel confident that it can do much more in the future. The results of it when they come cannot fail to be of great value to the University itself.

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Again during the vacation just past has the University been called upon to part with one of its best men. Professor George A. Hench lost his life as the result of an accident which happened to him while on a wheeling trip through the mountains of New England. Professor Hench was one of the youngest men of all the heads of departments, and his loss will be a serious one to the University. But it comes home still more strongly to those who knew him as a man. The editor of the ALUMNUS is but one among many who have received personal and unsought favors at his hands, and who feel that in his death they have lost a cherished friend as well as the University a scholar.

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Besides the changes which have taken

place on the University campus during the last twelve years, as they have been noted in the opening article of this month's ALUMNUS, it is most interesting to note a few other matters in connection with the growth of the institution. In 1887-88 the list of the faculties comprised ninety-nine names. In 1898-99 the issue of the calendar showed two hundred and twenty persons on the faculty roll. In '87-88, the students numbered sixteen hundred and sixty-seven. Last year there were thirty-one hundred and ninety-two. In those years the state granted a tax as one-twentieth of a mill; for the present year it is one-quarter, though with the understanding that there is to be no request for special appropriations. A year has been added to the time necessary for graduating from the departments of law, of medicine and surgery, of dentistry, and from the Homœopathic Medical College. The department of engineering has been established. The first fellowship was founded in 1889,—and so we might continue to enumerate. It would surprise most people to count up the resources of the University which have come to it since '87.

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Elsewhere in this issue we have spoken at some length of the urgency of the request made to the alumni for the endowment fund. We wish to reiterate here the sentiments of that article. We would not have it understood that great good has not been wrought for the University by the Alumni Association since its re-establishment as a general society in the place of the old separate organizations for the different departments. What we do mean to say is that there is no economy in hiring a man to do the work of the association and then leaving matters in such a condition that he has to spend a good share of his time in raising his

own salary. The endowment plan is a good one; it is bound to come and to prove itself a success.

* * *

We should like to call the attention of our subscribers to the advertisers who make use of the pages of the *ALUMNUS*. We wish to ask you not only to patronize these merchants whenever you find it well to do so, but, if possible, to let them know that you saw their advertisement in the *ALUMNUS*. This will be but little trouble to purchasers in most cases, and it will be of great benefit to the *ALUMNUS*. No one familiar with the subject of "adology" needs to be told how soon a dealer notices what papers they are which are bringing his "ad." before the people, and how readily he renews his contract for space in those papers which draw him the trade. As an instance,

we would mention the fact that only a few days ago one Detroit merchant voluntarily doubled the space which his advertisement occupied in the *ALUMNUS* last year, merely because three Michigan men came into his store during the year to purchase goods which they had first had called to their attention by his notice in the *ALUMNUS* and had told him where they had seen his "ad."

As one of the principal sources of the income of the Alumni Association is found in the advertising pages of the *ALUMNUS*, it will be apparent to anybody that one of the easiest and most efficient ways that our readers can benefit the Association is, whenever possible, to let our advertisers know that the *ALUMNUS* is of value for their purposes.

THE UNIVERSITY.

ATHLETICS.

FOOTBALL.

The football season of 1899 was informally opened here September 18, when in response to a call from the coaches the candidates for positions back of the line appeared in Ann Arbor for preliminary practice. As has already been announced in these columns, "Dutch" Ferbert will coach the backs, while "Pa" Henninger looks after the line this season. Keene Fitzpatrick will have general supervision of the work in his capacity as trainer. The team will certainly not be a poor one through lack of good coaching and skillful handling.

Until college opened, only work of the lightest character was indulged in. There has been considerable practice in punting, passing the ball and handling kicks,—little matters which are of vital importance,—for it has been the practice here at Michigan to refrain from hard work until the opening of college, as the season is long enough at best and it has always been found possible to get the line men in shape after the first of October or thereabouts.

It will be necessary for Michigan to build up a new team and the holes

which must be filled are big ones. Of last year's champion team, but five can be counted on this season. They are Steckle, tackle and captain; Snow, end; McLean, half-back; White, tackle; and Street, quarter-back. In addition to these players, Avery, tackle; McDonald, fullback; and Talcott, quarter-back; all of whom won their places on the Varsity last year, will return. Those who will be missed, are Bennett, Caley, Cunningham, Baker, France and Widman. The line will suffer most severely as the three center positions are thus left vacant. The prospects for new material of the first-class are not the brightest and the situation which confronts the coaches is a hard one. Heavy men must be found or Michigan's line can do nothing against the veterans of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

As announced so far the schedule of games is as follows:

- Oct. 7—Albion at Ann Arbor.
- Oct. 11—Western Reserve at Ann Arbor.
- Oct. 14—Notre Dame at Ann Arbor.
- Oct. 21—Alumni at Ann Arbor.
- Oct. 28—Illinois at Champaign.
- Nov. 4—Virginia at Detroit.
- Nov. 11—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Nov. 18—Case at Ann Arbor.

Nov. 25—Kalamazoo at Ann Arbor.

Nov. 30—Wisconsin at Chicago.

It will be seen that this schedule includes three long trips with a hard game at the end of each. The season will be brought to a close by the Wisconsin game, which will thus assume the proportions of the biggest purely western game of the year. Neither Michigan nor Wisconsin meet Chicago, so that the supremacy in western football will not be decided. Wisconsin plays Yale at New Haven, Oct. 21, while Pennsylvania comes west to play Chicago, Oct. 28, so that eastern and western teams can be compared with much more accuracy than ever before.

The game with Wisconsin at Chicago means much to Michigan, and on the face of it, the Badgers appear to have the best chances for success at that time. In addition to retaining every important member of last season's team with the possible exception of Holmes, Wisconsin will again have the services of several old players whose names are familiar to Michigan alumni. They are Comstock, the '96 center; Peele, the '97 tackle and half-back; and Riordan, the '97 captain and guard. Michigan has a fighting chance to win this game, and the fight has begun with the early practice of the past week.

Active work was begun Monday, Sept. 25, and for the first time two elevens were counted out and a preliminary line-up of material seen. With the opening of college, Tuesday, the number of candidates was largely increased and every succeeding day has added to the number until there are now between 50 and 60 men on Regents' Field every afternoon. It is as yet too early to specify the names of those whose chances for making the 'Varsity are best as with but one or two exceptions the capabilities of the new candidates are known only by hearsay, and many of them are practically without experience.

Speaking generally, the material now on the field is only fair in its immediate possibilities of development. In the first place, the big men who are most needed are green at the game and while there are half a dozen who have the weight and strength to make the guard and center positions, there is evident a decided lack of experience, and the task of developing men from the ground up to take the places of such players as Cunningham and Caley is almost im-

possible. In the second place the great majority of the candidates for other positions are either light in weight or of limited experience. There are several clever players who can do good work, but they are light. The situation which confronts the coaches is an old one at Michigan. It appears to be their task to build up almost an entirely new team out of comparatively green men. This situation has been rendered more difficult by the failure of several old players, who had been counted on, to appear in football clothes. Various reasons have been assigned for this. Avery's health will not permit his playing, Street and Brown announce their intention of devoting their time more closely to their medical studies, while Teetzel and Ialcott have so far held off on the plea that they must spend more time on their studies. It is to be hoped that some of these players will find that they have time to devote to this cause as their experience is needed.

The practice so far has been marked by some very good work on the part of the second eleven under the direction of Allen, captain of last year's second team. They have kept the 'Varsity busy and the rivalry for the various positions cannot but be productive of much good. Of the new men, mention of whom should be made, McAfee at half, Sweeley at full back, and Wilson at tackle are showing up very well. Wilson is an old player and has a very good chance to make one of the tackle positions, as White of last year's eleven has been put on the end where Bennett played during the season of 1898.

THE ALUMNI GAME.

The date set for this annual event this year is earlier than it has been in the past. The 21st of October is the day when it will be seen how the '99 team will compare with those which have represented Michigan in the past.

This early date will be even pleasanter than that which has seen the former games so far as the beauty of Ann Arbor itself is concerned. There is no season of the year when the old college town should appeal to the men who have been students in the past, more than the middle ten days in October. There is no need to attempt to describe it to one who has been here, if he has any sense of the delights of autumn.

Besides the game and the pleasures of a mere walk about the college halls and grounds at such a time, alumni

who are members of the Greek letter societies will have other things to enjoy. All of the fraternities will probably hold their initiations on the Friday night before the game. This alone will be an inducement well worth noticing—the chance to meet the old and new fellows inside the walls of the houses memory holds dear.

As to the game itself, it is a little too early to say who will make up the team which will represent the graduates. However, its members will be chosen from among the elevens of the last few years, and they will be men who individually and collectively will be able to show the present Varsity a thing or two about how the game should be played. It is probable that either Denby or Cunningham will be in at center, while Huiden, Snow or France will play the guards' positions. Malley and Henninger are strong probabilities for tackles, and Furnham, Hutchinson and Price for ends. Among those who will be available for backs are Ferbert, Talcott, Baird, Widman and Pingree.

Transportation to Ann Arbor at that time will be cheap. Special rates will be made from Detroit, Toledo, Chicago and Grand Rapids. More than this, a party of ten coming from any city in the United States will be able to get reduced rates. It may be that special trains will be run into the city for the occasion. All those who are coming will confer a favor on the management by sending their names either to Chas. Baird, Graduate Manager of Athletics, or to Jas. H. Prentiss, the General Secretary of the Alumni Association. These two officers will do all they can to make the time spent here by visiting alumni a pleasant period, and they can be assisted in this by the knowledge of those who are coming and of how many. We hope they'll have you on their list.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

* * This department is in charge of Professor F. N. Scott, '4, University Editor. By action of the Board of Regents it is made an official record of the University.

PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY.

The following is a list of books and articles that have been published during the years 1898 and 1899 by the members of the various faculties of the University of Michigan. For conveni-

ence of reference it is divided into two parts, the first containing the literary, and the second the scientific publications.

[A supplementary list containing a number of titles which it is impossible to verify at this time, will appear in the next number of the NEWS-LETTER].

I.

H. C. Adams—Ten Years of Federal Railway Legislation, *Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1898; Federal Taxation of Interstate Commerce, *Rev. of Revs.*, Feb. 1899; Political Science in German Universities, *Michigan Alumnus*, Jan., 1899; Economics and Jurisprudence (translation), *Jahrbuch f. Gesetzgebung und Volkswirtschaft*, Sept., 1899; Tenth Annual Report on Statistics in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1897; Preliminary Report on the Income Account of Railways for the year ending June 30, 1898; The Science of Finance, Holt & Co., Aug., 1898; War Financiering, (reprint from Public Debts), Appleton & Co., June, 1898.

J. B. Angell—Two Egyptian Universities, *Michiganensian*, 1899; Consular and Administrative Reform, *Michigan Alumnus*, Feb., 1899.

C. H. Cooley—Personal Competition, *Economic Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 2.

T. B. Cooley—Biographical Sketch of T. M. Cooley, *Proceedings American Bar Association*, 1899.

J. A. Craig—Review of Holzinger's Genesis, *The New World*, Nov., 1898; Job and Judaism, *The Open Court*, June, 1899; Astrological Texts, (in press); Customs and Habits of Assyrians and Babylonians (edited).

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II.

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J. W. Snow—Pseudo-Pleurococcus nov. gen. nov. sp., *Annals of Botany*, June, 1899, London; *Uvella Americana* nov. sp., *Botanical Gazette*, April, 1899.

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ON THE CAMPUS.

Among the appointments in the department of medicine and surgery, made by the Board of Regents at their meeting of July 11, 1899, were the following:

Robert Bourland, A.B., M.D., instructor in anatomy.

Arthur E. Gale, M.D., assistant in internal medicine.

James R. Arneill, A.B., M.D., instructor in clinical medicine.

Willard Hunter Hutchings, B.L., M.D., second assistant in surgery.

Edward A. Willis, assistant demonstrator of anatomy in place of Norton D. Coons.

Gertrude Felker, assistant demonstrator of anatomy in place of Louise M. Dithridge.

Augustus Holm, assistant demonstrator of anatomy in place of Lawrence N. Upjohn.

Benjamin J. Bailey, B.S., instructor

in electro-therapeutics, in place of Frank W. Nagler.

Roy B. Canfield, A.B., M.D., assistant to the professor of ophthalmology, in place of Dr. Heard.

Arthur L. Swinton, M.D., house physician in University Hospital in place of William M. Lake.

Grace Ellsworth, directress of the training school for nurses, in place of May Miller, resigned.

John J. Mersen, A.M., M.D., assistant to the professor of obstetrics, in place of Caspar Lahuis.

Conrad Georg, A.B., M.D., house surgeon in the University hospital in place of Charles B. Gauss, M.D.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIBRARIES.

The following appropriations were made by the Regents at the meeting of the Board, July 11:

General Library.....	\$10,750
Medical Library.....	1,875
Law Library.....	1,875
Dental Library.....	250
Homœopathic Library.....	250

Total.....\$15,000

FROM MR. BRYANT WALKER.

Mr. Bryant Walker, of Detroit, this summer gave the University \$50 00 to pay the tuition of a student at the Marine Biological Laboratory, at Wood's Holl, Mass.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The University Library now contains in all about 130,000 books and about 100,000 of these are shelved in the General Library. The new addition to the Library building duplicates the old book-room, and will shelve about 80,000 volumes. Seven cases have just arrived from abroad, four from London and three from Leipsic, and the work of arranging will be done as soon as possible.

The gift of the Frederick Stearns' collection of musical books is now complete and the last installment, recently received, contains the following:

No. 80. *Musikalische Lexicon*, Mendel. 5 vols. Berlin, 1870.

No. 81. *A History of Music*, John Frederick Rowbotham. 8 vols. London, '85.

No. 82. *The Orchestra*. 1 vol. Ebeneser Prout, London 1897.

No. 65. *Musical Scraps; Pictures from many sources*; 5 large scrap

books; bought in a second hand book shop, N. Y. City, 1898. Cost \$30. Compiler unknown.

The above were listed in Dec. '98, but stated therein to be retained by Mr. Stearns for further study.

1 vol. Primitive Music; an inquiry into the origin and development of musical songs, instruments, dances and pantomimes of the savage races; by Richard Walleschek, with musical examples. London, 1898.

1 Box. Ethnographical Album of the Pacific Islands; 3d series; Edge, Partington & Heape, London, 1899.

(NOTE). The 1st and 2d series of this work in boxes were sent to the University in Dec. 1898. They all contain outline sketches of many musical instruments.

1 vol. Lane's Modern Egyptians, by Edward Wm. Lane; Written in Egypt, 1834-5. Illustrated, 2d edition, London, 1890. Contains an excellent account of the Egyptian Musical Instruments of the modern times.

1 vol. (paper). Prehistoric Art, by Thomas Wilson, from Smithsonian Report, 1896. Washington, 1898. Contains an exhaustive article, Prehistoric Musical Instruments.

8 vols. Musical Instruments, Scrap-books, compiled by Frederick Stearns. Vol. VI-VII-VIII; containing Engraving Photos, Correspondence, Clippings, Illustrations, Lists, priced Catalogue, etc., etc.

(NOTE). Another volume is in progress. They contain much matter relating to Mr. Stearns' manuscript of books on Musical Instruments, in the University Collection.

3 Boxes (paper), filled with illus. American and foreign catalogues, price lists, illustrations, etc., concerning Musical Instruments.

This makes complete the gift to the University of the books in his library on Musical Instruments.

The following also belong to the collection:

11 parts in paper; complete unbound set of *De Fidei Bibliographia* being the basis of a bibliography of the violin and all other instruments played with a bow in ancient and modern times.—by Edward Heron-Allen, London, 1898.

1 vol. Chappell's History of Music (art and science). Vol. 1. (all ever published), by W. Chappell, F. S. A. (1891) (?).

1 vol. The Music and Musical Instruments of Southern India, by C. R. Day, London, 1891.

1 vol. (unbound). The Complete Tutor for the Guitar. London, (no date), (probably 1725, A. D.)

1 vol. (unbound). New Instructions for the German Flute, containing the easiest and most modern methods for learning to play, etc., (no date), (about 1725, A. D.), London.

1 vol. (unbound). Midas. A Comic Opera, set for a German Flute, Violin or Guitar. London, (no date), (about 1725 A. D.)

UNIVERSITY GENERAL CATALOGUE.

Since last January, Professors Demmon and Pettie have been at work with their clerks, on the General Catalogue, which is to contain the names of all the students that have ever attended the University of Michigan.

It has been the custom of the University to publish, from time to time, some record of its students, although these publications have been more or less incomplete.

In 1852 there was published in Latin, a *Catalogus Senatus Academicus et eorum qui munera et officia gesserunt, quique primi gradus laurea, donati sunt, in Universitate Michiganensium*.

This book contained lists of the Regents and officers of the University from its establishment in 1837, and also a list of ninety-seven names of graduates, arranged according to classes. The first name of each was latinized if possible; so under the class of '45, we find the name *Edmundus Fish*, and under '51, *Josephus Webb Bancroft*, and *Georgius W. Perry*.

In 1860, a General Catalogue was published by the University, containing lists of officers and alumni from 1837, to date. It contained also the register of alumni of the department of medicine and surgery, from which the first class had been graduated in 1851. This book was written in English.

In 1864 we find the third General Catalogue published. It differed from the last mainly in two respects besides the register of additional classes: in the roster of the law department graduates, the first class of whom was that of 1860; and in the giving of war records of the alumni so far as they could be ascertained.

In 1871 we have the first (and last) "Triennial Catalogue of the University of Michigan." Under the title of "Explanations" we read:

"The names of deceased graduates

are followed by an asterisk and the year of decease.

"This mark (†) indicates those who have served in the Union army.

"Names of graduates in the sacred ministry are printed in italics.

"Presidents of Universities and colleges, and the higher national and state officers are indicated by capitals."

In this book the names of graduates are arranged according to degrees primarily and secondarily according to classes. The pharmaceutical chemists, of whom the first class graduated in 1869, appear before the "Doctors of Medicine," and at the end of the book are the names of those holding honorary degrees, the whole followed by an index.

Subsequent to this "Triennial Catalogue," appeared in 1880, the "Michigan University Book," of which Theodore R. Chase, '49, A.M., was the editor. In addition to the information given in previous catalogues, this book recorded brief biographical notes of the officers and personals concerning alumni. Graduates of the dental college, whose first class was that of 1876, and of the homœopathic college, whose first class was that of 1877, appeared here for the first time. There was also an appendix containing considerable additional information, and an index of names.

The "Michigan University Book" was not authorized by the University, though some contribution was made by the Board of Regents towards its publication.

In 1890 the University again took up the work of publishing a General Catalogue. A complete list of non-graduates, arranged alphabetically by departments, was given, together with the corrected lists of graduates, with their occupations and addresses, arranged in order of classes.

The Catalogue now in course of preparation will follow the plan of that of 1891 with one change,—the non-graduates will be thrown into a single alphabet for greater ease of reference. The lists of graduates will be brought up to date; the list of non-graduates will be corrected and completed up to 1897; and as far as they can be ascertained, the present addresses, degrees from other colleges, and occupations of all graduates and non-graduates living, will be given, and the dates and places of death of all who are deceased.

It is estimated that the book will contain some thirty thousand names of persons who have matriculated at

the University. Perhaps some sixteen or seventeen thousand have received degrees. In order to discover the facts desired, tracers are being sent out on all probable clues. Attempts have already been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the non-graduates, and much valuable information has been received about those even who were in college but a short time thirty or forty years ago, and about whom nothing has been known at the University since that time.

Professor Demmon anticipates that the book will be ready to go to press by next April, and that it will be out by the close of 1900.

THE BATES PROFESSORSHIP.

The chair of obstetrics, and diseases of women and children, was abolished by the Board of Regents at their meeting on September 21, and Dr. James M. Martin who occupied this chair, was appointed to the Bates professorship of diseases of women and children, which has lately been established.

GIFT ACCEPTED.

After careful consideration the Board of Regents have accepted the deed conveying certain lands to the University by the City of Ann Arbor, for a hospital site. At the meeting of the Board to be held October 10, bids for the building of the new homœopathic hospital will be opened.

GIFT TO THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Fairbanks, Morse & Company, of Chicago, have recently given the department of analytical and applied chemistry one of their automatic cement testers. This machine is valued at one hundred dollars and will be used by the department in the research work they are now engaged upon in connection with the manufacture of Portland cement.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

Fred Ingraham, '96 I, '99, who was professor of reading and public speaking at the Michigan State Normal at Ypsilanti, was wanted as instructor of elocution and oratory in the University, and offered a salary of \$900. Mr. Ingraham, however, declined the appointment, since he has gone into the practice of law in Chicago. The plan of having an instructor in the department

of elocution and oratory was then abandoned, and the Board of Regents, at their meeting on September 21, appointed Charles Simons, '98, of Detroit, to assist Professor Trueblood, half time, at a salary of \$400. Mr. Simons for the past two years has been one of Michigan's finest debaters and last spring he was a prominent member of the team which won honors for Michigan in the Central Debating League.

DUPLICATE DIPLOMAS.

Regents Cocker, Kiefer and Farr have been appointed by the Board of Regents, a committee to bring in a set of rules governing the granting of duplicate diplomas.

LAW LIBRARY CLOAKROOM.

The law library cloak room has been provided with a man to check coats and hats.

UNIVERSITY INTERESTS.

W. L. Graham, a lawyer in Omaha, was appointed by the Board of Regents at their last meeting, to look after the interests of the University in the Bates estate property located in Omaha.

GRADUATE WORK IN PHARMACY.

Carl George Hunkel, of Milwaukee, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, who has been holder of the Stearns Fellowship in pharmaceutical research, for the past year, has been given the fellowship for another year, and will be assistant for research in pharmacognosy, without pay, other than the \$350 of the scholarship, which is supported by Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit.

Harry Mann Gordin, a graduate of the University of Berne, will continue to hold the grant from the Committee of Revision and Publication of the Pharmacopœia of the United States. The amount of the grant is \$83.33 a month. Mr. Gordin has been appointed assistant in chemical research, without pay, other than that furnished by this grant.

THE MUSEUM.

The University museum has received some needed improvement in its heating apparatus, and some changes in arrangement of specimen cases have been made.

A fine specimen of the American Osprey, was received a short time ago from Thomas J Rice, a sportsman and resident of Detroit.

A PAPER BY DR. VAUGHAN.

Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, professor of hygiene in the University of Michigan, has a paper in the September number of *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, on the question whether we are in danger from the bubonic plague which has for three years been ravaging Bombay, India, and with which Calcutta and Madras are also infected.

Dr. Vaughan states it to be his belief that only by gross carelessness can the disease be transmitted to this country. In conclusion he says: "All transports and other vessels between Manila and this country should be provided with proper disinfecting apparatus," and he further declares that our intercourse with Japan, which controls Formosa where the disease is now widely distributed, should be carefully watched.

MECHANICAL LABORATORY.

W. L. Miggett, formerly in charge of the University electric light plant has succeeded Prof. C. G. Taylor, as superintendent of the mechanical laboratory.

Harry M. Cobb of Detroit has been appointed instructor in the iron room of the engineering shops.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The University homœopathic hospital, which was originally intended to accommodate about fifty patients, has been made to accommodate from seventy to seventy-five. This year the number of nurses has been increased from thirteen to sixteen, and instead of one house physician there will be two. It is expected that before long work will be begun on the new homœopathic hospital which is to be erected on the Smith site, opposite the gymnasium. The building already there will be remodeled and used as a home for nurses. The property was deeded to the University for a homœopathic hospital by the city of Ann Arbor.

Dr H. M. Piper and Dr. F. E. Westfall have been appointed house physicians. They were both members of the graduating class in the homœopathic school of medicine last June.

PROFESSOR STANLEY RETURNED.

Albert A. Stanley, professor of music in the University, returned Tuesday, September 19, from Germany, where he went last spring, being compelled to give up his work for a time on account

of his health. He is now much improved and will take up his work again.

DR. LE SEURE.

Dr. Oscar LeSeure of Detroit, professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the homœopathic medical college will probably remain in that office this year, as his resignation will not be accepted until some other physician is secured to take his place as creditably.

CENTRAL DEBATING LEAGUE.

A deficit was incurred by the Central Debating League last year and the Board of Regents at their meeting September 21, voted to join the other three universities represented in the League, (Wisconsin, Northwestern and Chicago) in giving \$50 each towards the expenses.

SETTLEMENT OF THE BATES ESTATE.

Regent Farr has been appointed by the Board of Regents to go to New York to look after the interests of the University in the Bates estate settlement.

ASSISTANT IN THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Harrie Newton Cole, has been appointed to succeed Henry W. Hess, '98, '99, M.S. as assistant in qualitative chemistry at a salary of \$200 a year.

GERMAN DEPARTMENT.

Professor George Hempl, who holds the chair of English philology and general linguistics, has been given provisional supervision of the German department, until some one is found to fill the chair left vacant by the death of Professor George A. Hench.

STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Students' Christian Association has entered upon its forty-first year of active life in the student community, with a more promising prospect for helpfulness than ever before. The object of the Association, in the words of its own handbook is, "To unite the Christian students of the University, in order to strengthen their own Christian lives and to extend the cause of Christ among their class-mates." As means to attain this object the devoted company of S. C. A. workers leave nothing unattempted which is helpful in any way to their fellow-

students. Newberry Hall—the home of the Association,—which was built in 1891, opposite University Hall on State street, is a much needed headquarters for students, and the men's canvassing committee this fall have secured uniform descriptions of hundreds of rooms and boarding places, which list is accessible to those wishing to consult it. Students are also assisted in obtaining employment,—seventy-five being provided for last year. Officers of the Association are everywhere present to give the hand of fellowship, and the new general secretary is a host in himself. He came here this year from Chicago University, where he has spent five years, and the Chicago Times-Herald of August 1, had the following to say of him:

"R. B. Davidson, the clever divinity student, glee club comedian and a leader in college life at the University of Chicago, has been selected to direct the Student Christian Association at the University of Michigan next year. Upon the recommendation of President Angell he has been appointed general secretary of the Christian associations at Ann Arbor, and will become the student leader at the opening of the school year in September.

"The University of Chicago will lose one of its noted characters when 'Davy' leaves. Since he first appeared on the campus as a graduate divinity student in 1894 he has been a recognized leader among students. Although a student of theology he has found time for the many pleasures of college life. As a comedian and barytone soloist on the Varsity glee club he has won fame for that organization by very clever work. His name is closely associated with many of the best Chicago songs which he has introduced in his concert work. He has figured prominently in the social life and has been a recognized leader in athletic affairs.

"Davidson studied as an undergraduate at Bucknell College. Since coming to Chicago he has earned the degree of bachelor of divinity, and will soon take the degree of doctor of philosophy."

Mr Storrs who was general secretary last year, has returned to Yale to resume his theological studies.

The president of the Association for the coming year is Mr. R. L. Melendy, of Howell, Mich., who came to Michigan from the Ohio Wesleyan College, last year, and proved himself such an earnest student and devoted worker, that he was selected last February, by

the committee of the Faculty, to receive the scholarship to Chicago Commons offered by the Students' Christian Association. While there he studied the political conditions of the Nineteenth ward, and made a special study of the problem of the "Ethical Substitution for the Saloon," under Professor Graham Taylor, D.D., headworker at the Settlement. Although the original scholarship was for residence of but three months, the Association succeeded in raising the money to keep Mr. Melendy at the Commons for the three summer months also.

Last June the membership of the S. C. A. was six hundred and fifty, about one third of whom were women students. With the impetus of past success and the zeal of the present workers, the future usefulness and prosperity of the Association seems assured.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

It is predicted that the University School of Music will this year be more successful than ever before, and judging from the number of inquiries received, the attendance will be large. With one exception the faculty will be the same as last year. Professor Stanley who has returned from abroad, whither he was compelled to go last winter in search of health, will again take up his work. Professor Herman Zeitz, formerly at the head of the violin department, has gone to a conservatory of music at Quincy, Ill., and his place will be filled here by Mr. Bernard Sturm, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has spent several years abroad, and was at one time on the faculty of the Springfield Conservatory of Music.

The School of Music, or Frieze Memorial Hall, is fitted out with ten pianos and a pipe organ. The secretary, Mr. Thomas C. Colburn, is very helpful in assisting students from out of town in finding rooms and board.

UNIVERSITY Y. M. C. A.

At the close of college last June, the membership of the University Young Men's Christian Association was two hundred and fifty and the outlook for the coming year, for this movement among the men students of the University, is very promising. The association will occupy Sackett Hall, on the corner of State and Huron Sts., which has been its home for some time; and also McMillan Hall, adjoining. The

lease has been drawn up for a term of three years for the two buildings, which are really one; and about two thousand dollars has recently been expended upon their improvement, by the Presbyterian Tappan Association to which the property belongs.

Sackett Hall has been fitted up as a dormitory, which will accommodate about twenty men. In McMillan Hall are the office, reading and reception rooms, on the first floor, the auditorium with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty, above, and the bowling alley and gymnasium in the basement. The whole is steam heated. The McMillan library will not be used by the association. The property is probably worth about fifty thousand dollars. Sackett Hall was given by Mrs. H. Louise Doe Sackett in memory of her son, and McMillan Hall was named for Senator McMillan of Michigan. It is the hope of the Tappan Presbyterian Association to some day use the buildings for a Presbyterian divinity school, but at least for three years it will be the home of the University Y. M. C. A.

The officers of the Association for the ensuing year are: Irving T. Raab, president; H. E. Vandeman, vice president; Harry E. Westerdale, treasurer; C. E. Clark, recording secretary; Fulton Thompson, corresponding secretary; H. J. McCreary, general secretary. There is an advisory committee which consists of Judge V. H. Lane, chairman; and C. E. Thompson, secretary, of Ann Arbor; H. G. Van Tuyl of Detroit, Mr. Laurence of Detroit, Dr. R. S. Copeland and Dr. Dean Myers of Ann Arbor.

THE UNIVERSITY ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

George H. Anderson, '03 e, who was last year a student in the law department, and Milton H. Rix, '02 e, have been made assistant electrical engineers in charge of the day run of the University electric light plant. W. L. Miggett, who was formerly in charge, has been made superintendent of the mechanical laboratory.

STEARNS COLLECTION OF INSTRUMENTS.

The collection of musical instruments given the University is complete now, and may be found on the third floor of the museum. In the midst of the room, on a pedestal, is a plaster bust of the donor, Mr. Frederick Stearns of Detroit. This bust will be replaced by a marble one in the near future. "Labore et Scientia," is engraved upon it, and this

motto is the keynote of Mr. Stearns' life as a collector.

BIBLE CHAIRS.

The Ann Arbor Bible Chairs were established six years ago, in order that University students might obtain instruction of university grade, in the Bible. The instructors for the coming year are: G. P. Coler and W. M. Forrest. Professor Coler is a graduate of Ohio University, and was for three years assistant professor of philosophy there. He has studied at Johns Hopkins, and in Leipsic and Halle, in Germany. Since 1895 he has been instructor in the Ann Arbor Bible Chairs. Mr. Forrest is a graduate of Hiram College, and since 1896, has been pastor of the Church of Christ, in Ann Arbor.

Farrar's Life of Christ is the text book used and nine courses are to be given:

1. Introduction to the Old Testament Study.
2. Historical Study of the Life of Christ.
3. Life and Writings of Paul.
4. Six lectures on Epistles to Romans.
5. Studies in Christian Ethics.
6. Christ and His Disciples as Personal Workers.
7. Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
8. Great Religions of the World.
9. Missionary History and Biography.

It has recently become known that the Rev. Mr. Forrest may not continue this work here through the year, but will probably go to India whither he has been called to take it up in connection with the great English University at Calcutta. It will probably be some months, however, before he will leave Ann Arbor.

STUDENTS' LECTURE ASSOCIATION.

The Students' Lecture Association expects this year to bring before the student audience the following: Lyman J. Gage, F. Hopkinson Smith, Will Carleton, Max Bendix, Oratorical Contest, Sousa's Band, Brigadier-General Charles King, John Temple Graves, Congressman J. P. Dolliver and two or three others.

INDIAN HAMMERS.

A most interesting collection of Indian stone hammers has recently been presented to the University Museum by Mr.

B. F. Chynoweth of the Adventure Consolidated Copper Company of Rockland, Mich. The hammers were taken from the "Ancient Indian Diggings" by Mr. Chynoweth while exploring for copper and had doubtless been abandoned by the Indians after having been used in a like pursuit. The collection consists of about twenty-five hammers of the crudest sort being simply boulder rocks of suitable shape adapted to use by roughly chipped grooves for holding the handles in place. They are of various material, weigh from one to ten or fifteen pounds each and bear evidence of much use.

Contrasted with some of the beautifully shaped and finished Indian axes these hammers are at first rather unattractive, but when considered as the original form from which the more finished implement was evolved they become freighted with great interest.

The appropriateness of preserving in our State Museum these relics of the early Indians cannot be sufficiently urged. We trust others will avail themselves of the same privilege.

BY REGENT LAWTON.

Michigan Soils, is the title of an article written by the Hon. Chas. D. Lawton, Ex-commissioner of Mineral Statistics, and Regent of the University of Michigan. The article was written for *The Michigan Miner*, and appeared in the issue of July, 1899.

Regent Lawton spoke on June 14, 1899, before the VanBuren County (Mich.) Pioneer's Association. The address, which was most interesting, was on the subject of "Michigan Schools, from the log cabin of the early settlers to the high school and the university of their descendants."

In speaking of the influence of the State University, Regent Lawton said: "If, for instance, the University is thorough in its requirements, and in its training, the high schools that prepare students for the University must strive to meet the demands; and the students who go from the University as teachers, or to assume other duties in life, carry with them into the schools and communities they may enter, the spirit and example of thoroughness which they have themselves received. In every condition of life the influence of the higher upon the lower is most positive, and no where is it more potent and salutary, than in our system of education. The character and efficiency that are given to the University reach to all the

schools and into every household in the state."

Charles M. Briggs will assist in the clinical department of the dental college, without pay.

Carl Sundstrom, '99, who was assistant in quantitative analysis has been succeeded by Fred Woods.

George Millard Heath, '96 *p*, of Milan, Mich., has been appointed assistant in pharmacy to succeed Evi D. Benjamin.

John Dieterle, '98 A. B. has been appointed to half-instructorship in the German Department of the University.

Dr. S. J. Holmes has been appointed instructor in zoology for one year, vice Dr. Johnson resigned, at a salary of \$900.

Dr. R. A. Clifford, '98 *h*, will this year assist Dr. LeSeure, professor of clinical surgery in the University homœopathic hospital.

The amphitheatre of the University hospital has been provided with a pair of Kny-Scheerer sterilizers for hot and cold water, for use in clinics.

Dr. J. A. C. Hildner, formerly instructor in German, in the University has been appointed to his old position after an absence of two years abroad.

Dr. R. L. Johnson, '99 *h*, has been appointed superintendent of University homœopathic hospital. Dr. Johnson has filled this position since last May.

At the meeting of the Board of Regents, September 21, five young women were granted diplomas from the homœopathic training school for nurses.

New rooms have been fitted up in the University hospital, with two complete shower baths. Two modern bathrooms, also two solution rooms have been put in.

Dr. Wm. D. Mueller and Dr. Andrew L. Swinton, both of whom graduated last June from the medical department, have been appointed house physicians at the University hospital.

Norman F. Harriman, a special student, will be assistant in chemical technology. He will work with Professor E. D. Campbell, for the manufacture of Portland cement in Michigan.

Arthur Lyon Cross, Ph. D. (Harvard) has been appointed instructor in history at a salary of \$900, in place of Mr. Abbott who has gone to Dartmouth College as assistant professor.

Theodore Bacman, a senior in the pharmaceutical department of the University has been appointed hospital pharmacist at the University homœopathic hospital for the coming year.

During the past summer the average number of patients in the University hospital has been 57. This is the largest average of the three summers during which the hospital has been kept open.

C. Fred Gauss was appointed full instructor in French, thus filling the appointment he already had for half time, and the half instructorship made vacant by the resignation of Coleman Frank.

H. C. Anderson, a graduate of the Kentucky State College in mechanical engineering, will fill the instructorship in mechanical engineering in the University of Michigan, for the coming year, at a salary of \$900.

Albert W. Whitney, who was last year instructor of mathematics in the University of Michigan, was married August 2, at Beloit, Wis., to Miss Martha R. Bill, and they have gone to Berkeley, Cal., where Mr. Whitney has a position in the University of California.

Dr. Penoyer L. Sherman, instructor in general chemistry in the University, who went to the Philippine Islands last spring, as private secretary to Professor Dean C. Worcester, member of the Philippine Commission, will not return this year. Mr. G. A. Hulett, has been appointed to take his place for the coming year.

The University hospital, built to accommodate sixty four patients, has sheltered as many as eighty at one time during the winter. The number of house physicians has been increased this fall from two to four, and the num-

ber of nurses has been increased by three head nurses, all graduates of the training school.

Three additional nurses have been added to the staff at the University hospital. Miss Estelle Holcomb is in charge of the clinics, Miss Tracy, of the men's ward, and Miss Lau, of the women's. There are now twenty-four nurses in the hospital, four head nurses and twenty pupils. Miss Ellsworth is in charge of the training school.

Mr. C. C. Lemen, who was appointed assistant in zoology for one year, has resigned to take a place in the Worlington School, in Detroit. Mr. Raymond Pearl, a graduate of Dartmouth College, who has worked at the marine biological laboratory at Wood's Holl, Mass., and has also done some research work, has been appointed to take Mr. Lemen's place in the University.

ALUMNI.

MICHIGAN ALUMNI IN IDAHO UNIVERSITY.

Too late for publication last spring, there came to us an account of a delightful evening spent by some of our alumni in the West, at the home of Professor F. G. Frink, '86, and wife ('88) of Moscow, Idaho.

There were present members of eight different classes — from 1866 to 1894. They enjoyed the dear old "yellow and blue," in color and in song and received hand painted souvenirs bearing the U. of M. pennant and "Hail to the College whose Colors we Wear." Those present were: William K. Jameson, '66 *m*, Muscoda, Wis.; John Patterson Davis, '85, '94 A.M., of Wampa, Idaho; F. G. Frink, '86, of Moscow, Idaho; Mrs. Mae Beadle Frink, '88, of Moscow, Idaho; Frank L. Moore, '88 *l*; Willard K. Clement, '92, (Professor in the University of Idaho); Mrs. Alice Cramer-Clement, '98; Herbert T. Condon, '94 *l*; Mrs. Maude Wilkins Condon, an alumnus, not of Michigan, but of the University of Oregon, class of '96.

WILL COUNTY ALUMNI BANQUET.

The first annual U. of M. alumni banquet of the Will County (Ill.) Alumni Association, took place at the Hotel Munroe, Joliet, Ill., July 3, 1899.

After an elaborate menu, the following toasts were responded to, R. J. Barr, '95 *l*, being toast-master: The

Co-ed, Ella Fitch, '94; Future of the University, William D. Heise, '88 *l*; U. of M. in Politics, George J. Arbeiter, '95 *l*; The University in the Early '70's, D. W. Jump, '72 *m*; Relation of Students to State, E. C. Hagar, '73 *l*; U. of M. in War, Ed. R. Nadelhoffer, '71 *l*; Reminiscences of Early Days at the University, James R. Flanders '98 *l*; The Medical Profession, Alfred Nash, '56 *m*; U. of M. at the Bar, P. C. Haley, '71 *l*; Address, James B. Angell.

MICHIGAN ENGINEERS IN CHICAGO.

Some of the '98 and '99 Michigan engineers, who are employed in Chicago, took dinner together at the Monroe and spent a very enjoyable evening on Saturday, Sept. 23. There are nearly 35 '98 and '99 engineers in Chicago and of this number the following were present: J. A. Elenbaas, Leon Goldsmith, L. P. Coulter, Jos. Pettersch, E. P. Marsh, F. N. Savage, L. M. Harvey, Robt. Steck, of '98; E. Anderson, F. E. Arnold, John F. Mountain, E. W. Conable, R. B. Hovey, B. D. Wilber, C. K. Chapin, Walter T. Curtis, W. M. McKee, W. P. Baker, C. W. Whitney, of '99; Fred. A. Bergbom and Paul A. Dratz, of '00.

Following is a list of some of the '98 and '99 engineers who are employed in Chicago and its suburbs.

L. P. Coulter, '98 *e*, is employed as a draughtsman by the Cutler Hammer Mfg Co.

John A. Elenbaas, '98 *e*, is a draughtsman in the employ of the Whiting Foundry Equipment Co., Harvey, Ill.

Leon Goldsmith, '98 *e*, is engineer at the Washington St. station of the Chicago Edison Company.

L. M. Harvey, '98 *e*, is employed at the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., as salesman with headquarters at Chicago.

E. P. Marsh, '98 *e*, is a Chicago car inspector for the C. & N. W. Ry.

Jos. Pettersch, '98 *e*, is employed by Frazers & Chalmers as draughtsman.

F. N. Savage, '98 *e*, '99 M. S. (C. E) is assistant civil engineer for the Chicago Edison Company.

Robert Steck, '98 *e*, is in the engineering department of the Western Electric Company.

Emanuel Anderson, '99 *e*, is draughting for Metcalf & Co.

Fred E. Arnold, '99 *e*, is employed by the Whiting Foundry Equipment Company, of Harvey, Ill., as draughtsman.

W. P. Baker, '99 *e*, who played guard

on the 'Varsity last fall, is erecting engineer for Gates & Randolph.

C. K. Chapin, '99 *e*, is an inspector in the engineering department of the Chicago Telephone Company.

E. W. Conable, '99 *e*, is a type founder for the firm of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.

Walter F. Curtis, '99*e*, is employed by the bridge department of the C. & N. W. Ry. Co.

W. M. McKee, '99 *e*, is employed by the Western Electric Company, in the dynamo testing department.

John F. Mountain, '99 *e*, is working in the construction department of the Chicago Edison Company.

C. W. Whitney, '99 *e*, is associate editor of the *Western Electrician*.

B. D. Wilber, '99 *e*, is in the testing department of the Western Electric Company.

R. B. Hovey, '99, is employed as a type founder by Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.

E. A. Hughes, '99 *e*, is working for the Western Electric Company.

George E. McKana, '98 *e*, is employed by the Chicago Edison Company.

Otto Pruessman, '98 *e*, is in the telephone department of the Western Electric Company.

Roy W. Brown, '98 *e*, is a draughtsman in the employ of the Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Company.

MICHIGAN ALUMNI IN THE OSHKOSH NORMAL.

The State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis., has on its faculty, the following alumni of the University of Michigan: Henry N. Goddard, '93, Ph.B., chemistry; Katharine S. Alvord, '93, A.B., associate in History and Latin; Louise Morey, '97, Ph.B., associate in mathematics; Addison Manny, '98 A.B., '96 A.M., director, of observation and method; Jennie Williams, *ex-'00*, teacher and critic, primary grades model department.

The other twenty-eight members of the faculty include alumni from twenty-one colleges and normal schools, among them two each from Harvard and Cornell.

'98 REUNION.

"Full of Enthusiasm," "Jolly Reunion," were the headlines of the Detroit papers over their reports of the Second Triennial Reunion of the Class of '93, held at Ann Arbor on June 21st last. The enthusiasm so conspicuous

with '98 in undergraduate days withstands the assaults even of time, and considers neither distance nor purse when the days of alumni reunions come. From New Jersey, California, and Montana came loyal classmates for the second triennial, and the nucleus of half a dozen, which gathered in the Main Hall early Wednesday morning, received reinforcements all day until a score were tolled off, each arrival being honored with a class yell and beset with a babel of questions. The business meeting in room B abounded in parliamentary finesse, aided largely by the banter of the three prosecuting attorneys present, and resulting finally in the re-election, until the next reunion, of the old officers, President George B. Dygert, Treasurer Frank H. Smith, Secretary Earl D. Babst. The treasurer reported a balance of \$49.10 to the credit of the class.

After a noisy procession through the campus, in the wake of the old football banner, the Library became the centre of an exciting incident, which resulted in a clash as amusing on the one side as it was earnest on the other, "The incident, however, is now closed," and the traditional quiet of the Library will not be disturbed until 1908.

In the afternoon the class attended in mass the reception of the literary alumni, in honor of the class of '49, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Brown, which was one of the most delightful events of commencement week. The reunion dinner was held at Prettyman's in the evening, the speeches going the full length of the board, under the skillful guidance of Hedley V. Richardson. The arrangements were well ordered, the speeches and songs most happy. Following the class custom the reunion adjourned to attend the senate reception, where the crimson reunion ribbons were more numerous than those of any other class. The second triennial reunion of the class of '93 closed only after most enthusiastic avowals on the part of all present to return for the Decennial Reunion in 1908, and to bring with them the entire class. Those present were:

George B. Dygert, Butte, Mont.; W. H. McLauchlan, Princeton, N. J.; Heber D. Curtis, College Park, California; Henry E. Nægeley, Saginaw, Mich.; B. F. Buck, Austin, Ill.; Ira A. Belden, Chicago; Ray Hart, Midland, Mich.; Maude Parsons, Saginaw, W. S., Mich.; Franz C. Kuhn, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; J. B. Johnson, Anna M. Lutz, Alfred H. White, Herbert J. Goulding, Louis A. Strauss,

of Ann Arbor; Mary F. Power, Hedley V. Richardson, David P. Mayhew and Earl D. Babst of Detroit.

EARL D. BABST, Secretary,
80 Griswold Street,
Detroit.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

ALUMNI ARE INVITED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THIS DEPARTMENT.

* The plan of this department is to give items of interest concerning those who have ever matriculated at the University of Michigan, whether graduates or non graduates, and the latter are classified according to the year in which they would have graduated had they completed their courses. Be it therefore known that the fact of a person's being mentioned in the "News from the Classes," does not necessarily imply that he is a graduate of the University.

* On behalf of the readers of the ALUMNIUS as well as on our own behalf, the editors wish to thank all alumni and friends who have furnished items for this department and we hope that the privilege of reporting to us all news about Michigan men and women, will be generally realized this year by alumni everywhere.

1849.

Edmund Andrews, '49, is located in Chicago. His residence address is 3912 Lake Ave., though he has one hour a day which he spends at his down town office, 69 Randolph St. Dr. Andrews is one of the oldest living alumni, being one of the five living members of the class of '49. He attended Commencement and the fiftieth anniversary of his class last spring. He is a most enthusiastic Michigan man.

1859.

James Donaldson Snoddy, '59, '67 M.S.; is a leading lawyer in Pleasanton, Kas, where he has been located for some years.

1860.

Edward Eugene Baldwin, '60, now located at Norrell, Miss., was visiting in Ann Arbor during the month of September. He is now secretary of the class of '60 and is making arrangements for the fortieth reunion to be held next Commencement. Twenty-three of the original graduates of this class are still living and he hopes to have most of them at the reunion. Mr. Baldwin practiced law in Jackson until three years ago when he retired from his profession to his plantation at Norrell.—George Truesdell, '60 e, of Washington, D. C., has been elected president of the Washington Traction and Electric Company. The company is a syndicate owning all of the electric light plants of Washington, a large automobile manufactory,

and all of the street car lines of the city. The *Washington Stars* says: "The selection of Mr. Truesdell for this important position is looked upon in financial circles here as a wise one. He is well known as a successful businessman and one who is at the same time progressive. He is a large real estate owner, and his development of the properties known as Eckington and Washington Heights is accepted as an excellent illustration of his enterprise and broad methods in business. He extended the wide streets of the city into the suburbs before there was a law which required it to be done, and laid city pavements and sidewalks. The result fully justified his foresight.

For three years Mr. Truesdell was District Commissioner. He built the Eckington street railroad, which was the first electric road in this city. Since his retirement from the District office he has devoted his attention to his private affairs." Mr. Truesdell was born at Fairmount, Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1841. After leaving college he enlisted as a private in the N. Y. Volunteers in 1861, and served with distinction, being promoted finally to captain. After being wounded in battle and imprisoned in Libby prison, he returned to service and was made paymaster in the regular army with the rank of colonel, in which capacity he served for several years after the war.

1861.

William Henry Saunders, '61, '65 m, is still practicing medicine in Kenosha, Wis.

1862.

David B. Taylor, '62 m, is practicing medicine at Milburn, Lake Co., Ill.

1864.

Arthur Brown, '64 l, formerly of Kalamazoo, Mich., and now for many years a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah, and ex-senator of that State, is reported to have recently been afflicted with total blindness. It came upon him while he was conducting a case in Montana, and though he could not see his audience he bravely pleaded his case and then left for his home, which he reached through the kindness of people on the way.

1866.

Ethan Paul Allen, '66 m, who graduated from Rush Medical College after leaving Ann Arbor, is practicing at Stillman Valley, Ill.—John F. Jenkins,

'66 *m*, is still in the practice of medicine and surgery at Tecumseh, Mich.

1868.

George W. Hunt, '68, is practicing law at Bath, Me.—Orville Albro, '68 *m*, is a resident of Portland, Mich., where he is still practicing medicine.

1869.

Edwin Lewis George, '69 *p*, '75 *m*, of Montclair, N. J., was a member of the first class to receive the degree of pharmaceutical chemist at the University of Michigan.

1871.

Isaac Casper Seeley, '71 *l*, of Minneapolis, was made president of the twenty-fifth annual convention of Minnesota Young Men's Christian Associations, which was opened in Minneapolis, February 9, 1899. Mr. Seeley has been long prominent in the work of the Associations and was president of the first convention twenty-five years ago, which was held in St. Paul. In the proceedings of the convention, published last April in the *State Notes of the Y. M. C. A. of Minnesota*, appears the opening address which Mr. Seeley made on the anniversary day exercises. The speaker as briefly as possible spoke in a most interesting way of the organization, growth and vast and world-wide influence of the Y. M. C. A. till now, in America alone there are some 1,450 associations with a membership of about 250,000.

1872.

Thomas Winans Harper, '72, is at Terre Haute, Ind.—George Clifton Heard, '72, is a member of the law firm of Heard & Stokeslager, Washington, D. C. He resides at 508 M. St. N. W.

1873.

William Arthur Ingledew, '73, is in the postoffice at Saginaw, Mich., address 2521 S. Washington Ave.

1874.

Samuel C. Hanna, '74, is a banker at Howard, Kan.—Milton Rhodes Hart, '74, is a resident of Crown Point, Ind.—James Simpson Alford, '74 *m*, who graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1878, resides at Zionsville, Ind.—Gertrude Howe, '74 *m*, who went to China as a missionary, in October of 1872, before completing her course here, is still at Kin Kiang on the Yangste, in China. Ida Kahn and Mary Stone, the two Chinese women who graduated in 1896, were under her guardianship.

1875.

Charles Taylor Harris, '75, was in Ann Arbor in July. He is the president of a roofing manufactory, and his address is 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.—Harvey Augustus Hutchins, '75, has taught more or less since leaving college. He is now at Gas City, Ind.

1876.

Henry Sheldon Harris, '76, formerly publisher of *The N. W. Trade*, in Minneapolis, is now in Chicago, 204 Dearborn St. He is vice-president of the roofing manufactory, of which his brother, C. T. Harris, '75, of New York City, is president.—James N. Buckham, '76 *p*, '78 *m*, is still a practicing physician and surgeon at Flint, Mich.

1877.

Milo M. Potter, '77, is proprietor of the hotel Van Nuys, in Los Angeles, Cal.

1878.

Cora Agnes Benneson, '78, '80 *l*, of Cambridge, Mass., who read a paper, recently, at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on "Federal Guarantees for Maintaining Republican Government in the States," has been made a fellow of the Association. Following her graduation from the University, Miss Benneson went to Cambridge, Mass., and entered upon the practice of law. She made a specialty of procedures in matters pertaining to governmental practice, and in consequence of her special ability in this line of work she now has a large consulting practice in the East, and last year, as well as this, gave the Association such valuable papers that they deemed it a privilege to recommend her to a fellowship. This is an especial honor to Miss Benneson as few women are elected fellows of this Association.

1879.

Mark Norris, '79, '82 *l*, is a member of the firm of Crane, Norris & Stevens, attorneys and counselors, Grand Rapids, Mich. Their address is 103 Michigan Trust Bldg.—Arthur Sheldon Parker, '79 *p*, is connected with Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, having charge of their city business in Detroit. He also has a drug store on Woodward Ave., where he has been in business for a number of years.

1880.

Edward Miles Brown, '80, who was at one time professor of English in Cornell

University, is now in the same department of the University of Cincinnati, O.

1881.

Peter D. Rothwell '81 m, of Denver, Colo., member of A. M. A., Colo S. M. S., and Denver and Arapahoe Co. Societies, recently had a paper on "What the Physicians and People of Colorado need more than a Medical Bill," published in the August number of the *Colorado Medical Journal*. The paper was called forth by the veto of Gov. Thomas of a bill which had passed both houses, requiring a license and certain requirements for all those who attempt to heal the sick. The article, of which a reprint has been received by the Alumni Association Library, is exceedingly interesting and contains many sound facts.

1882.

Royal Augustus Hawley, '82, is an attorney at Ionia, Mich.

1885.

Charles Fenton Howard, '85, is a successful lawyer in Xenia, O. He was mayor of that city from 1888 to 1895, and was a member of the Ohio State Senate in 1896 and 1898.—Charles H. Lane, '85, is at the head of one of the departments in the Patent Office. His address is Room 256 in the Patent Bldg.

1887.

Williams Cooper Harris, '87, '91 l, is practicing law in Detroit, address 79 Moffat Bldg.—Charles Dunton Higley, '87, is a druggist at 1601 East Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.—George Edwin Hunt, '87, is secretary of the Indiana Dental College, department of dental surgery, University of Indianapolis, and dean of the faculty of the same.—Charles John Hood, '87 m, is now a practicing physician and surgeon at Elko, Nevada.—John Alaric Fairchild, '87 l, is practicing in San Jose, Cal., where he has been located for some time. His present business address is Room 20 Martin Blk.

1888.

Louis Kossuth Comstock, '88, is one of the general managers of the Western Electric Company, Chicago. Mr. Comstock is one of the nineteen Michigan men employed by this company.—William J. C. Hastings, '88, is electrician of the Tecumseh Light & Power Co., and is doing well, address Tecumseh, Mich.—Charles Ailing, Jr., '88 l, is one of the two aldermen of the third ward in Chicago.

1889.

Oliver Samuel Riggs, '89 l, is practicing at Pleasanton, Kas., where he is mayor.—Alva Beech Thompson, '89, of California, paid his Alma Mater a visit in August.—Walter S. Holden, '89, '90 l, and G. Fred Rush, '89, '90 l, A.M. '93, announced some months ago that they had formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Rush & Holden, with office at 1110 Title & Trust Building, 100 Washington Street, Chicago.

1890.

Percy B. Herr, '90, has become a partner in the firm of Lonas & Herr, for the practice of law; address 505 Monadnock Block, Chicago.—Mary Knauf McCoy, '90 m, is still practicing medicine in Duluth, Minn.—Elmer Ellsworth Hagler, '90 m, is in practice at Springfield, Ill.—George A. Katzenberger, '90 l, was married June 1st to Grace Brinley Miesse of Greenville, O., where they will make their home.

1892.

Frederic Dexter Green, '92, has been since last December principal of the Detroit School for Boys, a private institution located in Detroit, Mich. The school has about eighty pupils and is in a very prosperous condition.—Anderson Hoyt Hopkins, '92, formerly in the University Library is now assistant librarian in the John Crerar Library in Chicago.—Edwin Henry Cheney, '92 e, and Mamah Bouton Borthwick, '92, '93 A. M., were married on the evening of June 15 last, at the bride's home in Oak Park, Ill. Martha Chadbourne, '93, was maid of honor, and Archie W. Diack, '92 d, of Detroit, was the best man. Fifteen U. of M. people attended the wedding. Mr. Cheney is manager of the Mutual Electric Company, in Chicago.

1893.

Isaac Kahn Friedman, '93, who used to be a contributor to the *Inlander*, has written two books. The first one, *The Lucky Number*, won considerable popularity, and now a second is about to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., entitled, *A Novel*. We hope the young author will not forget the Alumni Library.—Frank Hubbard Smith, '93, '95 l, was married on the evening of Friday, August 18, to Miss Margaret Livingston, of Muskegon, Mich. The wedding, which was a notable one, took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Livingston, and the ceremony was per-

formed by the Rev. Archibald Hadden, pastor of the First Congregational Church. The wedding guests included relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom, and among those from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Cheney, of Oak Park, Ill., whose wedding announcement appears under the news of the class of '92, and Archie W. Diack, '92 d, of Detroit, Mich. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served, followed by a large reception at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Smith, at which three hundred guests were received, after which Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Smith left for a wedding journey to some of the northern resorts. They will reside in Muskegon where Mr. Smith is a young practitioner of law, in the offices of the firm of Smith, Nims, Hoyt & Erwin, of which his father, Francis Smith, '64 l, is senior member.

1894.

Arthur M. Lewald, '94 l, is no longer associated with Judge Smyth, at Burlington, Iowa, but is now in practice in Chicago, address 709 Roanoke Bldg., 145 La Salle St. He resides in Evanston, Ill.

1895.

John Birt Brooks, '95, '96 l, a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, was married August 16, to Miss Genieve Gilbert Wilbur at the home of the bride's parents in Rock Creek, Ohio. The wedding took place in the evening and about a hundred guests were present, many of them from out of town. The full ring service was used, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Courter, of the Congregational church of Rock Creek. A brilliant reception followed, after which Mr. and Mrs. Brooks left for a short wedding trip. They will reside in Erie, Pa., where Mr. Brooks has achieved great success as a lawyer.—Thomas H. Ferguson, '95, '96 e, has been for some time at the head of one of the departments of the patent office. His present address is 237 Patent Office, Washington, D. C. — Willard Hunter Hutchings, '95, '99 m, was married September 6, to Miss Emma S. Burt, daughter of the Hon. Wellington Burt, president of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan railroad. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents in Saginaw, Mich., and was one of the most notable events of the season. Dr. and Mrs. Hutchings will reside in Ann Arbor.—James M. Swift, '95, is assistant district attorney for the commonwealth

of Massachusetts, southern district, his address being Fall River, Mass.—Margaret Zimmerman, '95, has a position in the John Crerar scientific library in Chicago.

1896.

Nina Doty, '96, who formerly taught in Vassar, Mich., will this year be principal of the high school at Hudson, Mich., and will teach Latin.—Fred L. Ingraham, '96 l, '99, has resigned his professorship of reading and public speaking at the Michigan State Normal, and left Ann Arbor at the close of the summer school for Chicago, where he has formed a partnership for the general practice of law, with Frank P. Sadler, '96, '98 l, and Thomas Dudley Taylor, '96 l, under the firm name of Taylor, Ingraham and Sadler, with offices in suite, 704 Fort Dearborn Bldg., Clark and Monroe Sts.—Kirke Lathrop, '96, is at present vice and deputy consul at Hanover, Germany. Wm. K. Anderson, '68, was consul at this place.—Allen Frank Rockwell, '96, is reported to have been married about Sept. 1st, to Miss Helena L. Willis, of Marion, Livingston county, Mich. They will take up their residence at Leslie, Mich., where Mr. Rockwell is superintendent of the public schools for the coming year.—Lucie H. Seeley, '96, has been spending some time in Colorado for her health.

1897.

Susie L. McKee, '97, was married April 12, to Robert Wilson Hyde '98-'96. The wedding was solemnized at Christ's Episcopal Church in Owosso, Mich., and Mr. and Mrs. Hyde left for Chicago, where Mr. Hyde is in business.—Lillian M. Tompkins, '97, who has taught in the Normal School at Winona, Minn., for two years, was married June 29, at the home of her sister in Bay City, Mich., to Mr. Willard Pope Parsons, of New York.—Ralph Collamore, '97 e, and Miss Gracia Rhead, were married in the Baptist church, Ann Arbor, August 22. They will reside in Detroit, where Mr. Collamore is with Field & Hinchman.—Clarence W. Aird, '97 l, has recently started in the gas and incandescent light business in Detroit, Mich. His headquarters are in the Moffat Bldg.

1898.

A. Louise Decker, '98, was married at the home of her parents, in Battle Creek, Mich., on June 26, to Charles F. Atkinson, of Chicago.—Rebecca Finch, '98, was married Monday, June 26, at the home of her mother, in Stanton,

Mich., to Mr. Elbert Seneca Boughton. The wedding was a double one, Miss Helen Finch being married to Roy E. Ashley, of Muskegon, Mich., at the same time. The brides are sisters.—Gertrude Savage, '98, is teaching in the high school at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Winifred Smith, '98, and Lester E. Maher, '98 *l*, were married June 24, at the home of the bride's parents, in Cassopolis, Mich. They left immediately for Texas where Mr. Maher has located, and their home is at Angleton.—James T. St. Clair, '98 and '99, is with Field & Hinchman, consulting and mechanical engineers, 1203-4-6 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.—Fred W. Green, '98 *l*, of Ypsilanti, Mich., was on July 6 appointed assistant inspector general on the staff of Governor Pingree. It will be remembered that Fred Green was first lieutenant in Co. G. 31st Mich. Vol. Inf. during the recent war, and was appointed assistant judge advocate general.—Wade Millis, '98 *l*, is practicing in Detroit, with office in the Home Bank Bldg.—Carl T. Storm, '98 *l*, has become a practicing attorney in Ann Arbor.

1899.

Cuthbert C. Adams, '99, who holds the pole-vaulting record for the University of Michigan, is located with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, which is the largest bank in Chicago, and as he has just been promoted to the position of assistant teller, there is reason to believe that he is making the most of his opportunity.—Anna M. Barnard, '99, is teaching in the Normal School at Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—Mary L. Bunker, '99, of Muskegon, Mich., is teaching Latin, German and English in the high school at Delray, Mich.—Amelia L. Carey, '99, is teaching in the high school at Covington, Ind.—Winifred Miller, '99, is to teach this year in the girls' school at Louisville, Ky.—Winifred J. Robinson, '99, is teaching at Vassar college, in the science department of which Dr. Lilly is the head. Miss Robinson spent part of the summer at the marine biological laboratory at Wood's Hall, Mass.—Grace B. Ward, '99, went to California to the National Educational Association meeting at Los Angeles in July.—Gus Mayworm, '99, is assistant engineer in the construction of a pulp mill at Alpena, Mich.—Arthur B. Wood, '99 *c*, is a draughtsman with the Eddy Electric Manufacturing Company at Windsor, Conn. His home address is Union City, Mich.—Florence E. Allen, '99 *m*, is filling the position of

house physician at the State Asylum Kalamazoo, Mich.—William D. Mueller, '99 *m*, of Muskegon, Mich., has been appointed house physician at the University Hospital.—Frank T. McDonald, '99 *l*, of Brockport, N. Y., has become a promising young attorney of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., where he recently located.—Charles Wise, '99 *d*, is practicing his profession in Kalamazoo, Mich.—Nina M. Howlett, '00, is teaching the eighth grade in the public schools of Chelsea, Mich.

NECROLOGY.

[This department of THE ALUMNUS is conducted by Professor Demmon. In order to make it as complete as possible, the co-operation of subscribers is solicited. Let deaths be reported promptly as they occur, with date and place. Be careful to distinguish between *fact* and *rumor*. The large number of non-graduates in this and recent numbers is due to "tracers" sent out for this class of students, in collecting materials for a revised edition of the GENERAL CATALOGUE.]

OFFICERS.

George Allison Hensch, A.B. (Lafayette Coll.) 1885, A.M. (*ditto*) 1888; Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins Univ.) 1889, Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures, d. at the City Hospital, Boston, Mass., Aug. 16, 1899, in his 33d year. Burial at Carlisle, Pa.

GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

- 1846. Mark Anthony Mosher, A.B., A.M., 1866, d. at Austin, Ill., Sept. 12, 1899. He practiced medicine at Berlin, Wis., for many years and is buried there. During the civil war he was Surgeon of the 20th Wis. Inf.
- 1862. James Edwin Eastman, A.B., Capt. 2nd U. S. Artillery, d. at Chase's Lake, near Glenfield, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1899. He graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1866 and served at various posts north and south. During the Cuban campaign last year he contracted a fever from which he never fully recovered.
- 1874. Herbert Artemas Thayer, A.B., d. at his summer home near Flushing, Mich., Aug. 27, 1899, aged 45. Burial at Flint, Mich.
- 1891. Marietta Kies, Ph.D. d. at Pueblo, Colo., July 20, 1899, aged 45. She was a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College 1891 and taught there for several years. For the past three years she taught at Butler College, Irvington, Ind. Burial at Danielson, Conn.

1897. Harrison Clarke Jackson, B.L., d. at Chicago, Ill., July 22, 1899, aged 24.

Medical Department.

1872. John Fosdick Burdick, d. at Oakland, Cal., July 31, 1886, aged 37.
 1877. George A. Hendricks, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Minnesota, d. at Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 25, 1899, aged 47. He was instructor in Anatomy at Ann Arbor, 1882-88.
 1879. Antoinette Williams, d. at Lawrence, Kan., July 28, 1878, aged 43.
 1881. John Gardiner Kennan, A.B. (West. Res. Coll.) 1879, d. at Springfield, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1897, aged 40.

Law Department.

1870. Martin Luther Hamblet, d. at Lowell, Mass., March 18, 1899, aged 58.
 1878. Edwin Zina Perkins, d. at Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1899, aged 50.
 1892. George Oren Crane, d. at Fenton, Mich., July 16, 1899, aged 35. Burial at Linden, Mich.

School of Pharmacy.

1888. Dorsey Presley Horine, d. at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19, 1899, aged 31.

NON-GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

- David Bacon, 1847-49, d. at Niles, Mich., July 25, 1899, aged 72. He served in the civil war with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.
 Jennie Buttolph, 1892-98, d. at Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 2, 1899, aged 37. Burial at Pontiac, Mich.

Medical Department.

- Orin Aborn, 1853-54, d. at Marshfield, Ind., Aug. 5, 1885.
 Solomon Riley Abrams, 1855-56, d. at North Cohocton, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1888, aged 57.
 Jonathan Roberts Acker, 1878-79, d. in Elbert County, Colo., May 30, 1880, aged 21.
 James Luther Allaben, 1864-65, M. D. (Albany Med. Coll.) 1866, d. at Margaretville, N. Y., June 11, 1890, aged 45.
 Andrew Jackson Allison, 1867-68, M. D. (Jeff. Med. Coll.) 1869, d. at West Chester, Ohio, Sept. 1871, aged 26.
 Philip Angle, 1866-67, d. at New Bedford, Ill., Feb. 1, 1895, aged 57.

Jay Babcock, 1855-56, d. at Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864.

Joseph Philip Bachman, 1860-61, d. at Hope, Ind., April 4, 1865.

James Baldwin, 1862-64, d. at St. Louis, Mich., Jan. 28, 1894.

John Marr Barber, 1860-61, '65-66, d. at Arcadia, Ind., June 29, 1895, aged 54.

Levi Alonzo Barber, 1852-53, d. at Petoskey, Mich., Aug. 9, 1897, aged 69.

Henry Francis Barnes, 1886-87, M. D. (Ohio Med. Univ.) 1896, d. at Minerva, Ohio, March 21, 1899, aged 32.

Silas Horatio Barnes, 1853-54, M. D. (West. Res. Univ.) 1855, d. at Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 1853, aged 28.

Marshall Tompson Bascomb, 1874-76, M. D. (West. Res. Univ.) 1883, d. at Rochester, Minn., Jan. 28, 1899, aged 48.

Thomas Smith Basye, 1855-56, d. at Spiceland, Ind., Aug. 23, 1874, aged 53. He was Assist. Surg. 36th Ind. Inf. till March, 1863.

Irving Bath, 1865-66, d. at Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 21, 1893, aged 49. He early gave up the practice of medicine for newspaper publishing. During the civil war he served in the 47th Wis. Inf.

John Charles Bowman, 1861-62, d. at Girard, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1898, aged 79.

Simeon Swartwout Brinkerhoff, 1858-59, d. at Fort Scott, Kan., Oct. 8, 1883, aged 46. He gave up medicine for the law, and at the time of his death was prosecuting attorney for Bourbon County, Kan.

Walter Scott Brown, 1864-65, d. at Indianapolis, Ind., March 9, 1896, aged 55. He was a well known druggist and chemist in his state.

Charles Buckley, 1868-69, M. D. (Univ. of Pa.) 1870, d. at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1891, aged 46.

Hiram Parsons Cary, 1865-66, d. at Beloit, Wis., April 17, 1881, aged 42.

Harrison Amos Castle, 1870-71, M. D. (Ind. Med. Coll.) 1872, d. at Hobart, Ind., March 1874, aged 25.

Willard Joslyn Chapin, 1863-64, d. at Perry, N. Y., June 9, 1890, aged 42.

Orville Dayton Chapman, 1850-51, M. D. (Rush) 1852, d. at Gregory, Mich., Aug. 7, 1891. Farmer.

Elisha Franklin Chester, 1869-70, M. D. (Univ. of City of N. Y.) 1874, d. at Cedar Springs, Mich., May 16, 1888, aged 42.

- Ira Smith Clark, 1868-69, d. at Dundee, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1880, aged 35.
- Rees Davis, 1865-66, M.D. (Bellevue) 1867, d. at Wilkes Barre, Pa., Aug., 1895, aged 58.
- William Henry Doupe, 1874-75, was shipwrecked on Georgian Bay about 1876, on his way to Parry Sound, Ont., where he had intended to settle.
- John Watson Firkins, 1867-68, M.D. (Rush) 1869, d. at Fairfax, Iowa, Aug. 27, 1884, aged 41.
- George Washington Ford, 1851-54, M.D. (Jeff Med Coll.) 1855, d. at Leoni, Mich., Oct. 10, 1855, aged 25.
- Ulysses Almiron Gile, 1885-86, M.D. (Chicago Phys. & Surg.) 1887, d. at Clifton, Ariz., May 26, 1898, aged 35.
- Philip Hamilton, 1862-64, d. at Angelica, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864, aged 22.
- Jasper Delno Harris, 1867-68, M.D. (Univ. of Wooster) 1869, d. at Franklin, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1890, aged 42.
- Stephen Hopkins Hagadorn, 1863-64, 65-66, d. at Bay City, Mich., Oct. 9, 1881, aged 45.
- Mark Heath, 1858-59, d. at Virginia City, Nev., Apr. 6, 1880, aged 48. Burial at Seneca Falls, N. Y.
- Thomas Wilber Hitchcock, 1857-58, d. at Mt. Clemens, Mich., Jan. 12, 1877, aged 50.
- Milo Burns Hoffman, 1874-75, was drowned in the Allegheny River, near Kittanning, Pa., July 14, 1878.
- Clark Houghton, 1872-78, d. at Onondaga Valley, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1898, aged 42.
- John Sweeney Huston, 1850-51, d. on his farm near Webberville, Mich., July 31, 1891.
- Henry Irving Jordan, 1864-65, d. at Stillwater, Minn., Oct., 1870, aged 26.
- Warren Jackman Kendrick, 1874-75, d. at Plymouth, Mich., Aug. 24, 1884, aged 33.
- George Harry Kilborn, 1851-52, 53-54, d. at Bear Lake, Mich., July 28, 1892. He served in the 1st Mich. Cav. throughout the civil war and rose from the rank of Sergeant to Captain.
- William Henry Harrison King 1868-69, M.D. (Rush) 1866, d. at Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 14, 1897, aged 58. He was a prominent physician of Jacksonville, Ill.
- Charles Laning, 1855-56, d. at Berkshire, N. Y., March 1877.
- Levi Bishop Lathrop, 1861-62, d. at Tedrow, Ohio, April 17, 1871, aged 34.
- Andrew Thomas Linfield, 1850-51, d. near New Matamoras, Ohio. May 14, 1855.
- Cyrus McConnell, 1863-64, d. at Service, Pa., May 27, 1893, aged 57.
- Isaac Campbell McGinnis, 1850-51, d. at Ada, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1885, aged 68. Dentist.
- James D. McIntyre, 1873-75, M.D. (Rush) 1876, d. at Medina, Wis., Dec. 16, 1897, aged 49.
- Russell John Mack, 1853-54, d. in California, about 1860.
- Henry McKennan, 1854-56, (M. D. (Albany Med. Coll.) 1856, d. at Baraboo, Wis., March 2, 1888, aged 53.
- Theodore Beyd McNabb, 1862-63, d. at Fremont, Ind., Aug. 5, 1897. Burial at Ray, Ind.
- Charles Byron Marshall, 1864-66, d. at Hudson, Wis., March 4, 1897, aged 59.
- Frank Edwin Matteson, 1876-77, d. at Bowen, Ill., Aug. 25, 1882, aged 29.
- William Shannon Matthews, 1866-67, M.D. (West. Res. Univ.) 1868, d. at Poland, Ohio, May 9, 1888, aged 45. Burial at Youngstown, Ohio.
- J. Hartshorn Miller, 1866-67, M.D. (Homoeop. Med. Coll. of Mo.) 1868, d. at Abingdon, Ill., July 12, 1899, aged 60.
- Hezekiah Howell Moffatt, 1865-67, d. at Washingtonville, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1867, aged 23.
- Joseph Warren Morey, 1865-66, M.D. (Rush) 1867, d. at Santa Rosa, Cal., Jan. 31, 1885, aged 44.
- George Edwin Myers, 1875-76, d. at Herkimer, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1876, aged 23.
- William Edwin Newton, 1835-87, M.D. (Bellevue) 1888, d. at Corvallis, Oregon, March 31, 1891, aged 28.
- Sanford Thomas Odell, 1865-66, M.D. (Rush) 1867, d. at Akron, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1889, aged 48.
- William Henry Palmer, 1858-60, d. at Jackson, Mich., Sept. 6, 1897, aged 60.
- Joseph Batted Rood, 1866-67, was accidentally killed at Lemont, Ill., Oct. 24, 1894, aged 39.
- Edward Theodore Sedgwick, 1856-57, d. at Albany, Oregon, July, 1890, aged 58.
- Edgar Levering Shackelton, 1865-66, d. at Auburn, Cal., Jan. 22, 1882, aged 43.
- Hiram Martiu Snell, 1851-53, Assist. Surg. 8th Mich. Cav., d. at Nicholasville, Ky., Aug. 17, 1863.

- J W O Snyder, 1862-68, M. D. (Bellevue) 1866, d. at Pueblo, Colo., March 26, 1893, aged 47.
- John Emory Sturdevant, 1865-67, d. at Ann Arbor, Dec. 19, 1866, aged 24.
- Henry William Turner, 1859-60, d. at Osage, Iowa, June 13, 1876, aged 40. Surg. 16 Wis. Inf. in the civil war.
- Charles Voorhees, 1867-68, d. at Morrisville, Ill., Dec. 23, 1875, aged 30.
- Hiram Dana Vosburgh, 1851-52, M. D. (Berkshire Med. Coll.) 1853, d. at Lyons, N. Y., March, 1881, aged 49. He was Asst. Surg. 8th N. Y. Cav. in the civil war.
- James Ruggles Walker, 1877-78, M. D. (Univ. of City of N. Y.) 1879, d. at Cherry Valley, N. Y., April 1, 1892, aged 35.
- Newell Perry Warner, 1878-74, M. D. (Columbia) 1875, d. at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1895, aged 44.
- Richard Jefferson Wilcox, 1864-65, d. at Algonac, Mich., Dec. 1871, aged 29.
- Joshua Gallup Willis, 1851-52, d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23, 1871.
- John Wesley Winslow, 1861-62, M. D. (Starling Med. Coll.) 1870, d. at Spring Mountain, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1887.
- Francis Woodruff, 1850-51, d. at Detroit, Mich., April 13, 1886, aged 65. Burial at Ann Arbor.

Law Department.

- Anthony Cook, 1864-65, d. at Ann Arbor, Nov. 9, 1886, aged 54. Burial at St Johns, Mich.
- Edward Graser, 1875-76, d. at Elmira, N. Y., April 10, 1893, aged 54.
- Louis William Holladay, 1887-88, d. at St. Louis, Mo., July 17, 1899, aged 31.
- John Hardin McClintock, 1871-72, d. at Pittsfield, Ill., Oct. 30, 1873, aged 24.
- Asa Gordon McDole, 1859-60, d. at Aurora, Ill., 1884.
- George R. Maxwell, 1867-68, d. at Salt Lake City, Utah, July 2, 1889, aged 47. Served in the 1st Mich. Cav. throughout the civil war and rose to the rank of colonel.
- Benjamin Sheldon Phillips, 1876-77, d. at Ogdensburg, N. Y., March 15, 1882, aged 23.
- John Horatio Shepherd, 1865-66, d. at Tonica, Ill., June 27, 1872, aged 33.

- Henry Clay Shivel, 1861-62, d. at Gray Summit, Mo., April 26, 1870, aged 29. Burial at Shelbyville, Ky.
- Enos Slosson Stedman, 1860-61, Sergt. 26th Mich. Inf. Aug. 6, 1862; captured Aug. 16, 1864, at Deep Bottom, Va., and d. in prison at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 12, 1864, aged 30.
- Daniel Clayton Young, 1863-64, d. at Ottawa, Kan., April 26, 1896, aged 60.

School of Pharmacy.

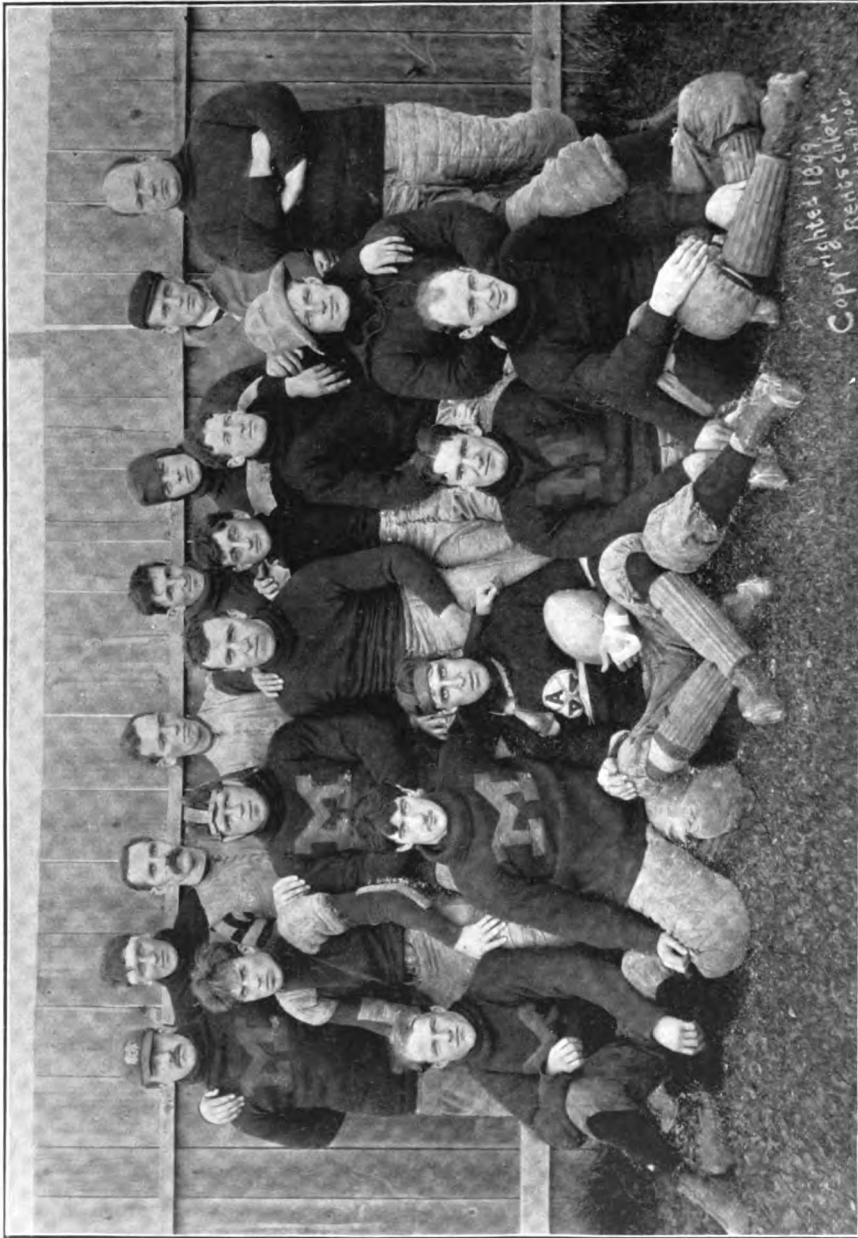
- William Grossman, 1877-78, d. at Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 11, 1899, aged 45.
- Burton Allen Sweet, 1894-95, '96-97, d. at Carson City, Mich., June 8, 1899, aged 23.

Homœopathic Medical College.

- Viott Crayton Campbell, 1876-78, d. at Mehoopany, Pa., Nov. 9, 1886, aged 37.
- Isaac Newton Coleman, 1877-78 M. D. (Chicago Hahn. Med. Coll.) 1879, d. at Cadillac, Mich., Jan. 17, 1888, aged 37. Burial at Howell, Mich.
- Eva Hamlin, 1888-84, d. at Bartlett, Mich., June 20, 1884, aged 25.
- Dayton Hasbrouck, 1879-80, d. at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Jan., 1885, aged 24.
- George Champlin Havens, 1879-80, M. D. (Chicago Hahn. Med. Coll.), 1881, d. at Muskegon, Mich. Aug. 18, 1894, aged 36. Burial at St. Johns, Mich.
- Clement Hamilton Horton, 1880-81, was drowned at Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1881, aged 21. Burial at Busti, N. Y.
- James Finley Moore, 1879-80, d. at Decatur, Ill., Aug. 18, 1884, aged 24.
- Lucy Ann Morehouse, 1880-83, 86-87, (Mrs. Peter Saar,) d. at Sumas City, Wash., Jan. 11, 1891, aged 51.

Dental College.

- Horace Frederick Harter, 1878-79, d. at Akron, Ohio, Oct., 1879, aged 22.
- Ira Smith Loomis, 1879-80 d. at Spokane, Wash., April 15, 1889, aged 35.
- Charles Alfred Oppenheimer, 1877-78, d. at Kansas City, Mo., April 8, 1897, aged 39.
- Edwin Tecumseh Papst, 1886-88, was accidentally shot and killed at Orland, Cal., Aug. 16, 1890, aged 35. Buried at Woodmere, Detroit, Mich.



ALUMNI TEAM, 1899
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BAKER	BENNETT	PRETTYMAN	SNOW	FARNHAM	FRANCE	CARR	DENBY
TALCOTT	LOCKWOOD	HENNINGER	FERBERT	PRICE	BLOOMINGSTON		
PINGREE	DUFFY	HADDEN	WIDMAN		HUTCHINSON		

THE MICHIGAN ALUMNUS

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ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ANGELL AT THE INAUGURATION OF MISS CAROLINE HAZARD AS PRESIDENT OF WELLESLEY COLLEGE. OCTOBER 3, 1899.

The representative of one college or university must always feel a sincere interest in the inauguration of the president of another. The day has, I trust and believe, passed when one good college cherishes such jealousy of any other good college as, I fear, was not unknown in other days. We have come to see that in general what helps one worthy college really in the long run helps all colleges. The phrase, the sisterhood of colleges, expresses much more than formerly a common interest of colleges in each other. Therefore it is no exaggeration to say that every college of importance in the land has a genuine interest in the proceedings here today.

But I think I am justified in saying that I have an interest in them, perhaps not equalled, certainly not surpassed, by any of the representatives of other colleges and universities.

In the first place I hope propriety does not forbid me to say that I have a peculiar personal interest in the occasion, although delicacy may preclude me from uttering in public all that is in my heart. But when I say that the father of the new President was my classmate in college and one of the two or three most intimate of my friends through life, and that consequently I have been a witness of the beautiful development of her mind and character from her earliest childhood, the significance and sincerity of my statement will be comprehended by all.

Again, the relations between the University of Michigan and Wellesley College have been remarkably close. When President Durant began his great work here, the number of college trained women in the country was small. He encountered some difficulty for a time in finding suitable women for his faculty. As early as 1874 he began to make inquiries of me concerning the few women who were graduating from the University of Michigan. I think the first one he received on my recommendation was Mary Sheldon, widely known before her death as Mary Sheldon Barnes, the author of school histories prepared on an original plan. He was so pleased with her that he invited several others. Finally he wrote me that he would take anyone I

should be willing to recommend. This was welcome news to me. It will perhaps interest you to know that under this general commission I warmly commended to him one of our graduates, whom I found teaching English Literature in a Michigan High School with such marked success as to fill me with admiration. She is known to you—and to whom is she not known?—as Alice Freeman Palmer. Professor Chapin, Professor Coman, Associate Professor Chandler, Associate Professor Case, and others who are not now with you, have worthily represented us on your faculty. Besides we have this year received into the ranks of our daughters President Hazard, by conferring on her the honorary degree of Master of Arts. We therefore cherish the belief that we have been of some service to Wellesley. At any rate, we flatter ourselves that we have some reason to feel a deep interest in the fortunes of the College. It is therefore no perfunctory service which I perform in bringing you the heartiest salutations and congratulations of the University of Michigan.

This College has made a most honorable record in the work which our generation has undertaken of furnishing education of collegiate grade to women. It is hard for us to realize how recently this work was begun. No better fortune has come to American women than the substitution of the well organized college for that ancient institution, which furnished the best education available for women, and which was called, in very questionable English, the female seminary. The variety and absurdity of the objections offered forty years ago to providing collegiate education to women would be incredible, if they were not of so recent date as to be fresh in the memory of some of us. How utterly without foundation most of them were time has abundantly demonstrated.

How much our life has been enriched by the thorough education of so many women as our colleges have graduated, many a delightful home can bear witness. And in my opinion it would be difficult to name any single influence which has contributed more to the elevation of the schools of the country than the contribution of thoroughly trained women whom the colleges have furnished to the ranks of teachers. Every one knows that a very large proportion of the teachers, even in the secondary schools, are women. Formerly, very few of them could find an opportunity to gain an education comparable to that which their brothers received in college. They were therefore not qualified to teach as well as their brothers. Even if, by any good fortune in gaining education in the face of great obstacles, some were as well qualified, they could not know the fact, and so lacked confidence in themselves, and others lacked confidence in them. But now they know, and others know, that they have a training substantially as extended and as thor-

ough as the men. They therefore bring to their work as teachers a vigor and a power, which were formerly unknown to women. I can testify from personal observation that in the West, at least, this addition to the resources of women has been one of the most powerful factors in the marked improvement which this generation has seen in the work of the schools. And among our accomplished women teachers in the West I find a considerable representation from Wellesley College. Doubtless in the schools of the East the representation is larger. So throughout the country the beneficent influence of this institution has been felt in hundreds of schools and in the instruction of thousands of pupils.

And now on this auspicious day we gather here to wish new prosperity to the College. May large hearted benefactors to it be multiplied! Its friends should bear in mind that the day has passed when a college with such standards of work as this must maintain, can be carried on without a well-furnished treasury. Nature has done her full part to make this one of the most attractive homes of learning in the world. The founder of the college and his devoted wife have provided with lavish generosity for the upbuilding and support of the institution. Devoted presidents and professors have given their best services for all these years to its development. Its friends of this generation have entered into the inheritance of all that noble men and women have done for it. With equal devotion and liberality may they gather about the new President, sustain her in her administration, and make it memorable by enlarging the resources and multiplying the power of Wellesley College.

THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Many members of the University doubtless remember that, during the academic year 1898-99, a petition, extensively signed by undergraduates and by many graduate students, praying for the establishment of a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at the University of Michigan, was placed in the hands of Professor Carhart. As this matter happens to have been made the subject of much irresponsible chatter, I think it may be of interest, and may help to clear the air, if a few definite facts be set down now.

As everyone knows, Phi Beta Kappa, although a Greek-Letter society, differs completely from its cogeners. There are no elections to it at the beginning of the college course; it rushes nobody—perhaps, on the contrary, some try to rush it. Election to its membership constitutes a mark of high standing at the close of collegiate training. However, it does agree with other societies in so far as it guards its own autonomy jeal-

ously. For example, the institution of a chapter at any university or college does not fall within the province of the faculty or other administrative officers. The question, as seems but proper, is reserved for the members of the faculty who are also members of Phi Beta Kappa; and they take action in concert with the central authority of the society. The Senate of the society will be influenced on the problem of the advisability of establishing any new chapter by the local members; while they, in turn, will receive a constitution adapted as far as possible to the peculiar needs of the institution they represent, from the Senate and National Council.

It so happens that Phi Beta Kappa possesses a comparatively small delegation here just now; one may account easily for this fact by pointing out that Michigan always, and the other western universities till recently afforded their best men no opportunity of joining the society. Possibly the influential character of the membership here (of course, with a single conspicuous exception) balances its size. Speaking from memory, the following list contains the names. President Angell (who used to have a seat on the Senate); Professors Pettee, Carhart, Adams, Kelsey, Asaph Hall, Wenley, Lloyd, Markley and Winkler; Drs. Wait, Thieme and Pillsbury, Mr. Tatlock. At present Professor Carhart occupies the Convenership of this body, while the Executive Committee, in charge of provisional arrangements and of correspondence with the Senate, consists of Professors Lloyd, Markley and Winkler. The senate of the society, which alone can take decisive action looking to the institution of new chapters, meets triennially. The last meeting took place at Saratoga, New York, in the summer of 1898. The next meeting will therefore be in the summer of 1901 and till then nothing can be done definitely in connection with this University. I think all of us are inclined to view this as fortunate, for the subject cannot be held free from difficulty.

Possibly, it were well to premise that, in proceeding to discuss a thorny question, as some deem it, I cannot adopt a partisan attitude *pro* or *con*. While sensible of the unmerited distinction conferred upon me by Phi Beta Kappa in electing me an honorary member, I remember equally that it was never my good fortune to live through a college course where the honour of election could be won. For these reasons I am, after a fashion, better able to see both sides than are either eager opponents or serious advocates of the institution of a chapter at Ann Arbor.

The objections urged against the scheme proposed in the students' petition fall, like all objections, into two classes. (1) Either they are purely theoretical and even imaginary; (2) or they are practical and grow out of the peculiar conditions incident to the history, spirit and traditions of our University. We shall look at each group in turn.

(1) One sometimes hears it urged that, in subsequent life, the judgment of the world reverses that of the Society. In other words, a man distinguished at college falls by the wayside, but his obscurer fellow-student steps to places of trust and eminence. This criticism happens to be a most obvious one. The truth is that it can be applied with equal force to *all academic* judgments, not merely to that of a single association. The child of the common schools may outstrip the Bachelor of Arts; the mechanic from the workshop may surpass the Master of Science; he who has communed long and lovingly with nature or has gone in and out amongst his fellow-men with open eye may put the Doctor of Philosophy to shame. Yet, the claim made by Phi Beta Kappa in such connection really goes on all fours with that arrogated to itself by every university. It is this; on the whole, the man who has enjoyed facilities is likely to have the best chance in later life. The Society adds to this; likewise he who has embraced his opportunities to most purpose. This can be proved, moreover, if only in a rough, general way. Of the persons who have attained sufficient distinction, such as it is, to be included in the handbook, "Who's Who in America," 7295 have furnished statistics of their education. It is exceedingly significant to note that (excluding normal and technical and merely professional schools) more than fifty-one hundred record education at an institution of the higher learning, while less than 700 did not proceed beyond the common schools or were not educated at all. Phi Beta Kappa no more than emphasizes the advantage of embracing this golden opportunity to the full; the chances of later life must be left to take care of themselves. No one is so silly as to ask, What is the good of education?

There are those, again, who consider that the principle underlying the Society's election tends to lay too much stress on the first degree. In other words, as I interpret them, election to Phi Beta Kappa may so operate as to prevent students from going on with graduate work. This seems to me to be a foolish idea, one, further, that facts contradict. Precisely where the Society is most firmly established have the graduate schools taken deepest root. Nay, the truth rather happens to be that the first degree means too little—we set no store by it; and assuredly no number of elections to societies would stand for advanced work. Besides, the very men who know the value of their undergraduate course sufficiently well to obtain election are just those who, in high probability, would continue at advanced work.

Once more, some fear that Phi Beta Kappa might occasion undue rivalry between students. While, personally, I am very far from desiring to see anything analogous to the competition at the Scottish universities, say,—where every strong man is constantly measuring himself against his

neighbors—I feel certain that, in the very nature of the case, the proposed chapter cannot exert such an all-pervading influence here as this objection assumes. We are not a small college with a couple of hundred students. Phi Beta Kappa herself would have to meet the rivalry of the baseball, football and track teams! And, there appears to be the faintest possibility that some offset to these, which now hold the field, might not be without advantage to the university atmosphere! The similar idea, that there will be a large element of wire-pulling to secure election, may be dismissed as chimerical. Elections will be rather grave affairs, affairs made no less serious by the large ballast of faculty votes. I take it as assured that, by the proposed constitution, neither a single fraternity nor a single professor (the sole possible wire-pullers) will enjoy any opportunity of electing particular favorites.

Finally comes the old, old difficulty that has descended down the ages from the Garden of Eden—the Woman difficulty. As is customary, more nonsense has been talked in Ann Arbor concerning this than about all the others combined. As is also customary, no basis exists for this shrieking. Let me say, for the benefit of the hysterical, or the merely ignorant, that, on the general constitution of Phi Beta Kappa, a Michigan chapter would be entirely free to elect women to membership. The perfect autonomy of the Society, already referred to, preserves itself even in so terrible a matter.

(2) Much more serious, because worthy of careful reflection and demanding circumspect treatment, are the objections and difficulties arising from circumstances peculiar to the Michigan environment. They are two in number, though involving practically but a single problem. First, Michigan has no grading and intends to institute none—will not even consider the question; while Phi Beta Kappa implies grading. Secondly, how, then, is election to be made? Those who know the history of the society, even in bare outline are aware that it was founded when the college idea reigned supreme, and when the marking system ruled as the universal order of the day. At Harvard College, say, election works almost mechanically. How, then, can Michigan so adapt herself as to be prepared to take advantage of a chapter? The reply is, Michigan will not adapt herself, but the society will adapt itself; indeed, it has already adapted itself, for Michigan is now the single great university of the United States where no chapter exists, and this statement includes the state universities of the west. Is there good reason for holding that what has been proved possible at Madison and Lincoln and Lawrence should be impossible at Ann Arbor? This adaptation happens to be set forth in the draft constitution of the

Michigan chapter, which has been circulated already, and which Dr. Lloyd will gladly show to those who may be interested.

Meantime my desire is that, possibly through the pages of the *ALUMNUS*, some few should criticise this constitution, praising or blaming as they see fit and, above all, emphasizing these *practical* objections.

The members of Phi Beta Kappa, whatever their own views, have no wish to proceed hastily, the more so that they are under no obligation to come to a final decision till one year from now. They will be influenced exclusively by relative objections, and it is highly desirable that these should be fully and freely ventilated. I beg to make the suggestion that you, Mr. Editor, take the trouble to have a symposium on the subject, to be conducted by non-members of the Society, chosen from the faculty, the whole body of alumni, and from students both graduate and undergraduate. Your pages seem the proper place for open arguing of the subject. I shall be glad to attempt a summing up, should this be done.

R. M. Wenley (Alpha of Illinois.)

On consultation with Professor Lloyd, Convener of the Executive Committee, it has been decided to be advisable, for the purpose of the proposed "Symposium," to print the Constitution in full. All, however, are to understand that the document is *purely provisional*. *R. M. W.*

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This Society is one of the co-ordinate branches of the body known as The United Chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa and shall be called the Alpha Chapter of The Phi Beta Kappa Society in the State of Michigan.

ART. II. The object of the Phi Beta Kappa Society is the promotion of scholarship and friendship among students and graduates of American colleges.

ART. III. The members of the Chapter shall be elected primarily from the best scholars of the graduating classes of the college, secondly, from those graduates of said college whose post-graduate work entitles them to such honor, and lastly, from any persons distinguished in letters, science or education; provided, however, that the selection from each graduating class shall not exceed one-tenth of the number graduated. But the Chapter can make further limitations or restrictions.

ART. IV. In addition to scholarship good moral character shall be a qualification of membership, and any member who is found to have lost this qualification may be expelled from the Society by a four-fifths vote of the members present at a regular meeting of the Society.

ART. V. This Chapter shall send a delegation to represent it at each

National Council of the United Chapters, and shall conform to the constitution of the United Chapters and all the lawful requirements of the National Council.

ARS. VI. The Chapter shall, by the enactment of suitable by-laws, provide for its election of officers, the initiation of members, the conduct of its meetings, and for such other matters as it may deem wise so to regulate.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. An election of members from the graduating class shall be held each year at such time or times as may be selected by the Electoral Body, hereafter provided for, but not more than ten must be elected before February.

SEC. 2. The Electoral Body shall consist of all the members of the Faculty of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts of the University of Michigan, who are also members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

SEC. 3. Members of the graduating class who are only in their first year of residence at the University are not eligible to membership.

SEC. 4. The election of all members from the graduating class shall be based on a record, kept by the Secretary of the Chapter, and made from lists of students highly recommended by the individual members of the Electoral Body. These lists, based upon each semester's work during the residence of the students at the University, are to be reported to the Secretary semi-annually, and they should give as definite an account as possible of the recommended students in all years.

SEC. 5. For the election of any member a two-thirds vote of the members of the Electoral Body is necessary.

SEC. 6. Those who are elected before February shall be initiated with such ceremony as may seem fitting, by the Faculty members of the Chapter; but all elected afterwards in the same year shall be initiated by their classmates with or without the co-operation of the members from the Faculty.

SEC. 7. Immediately after their initiation those elected before February, shall select from their own number a president for their year, who shall act also as an assistant Secretary and Treasurer to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Chapter, and two others to act with him as an Executive Committee.

SEC. 8. Subject to the confirmation of the Electoral Body the new members for each year after their organization, as provided in the preceding article, may elect ten of their classmates to the Society, but in every case the election must be by a unanimous vote.

SEC. 9. The fee to be paid by each new member shall be five dollars (\$5.00).

SEC. 10. The colors shall be of pink and blue ribbons, as worn by chapters generally. Gold keys of the usual pattern, except that the stars, ten in number, are to be arranged in the figure of a five-pointed star,* may be secured from the Secretary of the Chapter at cost.

SEC. 11. The Chapter shall hold an annual meeting on the Tuesday before Commencement Day, and this meeting shall comprise two sessions, a session for the transaction of business and a session open to the public, for literary exercises, including an oration and whatever else may be thought expedient.

SEC. 12. The literary exercises may be followed by a banquet, for which a small fee is to be collected from those attending. At this banquet only members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society may be present.

SEC. 13. At the business session, provided for above, the election of the officers of the Chapter, which shall include a president, vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer, shall be held. The president and the vice-president shall be elected only for one year; the secretary and the treasurer, who should be residents of Ann Arbor, for five years.

SEC. 14. In any year honorary members may be elected by the Chapter at the business session from the alumni of the institution and others who have distinguished themselves in letters, science or education, but the election must always be by the unanimous vote of the session.

MICHIGAN IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Of all the regiments which gained distinction and won for themselves warm commendation in the Civil War none so closely touches the interest of every University of Michigan man as the 20th Michigan Infantry, made up as it was from the very core of Washtenaw County and containing many of the noblest spirits of the University.

It was on the 15th day of July, 1862, that Governor Austin Blair issued his proclamation calling for Michigan's quota of the "300,000 more" asked for by President Lincoln. That same morning as soon as the office of the Adjutant General was open, I was sworn into the service of the United States and was given authority to recruit a company for the 20th Michigan. Almost one half of that regiment was recruited from Washtenaw County. My company—B—was from Ypsilanti, and companies D and F were from Ann Arbor and its vicinity. Every officer of the two Ann Arbor companies was a University man. C. B. Grant, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,

* Making five equilateral triangles on a pentagon.

was captain of Company D, with Roswell P. Carpenter of the class of 1862 and David E. Ainsworth of the class of 1863 as lieutenants. Company H of the same regiment was commanded by Wendell D. Wiltsie as captain; Edward P. Pitkin, a graduate of the Law Department, and Walter McCollum, a beloved member of my own class, 1861, served as his lieutenants.

The class of 1861, famous as "the war class," graduated a little more than sixty days after the firing on Fort Sumter. Of its 53 members who graduated, 24 entered the service, besides 8 non-graduates, making 32 in all. Many of these soon were promoted from the ranks, the commissions ranging by the close of the war from lieutenantancies to brigade commanders. Three of these men attained to the grade of brigadier general by brevet.

The companies from Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti were largely enlisted out of the schools, and from having commanded them as colonel and as brigade commander I can testify that there was in the ranks of these companies abundant material to have furnished commissioned officers for an entire regiment in field, staff and line.

The total membership of this regiment from beginning to end was only 1,157, and an unusually large share of fatalities fell to its lot. Concerning the losses of this regiment I quote from "*Michigan in the War*" as follows: "During the year, Nov. 1, 1863, to Nov. 1, 1864, of the commissioned officers of the regiment 11 were killed in action or died of wounds, 10 were injured and 2 were taken prisoners. Of the enlisted men 526 were killed, wounded or captured, making an aggregate list of 549." During the campaign of 1864 there were few men who did not go upon the casualty list once, and some were on that list twice and even three times. Of its commanding officers, Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Smith and Lieutenant Colonel Geo. C. Barnes fell in action. The Adjutant, Jacob E. Seibert, five captains, Wiltsie, McCollum, Carpenter, Dewey and Blood,—all but one from Washtenaw County—and Lieutenants Ainsworth, Gould and Heath, were killed in battle. Truly a remarkable record.

Three times during that campaign the regiment lost almost 50 per cent of all the men engaged: at Spottsylvania, on May 12th; Petersburg, June 18; and the assault on the Crater, July 30, 1864. After the latter engagement the regiment had less than 80 men and 4 line officers left for duty.

It is not my purpose to follow the history of this gallant regiment through its career. I only claim for it that it did its duty as all Michigan regiments did. It took active and honorable part in the campaign at Fredericksburg, Va., December, 1862; the campaign in Kentucky, April and May, 1863; the siege and capture of Vicksburg under Grant, June and July, 1863;

the campaign against Jackson, Miss., July and August, 1863; the campaigns of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, May, 1864; Cold Harbor and Gettysburg, June and July, 1864; the campaign of Hatcher's Run, September and October, 1864; the defense of Fort Steadman, March, 1864; and the capture of Petersburg, April, 1865.

I have spoken of this regiment thus in detail because it was emphatically *the* Washtenaw County regiment, and more intimately identified with the University than any other.

But I now come to speak more particularly and personally of some of the University men who went out from Ann Arbor. It is a tribute due from me to them.

Captain Wendell D. Wiltsie of Ann Arbor was a graduate of the Law Department in the class of 1862. He was both lawyer and editor. He left his wife and children to enlist. In the camp he was an excellent disciplinarian; in action brave as a lion, always cool, he was never reckless of the lives of his men nor unduly careful of his own. When he lay dying of his mortal wound at Knoxville, he said, "I have never regretted for a moment that I enlisted in the cause of my country. I only regret that I have but one life to offer in her defense. Give my sword to my boy, and charge him to use it if another generation of traitors shall rise up to assail his country."

Walter McCollum, Captain of Company H, the other Ann Arbor company, was at once one of the youngest and one of the most brilliant members of the class of 1861. He was one of the men of whom we were justly proud. He had hardly reached his majority when he entered the service. On the afternoon of the bloody 12th of May, 1864, at Spottsylvania, the regiment had advanced against a rebel battery, beyond its supports, and unable to go forward and determined not to go back, was lying flat upon the ground while a storm of bullets and shrapnel flew like a hailstorm above it. McCollum, noticing some sign of wavering, rose up in this pitiless hail of lead and iron, shouting "Boys, we'll never go back!" and in an instant fell back dead, with the words upon his lips. So died one of the brightest young heroes the University has given to the world.

Only a few yards away, while in like manner encouraging his men, fell Captain Roswell P. Carpenter, one of the most knightly soldiers it was my fortune to know.

There were others I do not doubt, just as brave, just as noble, just as devoted as these I have mentioned. But I speak of these because of their relation to the University, and because they were my dear personal friends. Is it any wonder that I was proud to command such a regiment, and to be associated with such gallant officers?

I desire to mention also one other son of the University, a member of the class of 1860, and also my personal friend, Captain Allen H. Zacharias, who went out with the Seventh Michigan Infantry. Captain Zacharias was mortally wounded in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and as the numbness of death came stealing over him, with his ebbing strength he wrote in his own life's blood his dying message to his dear ones at home. And this is what he wrote:

"Dear Parent, Brothers and Sisters: I am wounded, mortally I think. The fight rages around me. *I have done my duty.* This is my consolation. I hope to meet you all again. I left not the line until all had fallen and colors gone. I am getting weak. My arms are free but below my chest all is numb. The enemy trotting over me. The numbness up to my heart. Good-bye all.

Your son,

"ALLEN."

This message was found clasped in his hand after the battle. Captain Zacharias, in May, 1861, had resigned the principalship of the State Military Institute, at Brandon, Miss., and had come north to enlist as a private soldier; but he did not long remain such, for he was in June promoted to be a lieutenant, and in March of the following year to be captain of his company.

Besides these gallant men who went out from the halls of Michigan to join the ranks of the immortals, I would also commemorate as worthy of everlasting remembrance others of her sons who freely gave their lives for their country:

COLONEL SIDNEY BEAN, class 1852. Killed at the head of his regiment, in assault on Port Hudson, May 29, 1863.

COLONEL EDWARD P. CLARK, class 1855. Killed in action at Vicksburg, Miss., 1862.

CAPTAIN JUDD M. MOTT, class 1858. 16th Michigan. Died of wounds received at Aldie, Va., 1864.

CAPTAIN HENRY A. BUCK, class 1858. Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

LIEUTENANT WM. S. WOODRUFF, class 1858. Killed in action at Petersburg, Va., June 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN OLIVER C. COMSTOCK, class 1858. 1st Michigan. Killed at Gaines Mill, June 27, 1862.

CAPTAIN AMOS M. LADD, class 1858. 1st Michigan. Killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN RICHARD C. SABINE, class 1859. Died after long suffering from wounds received at Atlanta, in 1864.

COLONEL FRED C. TAYLOR, class 1859. Killed at the head of his regiment at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN SIMON C. GUILD, class 1860. 8th Michigan. Fell in the charge at Secessionville, S. C., 1862.

CAPTAIN AUGUSTUS W. CHAPMAN, class 1860. Died of wounds received at Mt. Pleasant, Va., April 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. S. SPILMAN, class 1860. 21st Michigan. Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

LIEUTENANT AARON C. JEWETT, class 1862. An Ann Arbor boy. Fell in a cavalry action at Williamsport, Md., July 6, 1863.

LIEUTENANT JAMES McCONNELL, class 1862. Killed at Stone River, December, 1862.

Even this list is very far from complete. Many there were who died of disease, in hospital and in camp, as truly patriots as those who fell in the battle's front. And others still lingered for weary and painful years, suffering from wounds or disease contracted in the war, only to die at last after suffering ten-fold more than those who were smitten with sudden death upon the field.

I have not spoken of the record of these particular organizations, or of the men of 1861, because their services were extraordinary or more striking than those of many others. They were not. Equal devotion, equal patriotism and equal heroism were exhibited in almost every college of the northern states. The bright, intelligent, educated young men of the country fully comprehended the real magnitude and significance of the struggle, and were among the very first to rush to arms for the preservation of the Union. They understood and felt as the less intelligent could not, how much the success or failure of the Union meant to the world. They became the natural leaders in their commands, and while it would probably be wrong to claim for them more courage than was possessed by other men, yet they felt a responsibility which led them to expose themselves more freely, and consequently the losses of life in their numbers were greater in proportion than among any other classes. It is true, I believe, of all our wars that the educated young men have been among the quickest to respond, the most zealous for the cause, and the bravest on the field.

There is another thing I ought to say. I would not have any one infer from what I have said that I claim greater devotion and courage for the officers of our troops than for the rank and file whom they commanded. While a greater responsibility rested upon the officers, and greater exposure was inevitable, yet in the good qualities of soldiers they simply stood as types of all ranks, high and low. The sense of the need for setting an example, or even the desire for promotion might influence the action of the officers; but the man in the ranks faced death for the sake of duty to his country alone.

The time has not yet come, nor are we the proper judges, to speak fit-

tingly and appropriately of the services of those who, having fought the good fight and kept the faith of patriotism to the end, returned home to receive the plaudits of their fellow countrymen.

By and by, perhaps, when a Memorial Hall shall have been erected upon the campus of the University—as I hope and trust it may sometime be—I doubt not that the names of all those who answered the call to arms may find a fitting tablet on its walls, to tell to the succeeding generations of students who shall gather here and who shall take pride in heroism and patriotism, the story of duty done, of hardships endured, of sacrifices made and of heroic services rendered in the cause of the right.

Byron M. Cutcheon, '61.

ALUMNI GAME.

In the city of Chicago, in the Archey Road, there lives a certain widely known philosopher. In one of his recent reflections he refers to a friend of his who has “views on running a quilting party, and calling it war.” We could not but think of Mr. Dooley’s remarks upon this matter, as we mingled with the crowd on the athletic field in the annual Alumni Game.

We would not have it thought that our idea of a correct football game is similar to our idea of a correct prize-fight. When we attend a football match we do not demand that bones shall be broken, muscles torn, or limbs twisted, all to the end of making us feel that we have received the worth of our money. We do not narrowly watch our team, and clamor for the removal of every man whom we fail to detect at least once in the act of elbowing or “kneeing” or choking or gouging his opponent. Nor do we thirst for wild and boundless devotion to the two teams by partisan spectators. We are well satisfied that their enthusiasm should stop short of that said to be exhibited at Kilkenny Fairs.

We preface our observations upon the game by these few remarks lest what we shall have to say should be taken as coming from a heart which, Othello like, demands blood. Not so with us. On the contrary, we have ever maintained that brutal football is not football at all; it is simply scuffling, fighting. But real football we think must be in earnest, both for the players and the spectators. A feeling on the part of the crowd that it will be just as well pleased whichever team wins, is not the sentiment which surrounds fields where really great games are being played. With that feeling, no spectator can take an excluding interest in the play—an interest which fascinates him and makes him remember the game for days to come. Above all, the players must do their work in deadly earnest from the beginning of the first half to the end of the second. This does not mean that foul plays should

be brought into use. But it does mean that if Tom Jones's bosom friend, John Smith, is playing against him, and the signal sends Tom against John, he ought to go as hard as if he were John's bitterest enemy. And if John has occasion to tackle Tom, he should try to bring him down as forcibly as he would any man he ever played against. When men have gains made through them, and console themselves with the thought, "Well, he's a good fellow and it did him good to get that," in some way or other the play begins to lose interest just there. A first-class game calls out the last inch of pluck and courage of every player. After one of the most famous struggles Michigan ever had, it was related that out of every defensive scrimmage one Michigan man could be heard saying to himself, in tones sometimes muffled by the men piled on him, sometimes forced out in one agonized burst by the impact of the whole opposing team: "Well, by George, they're not getting through *me*." That was all he said during the whole progress of the game.

That any one was animated by such a spirit as that throughout the Alumni game does not seem probable to an onlooker. Now and then there were desperate braces, no doubt, as when the 'Varsity held their opponents for downs on their seven-yard line. But to a spectator, at least, it seemed that the spirit that fights for the first yard with all the bulldog tenacity and determination that it will have for the last, and for the last with all the dash and vim that it had for the first, was noticeably lacking. If possible, the 'Varsity had less of it than the graduates.

In fact the whole field and grandstand had as much the appearance of a great out-door reception as of a football match. The students and faculty and townspeople were out in force, and the returned alumnus was everywhere in evidence. There was a constant round of greetings between old friends newly met. Robinson saw Jones, whom he thought he remembered, and putting out his hand, exclaimed, "Well, Brown, old man, how are you?" Jones, equally glad at the sight of a familiar face, but equally poor in remembering names, heartily pressed the extended hand, and replied, "First rate. How's the world using Davis?" Then each one went off laughing to himself, to tell of it to the next friend he met. Young Jenkins noticed youthful Mrs. Cook on the grandstand and remembered that he had not seen her before since she graduated a year or two ago. Rushing up to her, he breathlessly announced: "Why, I'm ever so glad to see you, Miss Gray. Are you living in the house this year?" Mrs. Cook smiled and replied, "No. I'm living in *a* house." Jenkins thought a second, then saw Cook standing near, stammered "Oh! Yes! Guess I heard about it," and rushed off without waiting for an introduction to Cook. Invitations to dinner and requests for Sunday afternoon calls were bandied about hither and thither like the very football on the field.

And out there it seemed as if this sociable spirit were even more rampant than on our side of the ropes. The men lined up against each other with brotherly smiles and nods, and such was the spirit of lovingkindness that pervaded everything that one almost expected to see some of the scrimmages turned into eleven separate embraces while the ball should lie unheeded on the turf.

Do not understand that we are finding fault with any of this. It was all very pleasant, and the crowd enjoyed it. What we are calling attention to is the oddity of the occasion. There was no cheering on of either team. There was no yelling worthy of the name, when one considers that almost twenty-five hundred people were present. More noise twice or thrice over was made at even the games with Hillsdale and Albion. Everywhere the reigning spirit seemed to be one of quiet and well-mannered sociability. It was all enjoyable,—but it wasn't football as we usually meet the sport.

There was a retrospective, meditative side to the whole proceeding. There was not much glory in it for the students of the present, for though the score shows a tie, no one had the least doubt that the 'Varsity team was being outplayed from start to finish. So very naturally, undergraduate as well as graduate looked to the past, and thought of the laurels which had been won for the University in by-gone days by the members of the Alumni team. The oldest of them all was Prettyman, who played on the teams from '83 to '90. In the former year, he was manager and one of the "forwards" of the eleven which played Yale, Harvard, Wesleyan, and Stevens Institute. His team lost the first three games, but won the last. All the other alumni players have been on the elevens of the last three or four years. The records of many of them contain victories which make Michigan hearts beat faster for a moment when those occasions are recalled. Four of the "grads" had helped to carry the ball across Cornell's goal line in the last game we ever had with the Ithicans. This quartette were Hadden, Henninger, Ferbert and Bloomingston. The last three of these had played against Harvard in '96, while Farnham and Denby were with the Michigan team as substitutes on that occasion. Not many of us had seen the game, but not a few among us remembered how we had stood out in the rain that day, over our shoe-tops in the State street mud, and watched the bulletins displayed as fast as they were received from Cambridge. And even yet, we could recall the lump that rose in our throats over that blocked punt which resulted in Harvard's only score. Among the other men, Hutchinson had been with the '96 team in more than one hard fight. Snow and Lockwood and Pingree had campaigned together in '97. Of the champion team of '98 were Bennett, Baker and Widman. Talcott and France who played quarter and guard respectively for the

Alumni are still in college, but are not playing on the 'Varsity this year. Both of them were on last year's eleven. These were the men whose early training here enabled them to hold the team of today.

The usual talk of the handicap placed upon the Alumni by their lack of training could not be indulged in this year, as a large proportion of the players have been in the game in some capacity this fall. Henninger and Ferbert have been coaching here, Hadden has been doing the same thing at another college, while Bennett and Widman have been playing with athletic clubs. Talcott is captain of his class team, and France has played with the "scrubs" for the benefit of the 'Varsity. Others of the Alumni have played a game or two this autumn, and with scarcely an exception the graduates seemed to stand the work with little, if any more fatigue than did the 'Varsity.

The game itself demonstrated to the satisfaction of everyone that the Alumni team was the better of the two. The superiority, however, was not enough to enable the Alumni to win an actual victory, although it can be said with confidence that the referee's whistle alone saved the 'Varsity from being scored against at the close of the first half. The ball was in the 'Varsity's territory during the whole game, while the Alumni goal was never in any danger. The 'Varsity's line melted away before the heavy rushes of the opposing team, while the Alumni line was impregnable. The 'Varsity played with a slowness and lack of energy, while the Alumni, both in attack and defense, put a spirit in the play which was worthy of emulation by those who will succeed them in representing Michigan on the gridiron. It was evident throughout that the Alumni players were in much better physical condition than they were last year. They stood the game as well as the younger men and appeared ready to continue the struggle if necessary. On the whole there was reason enough for those who had come to cheer on the old favorites to celebrate a victory, for the Alumni virtually won the game. This is how they did it:

Keena kicked off to the Alumni 10-yard line. Hadden caught the ball and passed it back to Widman, and the whole team started across the field. Widman apparently fumbled the ball, slipped and fell, while his fellow players kept right on. But Widman had tucked the ball out of sight and as soon as the crowd had passed by him he picked himself up and started down toward Street who alone stood between him and the 'Varsity goal. Hadden had planned to carry the trick into successful execution by blocking off Street, but he tripped, and before he could recover himself, Street had downed Widman with a pretty tackle, after the latter had run 40 yards. Then the Alumni began to smash the 'Varsity line, and soon had the ball within 35 yards of the 'Varsity goal. "Bloomy" tried for a goal from the field and only missed by a

foot. Street punted the ball out and the Alumni again worked it back to the 'Varsity 40-yard line, where "Bloomy" attempted a place kick. It was blocked by Snow who also got the ball. The 'Varsity was held for downs but France fumbled the ball and it went to them again. Keena's punt was blocked by Henninger, and it went to the Alumni on the 'Varsity's 20-yard line. The old boys went at it hammer and tongs, and were rapidly carrying it toward the 'Varsity's goal when time was called with the ball on the 10-yard line. During this half all of the Alumni gains were made by calling the guards, tackles and ends back and smashing into the line. They could not circle the ends but it was not necessary for them to do this to gain.

In the second half Ferbert went in in place of Pingree and the crowd waited expectantly for one of his wriggling runs. He responded by several clever runs for short gains, but gave place near the close of the half to Farnham. Hadden kicked off and McDonald fumbled the ball, which an Alumni player secured in the scrimmage on the 'Varsity's 35-yard line. France, Baker and Bloomington made their distances and Ferbert squirmed 10 yards in two attempts and the ball was on the 'Varsity's 7-yard line. Here the latter team took a desperate brace and for the first time withstood the plunges of the Alumni players into their line, holding them for downs. Sweeley, who took McLean's place, punted the ball out of danger. "Bloomy" returned the kick and the 'Varsity was 20 yards to the good. Sweeley punted to the center of the field. Back to the 'Varsity's 35-yard line the ball was carried, but there it was lost on a fumble. Here the veteran Prettyman was substituted for Baker, but he retired in a short time in favor of the latter, as he had his nose smashed. Ten yards on an offside play and gains by Teetzel, Sweeley and Keena brought the ball to the center of the field again, where it went to the Alumni on a fumble. Muir Snow took Lockwood's place. Several exchanges of punts followed, in which Bloomington and Sweeley did about equally well, and the game closed with the ball in the center of the field, and the score 0 to 0. The line-up:

ALUMNI.	Position.	Varsity.
Bennett, Hutchinson	Left End.	White
Lockwood, Snow	Left Tackle.	Wilson, Juttner
Baker, Prettyman	Left Guard.	Kramer
Denby	Center.	Cunningham
France	Right Guard.	Seigmund
Henninger	Right Tackle.	McDonald
Hadden	Right End.	Snow
Talcott	Quarter.	Street
Pingree, Ferbert, Farnham	Left Half.	McLean, Teetzel
Widman	Right Half.	Hernstein, Sweeley
Bloomington	Fullback.	Keena

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The Students' Lecture Association has presented to the Board of Regents more than seven hundred dollars with the stipulation that the money is to be loaned in small sums to students in need of funds for their college course. Such an action on the part of an organization of this sort is worthy of note. Some of the most prominent of the students' societies are always in financial need. Witness the Students' Christian Association and the Athletic Association. Of the rest many are barely self-supporting; and the profits which prosperous years bring to some are usually retained by the society or its members. The sight of an organization admirably carrying out the purpose for which it was established, making a liberal profit while it does so, and finally turning that profit over to the benefit of the University, is indeed a gratifying novelty. Would it were not so strange.

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In last month's *ALUMNUS* there appeared a thoughtful article entitled *Management of Athletics at the University*. The writer of this article is one of the strongest among the younger members of the Chicago bar, and one of the leading spirits among our Alumni in that city. What he has to say on any matter of interest to the University is worth the careful attention of alumni everywhere.

The contributor stated that when Michigan men came to consider the need for action in regard to the control of athletics here, it was the actual and not the theoretical with which they were confronted. The truth of this assertion is now apparent.

Since that issue of the *ALUMNUS* the resignation of Mr. Baird, the present graduate director, has been placed in the hands of the Athletic Board. It is to take effect with the expiration of the contract now in force—that is on the first of January.

It would not be possible for any one who knows Mr. Baird to suspect the resignation of being anything but bona fide. It is sent because Mr. Baird can see no prospects here at present equal to or even approaching those presented by positions actually offered him in business. He was reluctant to sign his contract last summer, and would do so then only for six months instead of for the year for which the Athletic Association officers pressed him. With the hope on both sides that something would be done before the first of next year which would render the position permanent, Mr. Baird and the Board finally reached an agreement. There seeming to be no prospect of such an arrangement as was hoped for, the director has simply notified the Board that he will enter another field the coming year, thus giving the Board time to find his successor.

What action will be taken?

Michigan solved a large portion of the problem of athletic management some time ago, when the final authority in athletic matters was vested in a small board, composed both of faculty and student members—the faculty men being in the majority. The question since then has been, how should the authority of this board be exerted and enforced? The best means yet found lies in the office of a Graduate Director of Athletics. For nearly a year and a half we have had such an officer here. His advent marked the passing of the erratic policy which always attended the student management; since he came there has been not even a suspicion of the amateur status of our athletes; the financial side of the Athletic Association's affairs has received careful and never-ceasing attention; and, most noticeable of all, he has furnished a responsible and visible head for all branches of outdoor athletics in the University. He has attended to the matters which no student manager and no faculty board ever could have over-

seen. It is no mere sentimentality which says that since he has been here there has been a feeling of relief and of confidence on the part of those who are interested in the success of Michigan athletics which was rarely if ever known before. If any uneasiness has existed, it has been felt only by those who were aware that the arrangement might be merely temporary after all.

Whatever happens, it does not seem probable that we shall ever revert to the old system of student managers. If Mr. Baird goes, the Athletic Board will very likely find some one to take his place. And with what result? Should the man secured prove inefficient for any reason, most of us would long for the old method of student management—for, whether the student managers were good or bad, it was not necessary to pay salaries to them. Should the person hired prove to be the man we wanted for the place, how long would he be likely to stay? Just long enough for some good

business man to find him out and offer him a permanent position.

Why should there be any objection to employing a director for a term of three years, when once his fitness for the place has been made apparent? Instructors who have proved their merit meet with a recognition of it in the shape of appointments for as long a period as this. When the ability and the policy of a director are known, the University would run no risk in giving to him, as executive officer of the Board of Control, the management of the athletic affairs of the college.

The position of the ALUMNUS is this. Athletics are a recognized part of the University. They must be conducted under some sort of management. We believe that no better method has been devised than that which provides for a graduate director. We hope that some plan may be adopted for the retention of the services of one who has already proved so efficient.

THE UNIVERSITY.

ATHLETICS.

FOOTBALL.

The month of October has been productive of very good results on the football field, although progress is much slower than the coaches like to see it. In accordance with the policy which was given out at the beginning of the season, the coaches have devoted their attention first to perfecting the defensive play of the 'Varsity. This has been a hard job, as many of the players, especially the old men, did not get into the game as they should, and seemed to be afraid of themselves. The indignation of the coaches at these actions has now been forcibly expressed and improvement may be expected. Up to the Notre Dame game the team put up a very poor article of football. The center of the line was lamentably weak and slow, the defensive work poor, and the interference ragged. At this stage Cunningham, last year's center rush, and Street, last season's regular quarterback, returned to the

game, and their presence made itself known in the Notre Dame contest when the team from Indiana found it impossible to break through the 'Varsity line when the ball was within striking distance of the Michigan goal. The team as yet is unschooled in the finer points of the game. The team work is not what it should be, the players fail to reinforce those who are running with the ball, and the interference is yet an unknown quantity. This weakness is what might be expected considering the small amount of attention that has been devoted to offensive play, but it should be cured during the first week following the Alumni game, for Michigan may be able to keep her opponents from scoring without being able to score herself. It can be seen from the line-up which follows each game who the players are who are likely to wear the 'Varsity M this year. Of the new men, Wilson at tackle, Seigmund and Kramer at guard, Dickie at center, Fitzgerald at quarter, and Sweeley, Hernstein and Weeks at half, are,

perhaps, showing up to the best advantage. The backs are swift runners, but save themselves too much when the opposing team has the ball.

The first game with Hillsdale College, which Michigan won by the score of 11 to 0 was a poor exhibition of football, even for an opening game, and hardly deserves more than a passing mention. The first real game of the season was played the week following, when the Albion team lined up against the 'Varsity. Michigan won her second game of the season by defeating Albion by the score of 26 to 0 in two 20-minute halves. The game showed that the 'Varsity had been making good progress, and was marked by some brilliant individual work. The visiting team seemed to be in poor physical condition, for the players were winded at once and had to have time taken out until it grew tedious. The Albion backs were swift however, and the team fooled Michigan on several well executed tricks, including a double pass and a fake kick. To the 'Varsity credit it may be said that they were not caught napping again. Teetzel, Fitzgerald and McLean starred in long runs and clever dodging. Keena's punting was especially good, and the Albion kickers were no match for him. He sent the ball 50 yards every time and high enough in the air to enable the ends to down the Albion players in their tracks. His goal kicking, however, was off color.

The best playing was done in the first half. Keena kicked off and Albion fumbled the ball, which went to Michigan. After two bucks by Steckle and Wilson, Teetzel carried the ball over by a 12-yard run around the end in two minutes and a half of play. Behind good interference, Teetzel and Sweeley carried the ball down the field for the second touchdown. Then Albion got the ball and surprised the 'Varsity by a series of tandem plays on tackle, making steady gains. The ball was then fumbled on both sides, and finally Albion got another chance. This time they worked their tricks successfully and had the ball well towards Michigan's goal. Albion was forced to punt and Fitzgerald, catching the ball, ran through the whole team, 85 yards, for a touchdown. The half closed with the ball on Albion's 10-yard line.

New men were put in in the second half and the play was somewhat irregular. There was more fumbling and at one time Albion had the ball on Michigan's 15-yard line.

The line-up:

Michigan.	Positions.	Albion.
White	le.....	Marshall
Wilson	lt.....	Exelby
Barkabus	lg.....	Agnew
Dickie, Larsen.....	c.....	Hamlin
Seigmund, Kram'r.....	rg.....	Davis
Steckle, McD'n'l'd.....	rt.....	Moore
Snow, McNemur.....	re..	Bechtel, Hayd'n
		Brails

Fitzgerald, Gr'dn'r.....q..... Frost
Mohr.

Teetzel, McLean...lhRobertson
Sweeley, Hernst'n.....rh..... Grosenbaugh

McAfee,

Keena, Weeksf.. Church, Dunster

Score—Michigan, 26; Albion, 0.
Touchdowns—Teetzel, Sweeley, Fitzgerald, Wilson, Hernstein. Goals from touchdown—Snow, 1. Time of halves—20 minutes. Referee—Shipp. Umpire—John Duffy. Linesmen—Talcott and Marshall.

It cannot be said that the game played the following week with Western Reserve brought much credit to either team in any respect. In the first place Michigan's work was unsatisfactory. It showed no progress whatever, and it looked as though a week's coaching had been wasted.

Bad fumbling coupled with poor team play kept Michigan from scoring more than 17 points against Western Reserve, and it was a disappointment all around when the visitors were seen to plunge through their opponents' line for good substantial gains, to circle their ends and block their kicks. The home team seemed to be quite at sea as far as team work was concerned, but the individual playing was at times of a high order. The defense that had been receiving so much attention the past week did not materialize to any great extent, and the Reserve team found many places through which to gain.

Western Reserve proved to be exceptionally well coached, and were somewhat stronger than when they appeared here a year ago, and were received with a score of 18 to 0. The entire game was marred by slugging and rough playing, which was participated in by both teams, and resulted in the ruling off of two players near the close who engaged in a fight on the side. Bad fumbling and off side playing kept Michigan's score down and counterbalanced some good ground gaining by the individual players on the 'Varsity.

The line-up:

Michigan.	Position	Wes. Reserve.
Gill, White	le	Mook
Wilson, McDon'd	lt	McCleary
Barkabus	lg	Yaegle, Johnson
Dickie, Larsen	c	Donly
Seigm'n'd, Kramer	g	Clisby
Steckle, Juttner	rt	Laub, capt.
Snow	re	Bissel
Fitzgerald	g	Philips
McLean, Sweeley	lh	Stribinger
Hernstein, Weeks	rh	Haldy
Keena, Sweeley	f	Nedlin

Touchdowns: Steckle, Juttner, Sweeley. Goals from touchdown, Snow (2). Umpire and referee, Knight and Williams. Time of halves, 25 and 20 minutes.

The game with Notre Dame on the 18th was the first time that Michigan showed any promise of ultimate development into a first-class team. The fact is that both coaches and players were scared. The outcome of the game was in great doubt, as Notre Dame has been regarded this season as but little below the three big college teams in strength. This element of uncertainty was productive of good results, and at times the 'Varsity showed championship form, particularly when the Notre Dame team had forced the ball to her 20 and 25-yard lines, which the Indiana team did several times. Then the 'Varsity rallied and held their opponents for downs. The game was an exhibition of straight, hard football, with plenty of kicking to be sure, but with practically no end runs and continued line bucking. Both teams suffered severely from fumbling and off side playing. Neither team played fast ball, and in this respect the Notre Dame eleven, with its longer season back of it, was surprisingly off color.

At the beginning of the game Keena had one of his punts blocked by McNulty. In the mix-up, however, the ball was saved to Michigan. Again shortly after the first touchdown was scored another of his punts was touched by Glynn, which caused it to carom off to the side lines, shortening it to an advance of but 15 yards. To counterbalance the blocking of Keena's first punt Hernstein got squarely in front of the first effort in that line made by McDonald, and Juttner was on hand to fall on the ball. This was the beginning of Michigan's first touchdown for it took but four dives into the line to cross the goal line. During this early part of the game, Notre Dame was clearly off her feet but she settled down immediately upon being scored

upon and held the home team down admirably.

Fumbling played a prominent part in the playing of the afternoon. No less than five times did the 'Varsity drop the ball, but three times it was saved with a loss of some yards. The visitors dropped it three times during the game and as many times did a Michigan man fall on it.

It seemed to the Michigan men that Clarke was very blind in the second half when Notre Dame played off side, but his eyes were keen enough to catch Michigan several times for the same offense. Mullen, playing right end for the visitors, made no pretense of being on side at any time during this half and quite often he was from two to three yards over the line when the ball was snapped into play.

The spectacular features of the game were the two runs by Teetzel for 45 and 40 yards respectively in the second half. The first came as the return of the kick off after Michigan scored in the second half. He caught the ball on the goal line and carried it back to the 45-yard line assisted by rather good interference. Farley put a stop to his course with a pretty tackle. The other run was around the end and carried the ball from the middle of the field to the 16-yard line.

The left half of the 'Varsity's line seemed to be poor in interference, and blocking off. Nearly every time Michigan's left halfback tried the other end or a cross buck he was tackled from behind, especially in the second half. This was at the time though that Mullen was playing from one to three yards off side on every down. It was in the second half that Wagner made numerous plunges through Wilson for four and five yards at a time, while Hayes hurdled the same place in the line for a good gain whenever given the ball.

Cunningham did the best individual playing for Michigan, with Snow and Keena close after him. Teetzel's runs, too, entitle him to much credit. Street played a good game at quarter but quite often pulled the backs off their feet by hesitating to call the ball into play after he had given the signals. Once the ball was in his hands, though, he hurried it on swiftly and surely to the next man. Juttner followed the ball well but was not up on defensive, while White, Wilson and Kramer were at times weak in their positions. For the visitors, Farley, Hayes, Wagner and McDonald did the best work and made most of their gains.

The line-up:

Michigan.	Position.	Notre Dame.
White	le.....	Farley
Juttner, Wilson	lt.....	Wagner
Kramer	lg.....	O'Malley
Cunningham	c.....	Winters
Seigmund	rg.....	McNulty
McDonald	rt.....	Hanley
Snow	re.....	Mullen
Street	q.....	McDonald
Hernstein, Mc'n.....	lh.....	Glynn
Teetzel	rh.....	Hayes
Keena, Sweeley	f.....	Duncan, Mon'h'n

Touchdowns, Keena, McLean. Goals from touchdown, Snow (2). Time of halves, 25 and 20 minutes. Referee and umpire, Williams and Clarke. Time-keepers, Wood and Eggeman. Linesmen, Fleming and Talcott.

MASS MEETING.

There was an athletic mass meeting held in the Waterman Gym., Saturday evening, October 7, which was attended by about 1,500 persons, and at which speeches were made by members of the faculty and by students, and \$1,516.45 was subscribed for the Athletic Association.

After music by the U. of M. band and considerable cheering by the students, President Day called the meeting to order, and proceeded to the transaction of business. This consisted in the amendment of the constitution to admit captains of football, baseball and track teams ex-officio, to the meetings of the athletic board of directors; and to grant to the business men of Ann Arbor a representative on the board, who shall sit as a director and have a vote on all cases which arise, excepting the election of student members to the board. After the amendments had been unanimously adopted, Professor Pattengill was called upon for a speech. He responded heartily, and spoke of the good done by athletics in developing the student; in inspiring loyalty for their Alma Mater, in the hearts of the alumni, and he commended especially the new scheme of the Athletic Association to establish interscholastic athletics among the high schools of the state.

After the singing of the "Yellow and Blue," by the Glee Club, Dr. Carrow spoke briefly but enthusiastically of the benefit of athletics, and he was followed by Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin, who explained why it is that the members of the faculty take such an interest in athletics. He was followed by Professor Johnson, who emphasized the social ad-

vantages which come to the students who participate in any way in the spirit of athletics. Professor Knowlton had words of cheer for the "green" team, and then the students were called upon for speeches. Those who responded were: Guy Miller, the pitcher on last year's base ball team; Capt. J. F. McLean, of the track team; and Chas. Watkins, the coach for the base ball team. The Glee Club sang "Ann Arbor" and the meeting came to and end, after speeches by Keene Fitzpatrick and Manager Baird, and an exciting time of subscription taking.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

* * * This department is in charge of Professor F. N. Scott, '94, University Editor. By action of the Board of Regents it is made an official record of the University.

ATTENDANCE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The total registration of students in the University of Michigan on Tuesday evening, October 17, was 3,187. The registration in the several departments was as follows:

Literary department	1,279
Law department	782
Medical department	469
Engineering department	268
Dental department	246
Pharmaceutical department	75
Homœopathic department	68

Total 3,187

INSPECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

Allen S. Whitney, recently appointed junior professor of the science and art of teaching in the University of Michigan and inspector of high schools, was graduated from the University with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1885. Immediately upon his graduation he accepted the superintendency of the public schools of Mt. Clemens, a position which he retained until 1892, when he became superintendent of the Saginaw school system.

During the summer of 1890 Mr. Whitney pursued special studies at the Plymouth School of Applied Ethics at Plymouth, Mass. Three years later he spent a summer at work in the psychological laboratory of Cornell University, and the summer of 1895 was spent at Clark University studying under Dr. Stanley Hall. The following year he gave a course of lectures on Child Study in the summer school of the University of Michigan. In 1896 he was at Jena, Germany, where he studied with Dr. Wil-

liam Rein. Later he was at Leipzig engaged in experimental psychology with Dr. William Wundt. Mr. Whitney resigned the superintendency of the Saginaw schools to accept his present position.

Besides being actively engaged in the pedagogical work of the University he will spend considerable time inspecting such high schools as desire to be placed or to be retained on the University diploma list.

ABSENT ON LEAVE.

Professor Henry S. Carhart of the department of physics of the University of Michigan, who is absent on leave, is at the Physical Technical Institute, Berlin. He is comparing the electromotive force of the standard Clark cell with that of the standard cell of the Institute.

Rev. Martin L. D'Ooge, professor of Greek language and literature in the University of Michigan, is spending the year in Athens in literary work.

Dean C. Worcester, assistant professor of zoology in the University of Michigan, who last year was appointed one of the Philippine commission, has been summoned to Washington.

Victor E. Francois, instructor in French, is pursuing special studies in France.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. William A. Polglase, medical superintendent of the Michigan home for feeble-minded and epileptics located at Lapeer, Mich., will lecture in the homoeopathic department of the University of Michigan every Wednesday, except the first in each month, on the theory and practice of medicine and on nervous diseases.

THE ENGINEERING FACULTY.

John R. Allen has been promoted from instructor to be assistant professor of mechanical engineering. Miss Alice L. Hunt is now instructor in drawing.

INSTRUCTORS IN CHEMISTRY.

The new instructors and assistants in the several departments of chemistry of the University of Michigan are as follows: Eugene C. Sullivan, Ph.D., instructor in organic chemistry; Howard B. Bishop, laboratory assistant in chemistry; Arthur M. Lindauer, assistant in organic chemistry; Alfonso M. Clover, B.S. assistant in general chemistry.

The title of Moses Gomberg, Sc.D.,

has been changed from instructor in organic chemistry to assistant professor in organic chemistry.

AN ERROR.

The statement was made in the public press recently that students entering the law department of the University of Michigan after the time of the entrance examinations were compelled to pay an extra fee of five dollars. This is not so. The fees are the same whether a student enters early or late. In the literary department, however, a different regulation prevails. Applicants for admission to this department will not be examined at any other than the announced dates except on payment of a special fee.

NEW ASSISTANTS IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Louallen F. Miller, B.S., is dispensing clerk in the electrotherapeutic laboratory. He was graduated with the class of 1899.

Ovidus A. Griffin, B.S., M.D., is a demonstrator in the department of medicine. His first degree was received from the Fayette Normal University and the second from the University of Michigan in 1899.

A COURSE IN MARINE ENGINEERING.

A course in marine engineering and naval architecture has been established in the engineering department of the University of Michigan. The course is a graduate one requiring five years' residence at the University. The studies for the first three and one-half years are the same as those in the regular engineering courses. The special work begins the second semester of the fourth or senior year and continues through the fifth year. At the end of the fourth year the student receives the degree of bachelor of science in engineering, and at the end of the fifth year the degree of master of science in engineering.

The course of study as arranged includes eighteen hours of class room work in marine engineering and naval architecture and twelve hours (thirty-six hours of actual time) of special drawing, making a total credit of thirty hours in the two subjects. The thirty hours are additional to the regular requirements in the engineering courses.

Two thousand dollars has been voted by the regents for the work. Of this \$1,600 is for the salary of an assistant professor in marine engineering and naval architecture, and the remaining \$400

for the purpose of getting the course started. The work will commence with the second semester of the present college year.

REPORT OF PHYSICS CONFERENCE.

The last issue of the Proceedings of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club appeared as a supplement to the University News-Letter, No. 32. It is a pamphlet of fifty-four pages containing a full report of the conference in physics held March 31 of the present year. In addition to the papers presented at this time and abstracts of the discussions, the pamphlet contains the report of the committee appointed by the conference in March, 1897, a bibliography of works recommended for a high school physical laboratory, and lists of apparatus for a small high school to be furnished at an approximate cost of \$25. The report is illustrated with numerous engravings.

VOLUMES IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

There were 133,204 volumes in the libraries of the University of Michigan on June 30, 1899. The number of volumes in each library was as follows:

General library	105,279
Law library	16,334
Medical library	9,614
Homœopathic library	1,082
Dental library	895
Total	133,204

The number of maps belonging to the University was 1,530.

NEW HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The plans for the new homœopathic hospital at the University of Michigan provide for six wards. They are a men's medical, a men's surgical, a women's medical, a women's surgical, an obstetrical, and a children's ward. Besides these there will be operation rooms for major cases and for diseases of the eye, several private rooms, and recovery rooms. The larger operating room will be finished in marble. Two anæsthetic rooms have been arranged for and a lecture room for general medical, clinical, and demonstration courses. The normal capacity of the hospital will be from 75 to 80 patients.

THREE IMPORTANT PAPERS.

Three papers were given by University of Michigan men at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held at Columbus,

O. Professor Henry S. Carhart and Dr. Karl E. Guthe considered the subject of Electromotive Force of the Clark Cell. Dr. Augustus Trowbridge's paper was on the Theoretical Nature of the Coherer. Dr. Guthe and Dr. Martin D. Atkins treated of Electrolytic Cells. The paper by Dr. Trowbridge was published in the September number of the *American Journal of Science*. The other papers will appear in the *Physical Review*.

ADDITIONS TO LIBRARIES.

The additions made to the several libraries of the University of Michigan during the year ending June 30, 1899, were 10,254 volumes and 231 maps. The number of volumes received by each of the several libraries was:

General library	7,067
Law library	1,725
Medical library	986
Homœopathic library	417
Dental library	59
Total	10,254

Of the 10,254 volumes, 2,304 were presented to the University. Over eleven hundred were the result of binding pamphlets.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

During the college year ending June 30, 1899, the number of periodicals received by the several libraries of the University of Michigan was 775. The number received by each library was as follows:

General library	568
Medical library	154
Homœopathic library	20
Law library	18
Dental library	15
Total	775

George H. Allen, who in 1898 received the degree of A. B. from the University of Michigan and the following year the degree of A. M., has been appointed assistant instructor in Latin. Miss Alice S. Hussey, recently appointed assistant in English, was graduated from Vassar College in 1894 with the degree of A. B. In June last the degree of A. M. was conferred on her by the University of Michigan. The subjects in which she has specialized are rhetoric, aesthetics and English literature. A new assistant in psychology is John W. Slaughter, A. B., B. D. Charles Simons, a graduate with the degree of B. L. in the class of 1898, is assistant in elocution.

A Deering rotary engine of about twenty-five horse power has been received at the mechanical laboratory of the University of Michigan for experimental purposes. The machine will be subjected to a series of tests extending over about two months' time, during which it will be run with different pressures of steam and different loads. The exact amount of steam required to operate it under the different conditions will be found by measurement. The object of the tests is to determine the exact horse power of the engine, the conditions under which it can be most successfully run, and whether it can be made a commercial success.

Professor Beman of the department of mathematics of the University of Michigan and Professor Smith of the Brockport, N. Y., Normal School are now carrying through the press a translation of Dr. Karl Fink's *Geschichte der Elementar-Mathematik*, to appear in the series of mathematical books now being issued by the Open Court Publishing Co. of Chicago. They have also completed the MS. of a high school algebra to be published by Ginn & Co. in May or June, 1900. The next work in the Beman and Smith series of text-books will probably be a college algebra on which considerable work has already been done.

The recorded circulation in the general library of the University of Michigan for the college year of 1898-99 was 137,365 and the number of volumes drawn by members of the faculties for home use, 8,200—a total of 145,565. This is an increase of about 2% over the previous year. The daily average attendance in the reading room was 170. Of these, 90, or 53%, were men and 80, or 47%, were women. The number of students admitted to the seminary rooms was 428 for the entire year; 80 of these to the east room and 330 to the west. The number given permission to work in the book-room was 75.

A class of five was graduated at the fourth annual commencement of the training school for nurses, associated with the University of Michigan homœopathic hospital, held Friday, October 6. The graduates were Jessie F. Allmand, Ann Arbor; Lillian A. Waring, Tecumseh; Xanthippe E. Chase, Osego; Carry B. Speechly, Ann Arbor, and Louise Hill, St. Thomas, Ont. The commencement address was by Martha A. Canfield, A.M., M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio.

Paul I. Murrill of Detroit has been appointed to the Stearns fellowship in pharmaceutical research at the University of Michigan. Mr. Murrill received the degree of B.S. from the state college of Kentucky in 1895, and the master's degree from the same institution the following year. Last June the degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan. His special studies were organic chemistry, general chemistry and bacteriology.

The following promotions have been made in the literary department of the University of Michigan: Dr. John O. Reed from assistant professor to junior professor of physics; Dr. Ernst H. Mensel from instructor to assistant professor of German; Mr. Earle W. Dow from instructor to assistant professor of history; Dr. Charles H. Cooley from instructor to assistant professor of sociology; Dr. Benjamin P. Bourland from instructor to assistant professor of French.

Six of the seven members of faculties of the University of Michigan who were absent from the University last year on leave have returned. They are Professor Volney M. Spalding of the department of botany; Alexander Ziwet, junior professor of mathematics; George W. Patterson, junior professor of physics; Tobias Diekhoff, instructor in German; Clarence L. Meader, instructor in Latin; and Perry F. Trowbridge, instructor in organic chemistry.

Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, professor of hygiene and women's dean in the literary department of the University of Michigan, devoted the summer vacation to studies in physical culture, structure of school buildings, school furnishings and municipal hygiene. She visited the cities of Glasgow, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, St. Petersburg and Moscow, and certain of the country districts of Norway and Sweden.

Professor Beman of the University of Michigan and Principal Smith, of the Brockport, N. Y., State Normal School, brought out a new edition of their *Plane and Solid Geometry*, published by Ginn & Co., during the summer vacation. The plates are new and the typographical appearance much improved. Many changes in detail have been made, but the method of treatment remains essentially the same.

The contract for erecting the building for the new homœopathic hospital at the University of Michigan has been let for \$48,670. This does not include heating, lighting, and ventilating fixtures nor the equipment. The site secured for the hospital is near the northeast corner of the college campus. It was a gift to the University from the city of Ann Arbor, which purchased it at a cost of \$17,000.

The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred on George W. Patterson, junior professor of physics in the University of Michigan, at Munich, this year, with highest honors. His thesis, which is entitled *Eine Experimentelle und Theoretische Untersuchung des Selbstpotentials*, is published in the October number of Wiedemann's *Annalen*, Leipzig.

The title of Dr. Louis P. Hall of the dental department of the University of Michigan has been changed to assistant professor of dental anatomy, operative technique, and clinical operative dentistry. Henry W. Harvey has been appointed assistant in the dental department. Mr. Harvey was graduated in June with the degree of D.D.S.

Professor Hempl of the University of Michigan has reprinted from the publications of the Modern Language Association of America an article upon the etymological relationship of the words pepper, pickle and kipper. He finds that all three words, in spite of their apparent remoteness in sound and spelling, are derived from the Latin *piper*.

The expense of operating the bindery of the University of Michigan for the year ending June 30, 1899, was \$2,223.40. Of this \$1,832.25 was for labor and \$391.15 for materials. Allowing current prices for the work done the earnings of the bindery were \$2,735.87 or \$512.47 more than the expense of operation.

Six hundred and forty pamphlets on geological subjects were presented to the University of Michigan during the last college year. These have been classified and are now bound in sixty-seven volumes.

At the July meeting of the board of regents of the University of Michigan Alfred H. Lloyd was promoted from assistant professor to junior professor of philosophy.

The McMillan Shakespeare library of the University of Michigan was increased during the past college year by the addition of 183 volumes; and the German-American Goethe library by the addition of 4 volumes. This gives a total of 4,825 volumes for the Shakespeare collection and 952 for the Goethe collection.

Among the gifts to the general library of the University of Michigan received during the past college year was one from the Turkish government made through President James B. Angell, ex-minister to Turkey. It consisted of 168 volumes used for instruction in the primary schools of that country. The books are all in the Turkish language.

During the summer Lea Brothers of Philadelphia published a text-book on pharmacology and therapeutics prepared by Dr. Albert R. Cushny, professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical department of the University of Michigan. The work is an illustrated volume of 750 pages. It is used as a text-book in the University.

The text-book on the Principles of Surgery by Dr. Charles B. Nancrede, professor of surgery in the medical department of the University of Michigan, with an appendix by Dr. W. A. Spitzley, is published this week. It is an illustrated volume of about 400 pages. The work is from the the press of Sanders of Philadelphia.

A large and valuable collection of paintings of the fishes inhabiting the fresh and salt water about Japan is being exhibited in the museum of the University of Michigan. The collection was a present to the University by Frederick Stearns of Detroit. The paintings are in water colors and are the work of a Japanese artist.

Mary Lucy Harding, a graduate of the literary department of the University of Michigan, with the class of 1882, is at Little Rock, Ark., in charge of a missionary school under the Board of Missions for Freedmen, of the Presbyterian church.

The assistants in botany in the University of Michigan for the present school year are Mary A. Goddard and Elma Chandler. Howard S. Reed has the appointment of assistant in the botanical laboratory.

Earle Raymond Hedrick, A.B., University of Michigan, 1896, who has been spending the last two years at Harvard University as a graduate student in mathematics, was recently appointed to a Parker fellowship, with a stipend of \$700 per year. He is now pursuing his studies at the University of Göttingen.

The women at the University of Michigan pursuing gymnasium work are taking advantage of the pleasant days during the fall months for out-door games of basket and relay ball. A grassy plot on the campus between the dental and homœopathic buildings has been given over to them for this purpose.

At the first annual meeting of the Association of Hospital Superintendents held recently in Cleveland, Harry W. Clark, superintendent of the University hospital of the University of Michigan, was elected vice-chairman. The second meeting of the association will be held in Pittsburg August next.

A translation of the vice-presidential address of Professor Beman of the University of Michigan before section A of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the Detroit meeting in 1897, appears in *L'Enseignement Mathématique* (Paris) for May 15, 1899.

The work of making the physical examinations and taking the measurements of the women at the University of Michigan who are to take gymnasium work, is being carried forward as rapidly as possible. Regular class exercises will begin the first of November.

Dr. G. Carl Huber of the medical department of the University of Michigan addressed the annual meeting of the Detroit Medical Library Association Monday, Oct. 2, on A Brief Summary of the More Recent Observations on Sensory Nerve Endings.

Among the new instructors in the literary department of the University of Michigan this year are: Herbert C. De Cou, A.M., Greek; H. A. Sanders, Ph.D., Latin; Jonathan A. C. Hildner, Ph.D., German.

Martin D. Atkins, who last year was at the University of Michigan studying for the degree of Ph.D., has been appointed professor of physics in the Michigan Agricultural college.

The new instructor in the law department of the University is Dallas Boudeman M.S., of Kalamazoo, who will lecture on statute law. Victor C. Lane, the Fletcher professor of law, has been made law librarian and the title of Joseph H. Vance changed from assistant librarian to assistant law librarian.

The opening address in the medical department of the University of Michigan was delivered this year by Dr. Charles B. Nancrede, professor of surgery and clinical surgery. The main thought that he developed was that the medical man is engaged in a profession and not in a trade.

The average number of patients in the University hospital of the University of Michigan for the summer of 1899 was 57.5 as against 48.25 for the previous year. This is an increase of about 17 per cent.

ON THE CAMPUS.

The campus itself is unusually attractive this fall. The ruddy brilliance of the fall foliage, the trimness of the lawns, and the Japanese ivies which are beginning to cover the old Main Hall and Library, give a suggestion of well being and prosperity, welcome to the new student. The old students notice a few more new walks, and a fence around the gymnasium, but otherwise no change. Everyone seems to have a new lease of life, and there is a sense of briskness in the air. The tennis courts have been in constant use this fall, and groups of football players in their dirty padded suits may be seen every afternoon running across the campus to the athletic grounds. Other groups of players practice daily near the gymnasium, watched by admiring small boys who are eager for the time when they can go to the University and play football.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB.

The Good Government Club is again offering a strong course of lectures for the student who is ready to hear every side of a question. The first lecture will be given by William Alden Smith, congressman from the fifth congressional district of Michigan, and a member of the committee on foreign affairs. The subject of his lecture has not yet been announced. On November 18 the next lecture will be given by Albion Small, professor of social science in the University

of Chicago, and editor-in-chief of the *American Journal of Sociology*. He is an authority on his subject, *The Meaning of Trusts*. Professor Bemis, from Amherst, who is today regarded as an expert on the subject of municipal lighting and railways, will lecture December 8. Frank Monnett, attorney-general of Ohio, will be the next speaker on the course. On January 19 Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, will speak on the subject of the Eight Hour Day. Don M. Dickinson, the next speaker, will be followed March 28 by Professor Jenks of Cornell, a former graduate of our University. He is now a Professor of Political Science and he will lecture on his specialty, the Trust Problem. The last lecture of the course will be given by Senator Tillman, whose subject is, *The Race Question in the South*,—a Side Light on the Philippine Question.

It is to be hoped that the club will meet with the success and support of the student body which it had last year. It will be remembered by readers of the *ALUMNUS* that the club proposes to offer its profits for this year as a prize, the conditions of which will shortly be announced.

THE WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

The League has an unusually large membership for this season of the year. Over 300 have already joined. The fall work of the League, in helping new girls find rooms and room-mates, is of much assistance to the grateful Freshman. The plan of grouping the League into "tens," adopted last year, will be continued this year. On October 21, Dr. Mosher entertained the forty group leaders at her home, and plans for the year were discussed. The Women's Building will be the headquarters of the League. The first business meeting was held on October 28, and the first social meeting of the year will be held on November 4.

THE PEDAGOGICAL SOCIETY.

After the formation of the Pedagogical Society last year, occasional stated meetings were held throughout the year, at which lectures and papers were presented both by members of the faculty and students. Arrangements are now being made for the program for this year. The first public meeting was held October 16, and the lecture room in Tappan Hall was well filled, those present numbering

from 100 to 150. The outlook for a successful year is promising. Professor Hinsdale is now looking over the proof sheets of his 48-page monograph on *The Training of Teachers*. It is the 8th of a series of 15 monographs on Education in the United States, edited by Nicholas Murray Butler for the Department of Education for the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

DELTA UPSILON CONVENTION.

The sixty-fifth annual convention of Delta Upsilon was held in Ann Arbor October 18 to 21. The public exercises were held in Newberry Hall October 19. A number of addresses were given, the most thought-creating being the President's address, delivered by Judge E. B. Sherman, master in chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Like all the departments of the University the School of Music reports a larger attendance than ever before. A special feature this year will be the concerts for children that will be given the last Friday of each month. The programs will be arranged with a view to making the concerts profitable and pleasant for children. The pupils' recitals will be continued this year. The first Faculty concert of the year was given in Frieze Memorial Hall, October 12. There was scarcely seating room in the hall for the large audience and if the concerts continue to be so popular, they will certainly have to be given in a larger hall. The program was most delightful. All were glad to welcome back again the old members of the faculty, and Professor Bernard Sturm, who takes Professor Zeitz' place, was most cordially welcomed. The other Faculty concerts will be given on November 2, December 7, January 11 and February 1.

THE STUDENTS' MEDICAL SOCIETY.

On October 12 the first meeting of the Students' Medical Society was addressed by Dr. Novy. His subject was *The Role of Insects in the Spread of Disease*. He spoke particularly of the way in which the tick spreads the southern cattle fever, and the mosquito carries malaria. About 300 students were present. At the next meeting, an alumnus of the University, Professor Howell, Dean of Johns Hopkins Medical School, and a former Professor of Physiology here, will address the society.

CHORAL UNION SERIES.

The series will open November 6, with a symphony concert by the Pittsburg Orchestra. This will be followed on November 2 by Clarence Eddy, well-known organist. Mr. Eddy drew up the specifications for the Frieze Memorial organ, and therefore understands its possibilities to the utmost. On December 18 the Choral Union and Chicago Festival Orchestra will render Hiawatha's Wedding Feast, by S. Coleridge Taylor. The soloists of the evening will be Mme. Luiné, soprano; Heinrich Meyn, baritone; Holmes Cowper, tenor. Those who heard Mrs. Josephine Jacoby at the May Festival last year will be glad to learn that at the fourth concert of the series, January 26, Mrs. Jacoby will give a song recital. The last concert before the May Festival will be the rendering of *In a Persian Garden*, by Mrs. Seabury Ford, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; Mackenzie Gordon, tenor; and David Bispham, bass.

The program for the May Festival has not yet been announced but a special feature will be the prominent place given to American works.

THE WELL.

The work on the big well is progressing nicely. After boring through sand and gravel, the work was delayed by boulders in the way. These have been blasted and the well is now being cut through sandstone and shale rock. It is now down about 430 feet.

THE WOMEN'S BUILDING.

All alumni will be glad to know that the Women's Building is at last on the road to completion. The big, bare, unfinished room is now being divided off into parlors, reading rooms and offices. Upstairs is a very pretty little auditorium and stage. The rooms will fill a want long felt by the women of the University.

SENIOR LITERARY ELECTION.

The election of officers in the senior year has usually been one of the exciting events of class history, but this year a spirit of unity seems to have settled over the campus. On October 13 the '00 Lits and Engineers met to elect their officers. There was little excitement and the usual long speeches of nomination were lacking. Edward S. Corwin, Plymouth, Mich., was unanimously elected President; Miss Jessie M. Palmer, Duluth, Minn., Vice-President; Harry M. Sedg-

wick, Chicago, Ill., Treasurer; Frederick S. Colburn, Detroit, Secretary; Miss Florence M. McHugh, Prophetess. Here, however, the spirit of unity ended. Four candidates were nominated for class historian and it took four ballots to decide the contest in favor of Miss Marian Kanouse from Manistee, Mich; Thomas Marshall, Ann Arbor, was elected Class Poet; J. W. Wood, Niles, Football Manager; and Paul A. Dratz, Muskegon, Baseball Manager.

Two five minute speeches will this year be added to the regular class day exercises, one a charge to the class, the other a charge to the Faculty. The elections for these offices have not yet taken place.

'02 ELECTION.

The sophomores followed in the steps of the seniors, and on October 20, at a very quiet, peaceful election, the following officers were elected:

President, Oscar J. Campbell, Cleveland, O.; Vice-President, Miss Sybil Stewart, Wardner, Idaho; Secretary, Frank W. Copley, Kansas City, Mo.; Treasurer, Herbert C. Carrow, Ann Arbor; Baseball Manager, Benjamin C. Loder, Lapeer; Football Manager, Herbert C. Smith, Evanston, Ill.; Track Team Manager, William Thurneau, Chicago, Ill.; Chairman of the Freshman Spread Committee, Gertrude Miller, Bay City, Mich.

The literary students are leaving all excitement to the Laws and Medics this year.

THE COMEDY CLUB.

Last year the Comedy Club made an attempt to play a piece of a rather more legitimate character than any of the plays it had put on for some time. Still holding to the line of comedy, the club endeavored to score a success without resorting to the vehicle of a so-called "screaming farce," which though generally successful almost invariably depends upon some exhibition of physical violence for its climaxes.

Encouraged by the enthusiastic manner in which its aspiring efforts were received, the club will this year endeavor to put on a play of a still higher literary style. Nat Goodwin's clever comedy, *A Gilded Fool*, will serve this end, and although it is rather more pretentious than anything that has heretofore been presented, the prospects for a successful production are exceedingly bright.

Several of last year's caste will be seen again. Messrs. Page, Crowley and Sutphen, whose work last year won for them the honors, have excellent parts. Mr. Stone, who appeared to advantage two years ago, has again joined the active membership. Miss Gibson, last year's star, has even better opportunities to display her talent, and Miss Stewart will have a part worthy of her ability. Miss Bock, who played two years ago, has returned to college and will appear in a very cleverly drawn character part, while Miss Oliver, a new acquisition, will fill out the girls' side of the cast.

The Club has never had so many applicants the parts at is has had this year. Until Mr. de Pont, the stage manager, returns, no definite statement of the final caste can be made, but, judging from the present status, it will be a strong one. The officers of the Club are: President, Ralph H. Page; Vice-President, Miss Florence Hall; Secretary, Lafayette Young; Business Manager, Roy C. Woodworth; Stage Director, Edward de Pont.

JOURNAL CLUB MEETING.

On the evening of Wednesday, October 11, the Journal Club of the departments of history and economics met in the east seminary room of the library building to hear the report of Professor H. C. Adams on the Trust Conference held recently in Chicago.

Professor Adams gave a graphic description of the personnel of the conference—of the representatives sent by every interest in the country. He spoke briefly of some of the ideas advanced by the speakers, and these led to a general discussion by the members of the club.

Professor Adams was himself on the program of the Trust Conference, and his paper was a notable contribution.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT ANGELL

At 9 o'clock Sunday morning, October 15 the auditorium of Newberry Hall was crowded by students who had gathered to listen to the annual address by President Angell.

After the opening exercises of prayer, reading from the Bible, and singing by the assembly and by a quartette. Mr. R. L. Melendy, president of the Students' Christian Association, introduced the speaker.

On this occasion Dr. Angell spoke of the "one beautiful, one terrible gift, which includes all other gifts—the gift of life," which God has given us. And

having spoken of the responsibility of this trust, he said:

"What is it that you live for? This is not a new question. It is as old as man, and I could give you a variety of answers to it, but I will condense all answers into two—Pleasure and Duty."

He pictured the class of persons who live only for pleasure, and then the class "upon whose heart is written the word duty." But there is a higher view of our nature furnished by the Christian idea, and the command which we are to obey, is not 'Thou must obey the abstract law of right,' but, as Christ put it, 'Thou must love the Lord thy God with all thy might.'

"We are not to withdraw from the ways of men, but we are to discharge our duties in the midst of them. This is a gospel for students in college, as well as for the man of the world. It is to be good upon the football field, or upon the golf links."

And then he exhorted the students coming from the protection of home to the University, to study the ground upon which they stand, to be careful about choosing companions and to seek to follow the ideals which come to them in their best moments and to follow the gospel of Christ.

THE HON. LYMAN J. GAGE.

The Students' Lecture Association Course was opened Wednesday evening, October 18, by Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, who spoke to a large audience on the Administrative Departments of our Government. He presented to his hearers a graphic picture of the immense system of government in the United States—so simple in division, so manifold in detail, and plain facts and statistics were enlivened by the humor and descriptive powers of the speaker, who claims to be not an orator, but a plain business man.

Secretary Gage was introduced in a happy manner by President Angell, who acted as presiding officer.

SENATOR FRYE.

On the evening of Saturday, October 21, Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, a member of the recent Peace Commission in Paris, addressed a large audience in University Hall. He filled the second number on the Students' Lecture Association Course.

Senator Frye spoke of his sojourn in Paris on the commission, and of the perplexities which the commissioners en-

countered. He then took up the question as to what shall be done with the Philippines, and treated it from the expansionist's point of view.

Whether of his opinion or no, his audience was agreed in the appreciation of the humor, eloquence and evident conviction of Senator Fr   and he was greeted with frequent bursts of applause.

ADDRESS BY DEAN HUTCHINS.

On Sunday morning, October 22, Dean Hutchins of the law department addressed the students in Newberry Hall, on the subject of Faith. He spoke of the necessity of faith in commerce and business of all kinds, and distinguished between the hope, which is variable, and the faith which is steadfast, and by which alone men are able to accomplish great things. And if faith is of such importance in the business world, why should we not believe that it is necessary in our spiritual life? Why should we not be able to believe in the word of God, not carelessly or without reasoning, but because there are proofs of its truth in everything about us.

AZTEC METATE.

The University Museum is in receipt of an Aztec me-ta'-te, secured in Arizona for the museum by Dr. J. C. Leonard.

The metate is now used by the Mexicans as it was by the Aztecs, for the nether millstone upon which to grind grains and seeds for flour.

It is a wedge-shaped stone about a foot and a half broad, two feet long, and two feet high at one end. The upper surface is plane like a board and the under part has been cut out to form four legs.

Kneeling upon the ground with the high end of the metate toward her, the Aztec matron held a grinding stone in her hands and rolled or rubbed it over the corn upon the metate. This specimen bears evidence of much use in the hollowed surface. Dr. Leonard says it may be three thousand years old.

THE BULLETIN.

The *Bulletin* published by the Students' Christian Association has again changed its policy and form, and now appears as a regular college weekly with pages twice the size of those of last year's publication.

The *Bulletin* was established by the Association in 1880 and was published monthly in pamphlet form. It contained poems, articles, announcements and va-

rious information thought to be of interest to its readers.

In the fall of 1897 it was changed to a weekly sheet of four small pages, containing news of alumni, Association notes, the addresses made to the students by prominent speakers and suggestions believed to be helpful to the Christian life.

The management this year believes that the *Bulletin* can be of more value to the members of the University, and will have a broader influence if it endeavors to fill the position hitherto vacant in the field of college journalism at Michigan—that of a regular college weekly. Its function shall be to review, and it will aim to give the general trend of University life, to dwell upon the items of more than passing interest, and to devote some attention to inter-collegiate news.

The board has also taken steps to put into operation a plan by which the high schools throughout the State may be brought into touch with the affairs of the University. The plan is to have organized in each high school a University club, the secretary of which shall correspond with the *Bulletin*, and shall in turn receive the *Bulletin*. Following are the names of the members of the board of editors:

Harrison Smalley, managing editor; Clifford G. Roe, business manager; Louise Frances Dodge, University clubs; H. E. Coe, Ann Arbor High School; John F. McLean, Samuel A. McGonigal, Florence Jacoby.

UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

Among the recent changes in arrangement of specimens in the Museum, is the stationing of a small two by two and one-half foot case on a table on the first landing. In this case are some new and some old curiosities which are of general interest to the public. Among them are relics of slavery in the shape of iron knee-stiffeners, handcuffs and collars. The knee-stiffeners consist each of an iron rod with two jointed rings attached at right angles to each end. The rings were fastened, one above and one below the knee, whose bending was so interfered with by the rod that walking was made difficult and painful.

In this case also are a Mexican axe and a hunting knife, and some Peruvian fractional currency, in the shape of two bills, issued in Peru in 1873, printed by the American Bank Company in New York and presented to the museum by

T. H. Cole. They are of "Elbanco Nacional del Peru," and one is for *viente* (20), the other for *cuarenta* (40) *centavos*. Another interesting thing is a tile, a trifle longer and narrower than an ordinary brick, emerald in color and ornamented by a conventional running vine design. The tile is from the Chinese porcelain Tower of Nankin, China.

The famous Porcelain Tower was erected in 1413-42 and was destroyed with the rest of the city by the insurgents of the Taining Rebellion, in 1853. The Tower was a pagoda, two hundred feet high and octagonal in shape. Each of its nine stories was adorned with a cornice from each corner of which was suspended a bell, free to swing in the breeze. Surmounting the whole structure was an enormous golden ball.

In 1861 the marines of a United States ship stationed off Nankin, when digging in the ruins of the city for curiosities, came upon this tile. Recognizing it as a piece of the Tower, Paymaster Calvin C. Jackson secured it, and brought it home in his safe. In 1894 it was presented to Governor Felch of Michigan, whose grandson recently presented it to the University Museum.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On Thursday evening, October 19, the Philological Society held its first meeting for the year. Professor George Hempl read a paper entitled Professor Hench as a Man and a Scholar, which was most just and appreciative.

After the paper, Professor Scott outlined in brief the work of the society for the coming year, and then Dr. H. A. Sanders was elected as secretary and treasurer in place of Dr. Dennison, who has been called to Oberlin.

DEBATING.

The year's debating has been begun with marked and increased enthusiasm, and everything points to another highly successful season. It was predicted in these columns a year or two ago that with the impetus given to debating by the reorganization of the system of preliminaries and the placing of the debating interests in the control of the oratorical association, interest in this branch of college effort would soon eclipse that manifested in oratory. The prophecy has been fulfilled more speedily than was expected. The four literary societies which furnish the channels for entrance to the contests leading to the intercollegiate debates are filled to overflowing,

the two societies in the law department alone initiating nearly one hundred members at the opening of the semester.

Our first intercollegiate debate is with the University of Chicago in the semi-final of the second series of the Central Debating League. This debate is scheduled to take place January 12 at Chicago, but there is some prospect of its being transferred to Ann Arbor, thus giving us at least one home debate this year. The subject is, Resolved that Municipal Ownership and Operation of Street Railways is preferable to Ownership and Operation by Private Corporations. The preliminaries have already begun in the several societies, and in the first round there were over one hundred aspirants for debating honors. Among these were many men of experience in the University and new material of much promise.

The preliminaries leading to the second debate with the University of Pennsylvania will begin shortly after the Thanksgiving recess, upon the subject, Resolved that the Formation of Trusts be opposed by Legislation. This debate will be held in Philadelphia early in March, and great interest will attach itself to the result. Last year, Pennsylvania's debaters came west and met defeat in a very close contest. Every effort will be made on their part to retrieve the defeat and as this is the only home debate Pennsylvania will have this year, it promises to be a memorable affair, especially in view of the friendly feeling established between the two universities by reason of their athletic relations.

The annual inter-society debates for the Alumni Cup Championship will take place in the spring. This cup has been donated by the Detroit Alumni Association and is a very handsome trophy. It is to be contested for annually for twenty years, at the end of that time passing to the society winning it the greatest number of times. At present it rests with the Jeffersonian Society of the law department.

The method of conducting debating contests will hereafter be the same as that which has been in vogue in the east and which was introduced at Michigan last year. The debate consists of two rounds of speeches. There is first a primary debate in which the members of each team alternate with twelve-minute speeches, introducing constructive argument or rebuttal as they see fit. This is followed by a secondary debate in which the speakers alternate with five minute speeches, consisting wholly of rebuttal and refutation. This system gives more

opportunity for skillful extemporaneous work, makes the discussion lively and interesting, and tests in a more satisfactory manner than the former plan the real debating ability of the men.

BIBLE CHAIRS—A CORRECTION.

The article in the last number of the *ALUMNUS* on the subject of the Ann Arbor Bible Chairs may have left the impression on the casual reader that these chairs are connected with the University of Michigan. Such is not the case. They are connected with the Church of the Disciples and constitute one of many opportunities for religious instruction offered by the churches and religious societies of the city. Mr. Coler and Mr. Forrest are not professors in the University.

The regular University work in biblical study, as far as such work is given at all, is in charge of Professor James A. Craig who offers the following courses in Hebrew and Hebrew Literature: Genesis;—Prophetic Literature: Amos and Hosea; study of the nature and contents of prophecy in its literary, historical and ethical aspects;—Deuteronomy, Joshua, I Samuel, Ruth, Jonah—The book of Job, including study of the literary structure and critique of the dominant ideas.—Lectures introductory to the study of the historical and prophetic books of the Old Testament, with special reference to the last results of Assyrian and Babylonian research. Courses in Arabic, Assyrian, Hellenistic Greek and Semitic history are also offered by Dr. Craig. A course on the Philosophy of Religion is given by Dr. Wenley of the philosophical department.

The Students' Christian Association feels very much encouraged this year, inasmuch as one hundred new members have been received within the first month, making a sum total of about six hundred now enrolled. Of these, very few are on the associate membership list, the great majority being active workers. About three hundred guests were present at the opening reception given the first week of college, and the average attendance at the weekly socials so far has been in the neighborhood of seventy-five. The prospects for the year are of the brightest and a most successful season is expected by all.

The Philosophical Society has made arrangements for addresses to be delivered during the year by Professors Clark

of Toronto, Geddes of Edinburgh and Tichenor of Cornell. A series of students' meetings will be held, in which questions relating to the Philosophy of History, Science, Politics and Religion will be presented for discussion. The first open meeting of the year was held October 26, at which a paper was read by Dr. Rebec on *The Heart in Modern Life; a Criticism of Hegelian Optimism*.

Ground has been broken and the stone hauled for the foundation of the new homœopathic hospital on what is known as the old Dr. Smith property on Wash-tenaw avenue, opposite the gymnasium.

ALUMNI.

NEW YORK ALUMNI.

The first of the Round Tables for the year 1899-1900, of The Ann Arbor Club was held on October 20, at the Hotel Vendome, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. At its board appeared many new faces, a distinctive feature of every meeting. L. F. Brown, Law '71, and Frank Butterworth, Law '72, met for the first time since graduation, twenty-seven years ago. Anecdotes, reminiscences, funny stories, Ann Arbor songs, and last but not least, college yells, put the alumni, young and old, into a healthy and happy humor.

An unwritten law with us is to discourage speech-making and parliamentary debate. It was necessary to suspend this rule for a few moments, to enable a committee to make its report. As an outcome of the latter, it was resolved, to form a permanent organization, and to hold bi-monthly instead of monthly meetings. The next meeting is scheduled to be held on the second Friday in December, at the Hotel Vendome. The following were present:

L. F. Brown, '71 L.
 Frank Butterworth, '72 L.
 V. H. Jackson, '78 m.
 Charles W. Parsons, '81 p.
 William H. Auerstein, '83 p.
 M. S. Flint, '89 p.
 S. Wright Dunning, '60.
 A. D. Kerley, '77 p.
 Floyd P. Sheldon, '78 m.
 E. J. Kennedy, '82 p.
 Charles L. Andrews, '86.
 E. H. Neff, '90.
 E. M. Dougherty, '90, '91 L.
 Robert W. Dougherty, '92.
 Henry W. Weber, '4 L.
 G. W. Harris, '4.
 Milton W. Neal, '95, '96 L.
 R. Harold Baer, '96.
 A. H. Finney, '96.
 J. S. St. John, '96, '98 L.
 Rufus L. Weaver, '98 L.
 Arnold L. Davila, '98 L.

G. M. Stevens, Jr., '98 l.
 B. M. Hardy, '98.
 B. C. Dickinson, '98,
 C. G. Clark, '99 m.
 Charles A. Rigelman, '99.
 A. Van Zwailumburg, p.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

ALUMNI ARE INVITED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THIS DEPARTMENT.

* The plan of this department is to give items of interest concerning those who have ever matriculated at the University of Michigan, whether graduates or non graduates, and the latter are classified according to the year in which they would have graduated had they completed their course. The fact of a person's being mentioned in the "New from the Classes," does not necessarily imply that he is a graduate of the University.

* On behalf of the readers of the ALUMNIUS as well as on our own behalf, the editors wish to thank all alumni and friends who have furnished items for this department and we hope that the privilege of reporting to us all news about Michigan men and women, will be generally realized this year by alumni everywhere.

1860.

Elliott Truax Slocum, '60, A.M. (hon.) '69; who graduated from Union College in 1862, is dealing in real estate and loans, with office 514 Hammond Bldg., Detroit. He has offices also in Muskegon and Slocum's Grove, Mich.

1861.

James Taylor Aulls, '61, 64 A.M., is in Denver, Colo.; address 1629 Ogden St.—William Henry H. Beadle, '61, 64 A.M., 67, LL.B., who was made Brevet Brigadier-General, in 1865, for bravery during the civil war, and who has long been connected with the public schools of South Dakota, has been for many years president of the Normal School of that state, located at Madison.—Calvin Perry Quick, '61, '64 A.M., clergyman, is still at Concord, Mich.—Milton Chase, '61 m, is still at Otsego, Mich.

1862.

John Newton Gregg, '62 m, assistant surgeon of the 25th Mich. Inf. (1862-64), is at Whittaker, Mich.

1893.

Charles Steele Merrill, '63 m, is in Marshallville, O.

1864.

Samuel Bell, '64 m, who was assistant surgeon of the 15th Wis. Inf. (1864-65), is a resident of Beloit, Wis., and is president of the Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners.

1866.

John Archer Van Cleave, '66, is operating the Menominee River Land Agency, located at Marinette, Wis.

1867.

Job Barnard, '67 l, of Washington, D. C., was appointed in September by the President to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The *Washington Star*, of Sept. 30, gives the following account of him: "Job Barnard was born in Jackson township, Porter county, Indiana, June 8, 1844, his father, who was a native of North Carolina, having settled there in 1835. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted as a private in Company K of the 73d Indiana Regiment of Volunteers in 1862, serving until the fall of 1865, having been made orderly sergeant after the battle of Stone River. He commenced the study of law upon being mustered out, graduating at the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1867. He visited Washington for six months in 1866, but did not commence his permanent residence here until June, 1873. He was admitted to practice at Crown Point, Ind., in 1867, and practiced there six years. From 1873 to July 1, 1876, he served as an assistant clerk in the District Supreme Court, having charge of the law docket. While so engaged he improved the opportunity afforded him thereby to familiarize himself with the local practice, and resigned the clerkship July 1, 1876, when he entered into a partnership with Mr. James S. Edwards in the practice of his profession. That partnership has continued up to the present time, the firm being one of the best known at the District bar. Mr. Barnard has regarded himself as a District man ever since he permanently settled here in 1873, having relinquished his citizenship in Indiana after casting his second vote for General Grant as President, in November, 1872. He has always been an ardent Republican, but has never held a public office, if the position of a member of the board of public school trustees of the District be excepted, he having been a member of this board for about three years. He is a member of the board of directors of the Equitable Building Association, and is also a director in the Commercial Fire Insurance Company of this city. For a number of years he has been a member of the Court of Appeals of the law department of Georgetown University. Mr. Barnard is a man of extremely quiet manners, of a retiring disposition, and his legal abili-

ties and studious nature have long caused him to be considered as eminently qualified to fill a position upon the bench. He is a most approachable man, and has always been held in high esteem by his associates and the public." Among the editorial comments of the same paper, we find the following: "It is a decided tribute to the richness of the local field in the matter of qualifications for judicial responsibilities that the President's chief embarrassment in the filling of the vacancy caused by Judge Cox's resignation should be in picking from many excellent candidates. The final choice has fallen upon Mr. Job Barnard, whose appointment, announced today, is eminently satisfactory to all Washington, including, doubtless, even those citizens who had been urged by zealous friends for the same honor. Mr. Barnard will make a worthy successor to Judge Cox, as he possesses a combination of judicial temperament and sound legal knowledge which fits him peculiarly for the duties now assigned to him. The appointment earns congratulations for the President in choosing so well from the large field of attractive candidates."

1869.

William Johnson Darby, '60, '72 A.M., B.D. (Cumberland University) 1871, A.M. '78; D.D. (Lincoln University) 1883., who was formerly general manager of the publishing work of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Nashville, Tenn., is now in Evansville, Ind., and occupies the position of secretary of the educational society and board of ministerial relief, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is also trustee for the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

1871.

Charles Joseph Willett, '71, '74 A.M., who was Regent of the University of Michigan (1884-92), is now an attorney in Pasadena, Cal., with offices in the Masonic Temple.—Charles Beal Crampton, '71 p, is still at Flint, Mich.

1872.

George W. Allyn, '72, '76 A.M., '78 m, who was professor of materia medica and botany in the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, for four years. (1879-83). is a practicing physician in Pittsburg, Pa., with office in the Home Office Bldg., 515 Penn Ave.

1873.

Albert L. Morran, '73 m, is in Dexter, N. Y.—Alfred Moore, '73 l, author of Moore's "Criminal Law," is professor of

criminal law and evidence in the Illinois College of Law, Chicago.

1874.

Irving R. Fisher, '74 l, is Post Office Inspector, with office at Denison, Texas.

1875.

Angie Clara Chapin, '75, who spent last year in Athens as one of the faculty of the American Classical School, there, has returned to Wellesley College, where she is professor of Greek.—Caroline Irene Hubbard, '75, who took a master's degree in science in '76, is Mrs. Carl G. Kleinstück, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

1877.

George Adolphus Wood, '77 l, is still practicing his profession in Springfield, Ill., with office in the Illinois National Bank Bldg.—Abram Pitcher Kerley, '77 p, may be addressed, 2035 Broadway, New York City.

1879.

Mark Norris, '79, '82 l, has been since 1882 in the practice of law in Grand Rapids, Mich. For the four years just ended he was member of the state board of law examiners. His office is 1003-9 Michigan Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Emily Frances Wells, '79 m, formerly on the medical staff of the Lunatic Hospital at Northampton, Mass., and later on that of the Illinois Eastern Hospital, Hospital, Ill., is now in Galva, Henry Co., Ill.—Gustav Adolf Laubscher, '79 l, is of the firm of Laubscher & Kees, attorneys and counselors, 740-742 Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.

1880.

Frank F. Reed, '80, is engaged in the practice of law at 403 Home Insurance Bldg., Riverside, Ill.—Oliver H. Bogue, '80 l, for eight years held the position of city attorney of Wabash, Ind., "in which his services have been marked by sound legal judgment and unswerving fidelity to the city's best interests." Mr. Bogue was born in 1850, was reared on a farm and at the age of twenty began the struggle to secure a college education without financial assistance. In 1874 he received the B.S. degree from Earlham College, and spent some time in teaching. In 1880—the year of his graduation from the law department of Michigan—he was admitted to the bar in Detroit. Soon after he removed to Wabash, Ind., where he has since remained. He is an Odd Fellow, 32d degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He has filled the position of judge advocate in the Patriarchs Militant. Mr. Bogue is considered a hard student and tireless work-

er, who has by close attention to his profession gained a clientage second to none in the city. His success has been complete and his business remunerative.

1881.

Timothy Lowthian, '81 *m*, is now located at Unionville, Mich.

1882.

Charles Henry Cole, '82, '97 A.M., is superintendent of the city schools of Martinsburg, W. Va.

1885.

Julius Noer, '85 *m*, has been appointed adjunct professor of Pediatrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee, Wis. The college has a four year's course and is a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.—Silas Cobb, '85 *l*, is an attorney at law in the N. Y. Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb. He has a large practice, and is the attorney for the Nebraska Savings & Exchange Bank.—Philip Gilbert, '85 *l*, is a member of the firm of Morphy, Ewing & Gilbert, attorneys and counselors, rooms 606, etc., Manhattan Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.—Will Henry Whitslar, '85 *d*, of Cleveland, O., has been made S. G. M. of the Delta Sigma Delta national fraternity. He is secretary of the dental department of Western Reserve University, and a successful practitioner and teacher.

1886.

Edward Lincoln Bower, '86 *m*, is still practicing medicine at Guthrie Centre, Iowa.

1887.

Frank Herman Kennedy, '87 *l*, is still a practicing attorney in Pittsburgh, Pa.; address 412 Grant St.

1888.

Edgar Ewing Brandon, '88, continues to be professor of French in Miami University, Oxford, O.—Franklin Frees Lehman, '88, '91 *h*, is practicing medicine at Sandusky, O.

1889.

Elmer E. Brown, '89, professor of pedagogy in the University of California, is to prepare an important monograph for the series to be exhibited by the United States at the Paris Exposition next summer. The following is from the *Californian*, of April 3, last: "Professor Elmer E. Brown, of the University of California, has been asked to prepare a monograph on Secondary Education for the educational exhibit of the United States at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, of

Columbia, is to edit a series of monographs descriptive of the educational organization and activity of the United States, to form a part of the educational exhibit of this country at Paris. Each monograph is to be prepared by a recognized authority on the particular subject treated of, that the series when complete may serve as an accurate and authoritative presentation of the American education of today. Professor Butler has paid the California Professor of Pedagogy a high compliment in asking him to prepare the monograph on secondary education, as the past ten years have seen such a remarkable development of that stage of education in the United States."—James Douglas Armstrong, '89 *l*, is a member of the firm of Hadley & Armstrong, attorneys and counselors at law, 80: Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.—Horace Nathaniel Holmes, '89 *d*, is W. M. of the Delta Sigma Delta national fraternity. He has been for several years located at Canandaigua, N. Y., where he enjoys a very successful practice.

1891.

B. Paul Mossman, '91, is a member of the firm of Mossman, Yarnelle & Co., iron merchants, at Fort Wayne, Ind.—Dwight Bissell Cheever, '91 *e*, '96 *l*, is still located on the 15th floor of the Monadnock Bldg., Chicago. He makes a specialty of patent and trade mark law, being one of the very few Michigan men in the city of Chicago who devote all their time to this specialty.—Benjamin F. Chase, '91 *l*, is a lawyer and notary public in Clearfield, Pa.—John Dwan, '91 *l*, is practicing his profession at Two Harbors, Minn.

1892.

Eugene G. Fassett, '92, is a member of the firm, Fassett & Andrews, attorneys and counselors, 539 Marquette Bldg., Chicago. Mr. Fassett was prominently interested in athletics when in college, and takes great pleasure now in talking over the old games.—Horace Walter Hawkins, '92, is in the trust department of the American Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.—Emil Fred Baur, '92 *m*, is practicing his profession in Chicago, Ill., with office at 1488 Milwaukee Ave.—Ralph Stone, '92 *l*, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who was some months ago selected as private secretary by Governor Pirgree, of Michigan, seems to have displayed marked ability in the work he has had to perform. The *Detroit Evening News*, of June 29, says of him: "Mr. Stone has made it his business to look after the vast amount of detail connected

with the governor's office as well as to keep closely in touch with the bigger things. He has scrutinized every bill which has come before the governor for signature, and many of the vetoes have been the result of the secretary's able judgment and keen discernment. There have been a number of small but vicious bills passed by the legislature, not particularly important in themselves, but tending to establish dangerous precedents. It has been Mr. Stone who has discovered fatal defects and blocked the measures. In the ordinary course of affairs the bills would have been signed in the great rush, and vicious special privileges would have been given conspiring lobbyists. Nearly all the veto messages have been written by Mr. Stone, and the terse, pointed, convincing and candid style in which they have been presented eloquently attest his ability. On the general tax question Mr. Stone has developed ideas which have been of immense value to the governor and his associates, and he has also shown his keen ability in the matter of the street railway enterprises in which he has been interested as secretary of the street railway commission. It is an open secret that a number of very flattering offers have been made the young secretary since he has accepted the responsibilities of the present office, but he has declined them."

1893.

Earl D. Babst, '93, '94 *l*, who is the secretary of the class of '93, re-elected at their reunion last June, was born at Cristline, O. July 6, 1870. In 1889 he graduated from Kenyon Military Academy and entered Kenyon College, where he was prominent in student affairs. He was president of the freshman banquet, member of the glee club, leader of the college orchestra, editor of the *Collegian*, treasurer of the Athletic Association, and member of the executive committee of the Ohio State Intercollegiate Athletic Association. In the fall of '91, he entered the University, and his prominence in college was followed by prominence in the student affairs of the University. At Michigan he was on the editorial staffs of the *Inlander*, and '93 *Palladium*; he was also college editor of the Western department of the *University Magazine* of New York City, and of the *College Fraternity* of New York. He was Ann Arbor correspondent of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* and managing editor of *To-Wit* for '94. Besides his responsibilities in the journalism of the college world, he was prominent in the

Republican club, was toastmaster at the '93 football banquet, was on the senior reception committee and was made permanent secretary and historian of the class of '93, literary, at its graduation. Upon locating in Detroit for the practice of law, he was made secretary of the Detroit Alumni Association of the University, and held that office for three years. Loyalty for his *alma mater* is one of his many qualities. Mr. Babst is now director of the Citizens National Bank of Detroit. His office is 12-15 Bank Chambers.—Charles Arza Denison, '93, '94 *l*, who is now professor of Constitutional Law at the Illinois College of Law in Chicago, will also be remembered as one prominent in college affairs. He was born at Newburg, Ill., Sept. 24, 1868, and graduated from the Decatur high school, in '88. While in college he was managing editor of the *U. of M. Daily* for two years, president of the University Press Club, and of the Illinois Republican Club, editor-in-chief of the '94 *To-Wit*, and representative of the *Chicago Inter Ocean*.—Albert Mahlon Ashley, '93 *l*, is an attorney at law, suite 606, 145 La Salle St., Chicago.—Franklin Jay Griffin, '93 *l*, is located in the First National Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb., where he is practicing law.

1894.

John Quincy Adams, '94, '98 *l*, is general agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, and is located at 160 N. Saginaw St., Pontiac, Mich. Mr. Adams will be remembered by many alumni for his activity in student affairs while in college. He was president of the Alpha Nu Literary Society for two semesters; chairman of the S. C. A. canvassing committee. 1897-98; editor of the '98 *Michigancensian*, and held various offices in the Toastmasters' Club.—Frederic Leigh Osenburg, '94, writes from Elsinore, Cal., "I still linger in Elsinore as principal of the High School."—Bertrand Stager Summers, '94, well known in college as a tennis player, is with the Western Electric Co., having charge of their chemical department.—Charles Frederick Weller, '94, published some time ago an explanation of the home or traveling libraries which have become such an interesting part of Chicago's philanthropic work. He has also published an explanation of the administrative expense of charity organization work. These pamphlets have been received in the Alumni Association Library. Mr. Weller is district superintendent of the west side district of the

Chicago Bureau of Associated Charities, address 181 West Madison St., Chicago.—Charles Erehart Chadman, '94 *l*, '96 LL.M., is the author of the Home Law School Series, which is probably one of the most notable undertakings of recent years in the way of educational literature. The series consists of twelve books each representing one or more of the twenty branches of American jurisprudence. Three books have already been issued: How to Study Law, Constitutional Law, and Personal Rights and Domestic Relations, and they are being widely commented on. The series of twelve are published by the Home Study Pub. Co., of Conneaut, Ohio. Mr. Chadman is well equipped for the work as he has practiced law in three different states—both common law and code. We trust that the Alumni Library may be soon favored by copies of these books.—Edward McKenzie Wellman, '94 *l*, is located in Omaha, Neb. Mr. Wellman is president and general manager of the Charles H. Walter's Company Commercial Agency. Established in Omaha in 1889, it is one of the leading Commercial Agencies in the country, and is the publisher of Walter's Legal Directory.

1895.

John William Brown, '95 *l*, is doing well in the practice of his profession in Charles City, Iowa.

1896.

C. LeRoy Brown, '96, in college for two years, is at present located in Chicago where he is practicing law. His business address is 902 Ashland Blk.—Hobart Hoyt, '96, '98 *l*, who was with Durfee, Allor and Marsten of Detroit, is now reported to have been made attorney for the Union Trust Company for that city.—Ida Belle Moore, '96, who was a member of the executive board of the Woman's League, in 1894-95, has begun her fourth year as preceptress and teacher of Latin in the State Normal School at Mayville, N. D.—Oliver Lyman Spaulding, Jr., '96, lieutenant in the Third Artillery, U. S. A., has again shown himself a hero. Last February, in the bitter cold of the Alaskan winter he led a brave little band from St. Michaels at the mouth of the Yukon, where they were stationed, to Cape Nome, where they were needed to uphold the authority of the court—a most painful journey, with the thermometer from 30° to 50° below zero. The young lieutenant again showed his mettle, not long ago, when he was called upon to face a meeting of five hundred miners at Cape

Nome, Alaska, when they were determined to take the disastrously serious step of throwing open the country already settled, to relocation, which would most certainly have resulted in conflict between the settlers and the villainous men who would rush in to rob them of their claims. Lieutenant Spaulding arose alone before this meeting and declared that he would oppose with force if necessary, as a representative of the United States, any such plan for relocation. He ordered the meeting to be broken up, and when the miners refused had six of his men clear the hall at the point of the bayonet.—Lloyd Charles Whitman, '96, is an attorney and counselor in Chicago, Ill., being connected with Percival Steele. His business address is 97 Washington St.—Merritt S. Conner, '96 *e*, is with the Western Electric Company, Chicago, being at the head of the telephone department.—Sergius Paul Grace, '96 *e*, is now chief engineer of the People's Telephone Company, of New Orleans, La., where he is considered an engineer of marked ability. To him belongs the honor of designing and constructing the underground conduit system of his company, which has been the first to build a subway system and lay underground cables in the South. Not only because of its novelty in the South is this system interesting, but also because of the severe physical condition under which it was installed. The City of New Orleans lies below the level of the Mississippi river, and the water line in the city proper is only a few inches beneath the surface, making the preservation of high insulation between the wires extremely difficult.—Carl R. Marquardt, '96 *e*, and John W. Fitzgerald, '96 *e*, form the firm of Fitzgerald & Marquardt Engineering Company, with headquarters at San Juan, Porto Rico. It is understood that they are building up a fine business for themselves, and are well pleased with the new acquisition of the United States.—William Hamilton Anderson, '96 *l*, (B.S. from Blackburn University), is engaged in the general practice of law in Carlinville, Ill.—Isidore Sanders, '96 *p*, is in Trinidad, Colo.

1897.

Sara Spencer Browne, '97, and Shirley Wheeler Smith, '97, were married at the home of the bride's brother in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, September 20. They will be remembered by a host of alumni, for each was prominent in college affairs. Miss Browne was presi-

dent of the Woman's League, and editor of the *S. C. A. Bulletin*, while Mr. Smith held, among other honors, those of being editor of the *U. of M. Daily*, managing editor of the *Bulletin*, managing editor of the '97 *Michigianensian*, and president of the senior class. He is now managing editor of the *ALUMNUS* and is instructor in English in the University. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reside in Ann Arbor at 924 Forest Ave.—Bruno Lyonel Schuster, '97, may be addressed, care of Dr. Gottberg, 25 Blumen St., Berlin, Germany.—Fred E. Vickers, '97 *e*, writes from De Lamar, Nevada, wishing the "Alumni Association and the old U. of M. every success."—Thomas A. Berkebile, '97 *l*, '98 LL.M., is professor of the law of sales and bailments in the Illinois College of Law at Chicago, and is practicing in the same city, at 917 Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg.—Charles Wilford Hills, '97 *l*, is professor of federal jurisprudence and the law of patents, trademarks and copyrights in the Illinois College of Law at Chicago.

1898.

Ellen Phelps Beach, '98, who was a teacher in Ishpeming, Mich., (1896-97), has been for two years managing and teaching a private school at Crowley, Arcadia county, La.—M. Mae Hathaway, '98, is teaching English in the high school at New Brunswick, N. J., (address 95 Bayard St.), and from there she writes: "New Brunswick is a quaint old Dutch town of about twenty thousand inhabitants and is the seat both of Rutgers' College and of a theological school under the supervision of the Reformed Church. I am glad to see that an effort is being made to increase the interest of graduates in the University, and I hope that much may be accomplished in that direction."—Harry French Hawkins, '98, of Elgin, Ill., is practicing law in Chicago, being in the office of Sherman & Burt, 74 La Salle St.—Murray Blanchard, '98 *e*, is employed on the U. S. Lake Survey and may be addressed in care of the U. S. Engineer Office, Port Huron, Mich.—George M. Chandler, '98 *e*, is in the telephone department of the Western Electric Company, Chicago.—Percy M. Holdsworth, '98 *e*, was married Saturday evening, October 7, to Miss S. Roby Dean of Traverse City, Mich. The wedding occurred at the home of the bride's parents and only the immediate relatives were present. Mr. Holdsworth is employed in the motive power department of the Atlantic Coast Line, and is located in Wilmington, N. C.—Ralph Raymond Bowdle, '98 *l*, is a

member of the firm of Bowdle & Newcomer, land and loan brokers, of Mitchell, So. Dak., and he is secretary of the Iowa and Dakota Land Company.—Edward T. Taggart, '98 *l*, and Eugenia Hobbs, '99, were married August 28, at Tacoma, Wash. They reside in Portland, Oregon; address 341 Sherman St. 1899.

Walter C. Boynton, '99, is on the Detroit *Free Press* staff.—Charles Dean Cool, '99, member of the freshman mandolin club while in college; editor of the *U. of M. Daily*, and member of the cap and gown committee of '99, is now in Cambridge, Mass.; address 12 Story St.—J. Wistar Harris, '99, is assistant chemist for the Dr. Price Baking Powder Company of Chicago.—Flora E. Hill, '99, occupies the position of preceptress in the new State Normal School at Marquette, Mich. She is also at the head of the English department.—Harry Rogers Hurlburt, '99, is attending the Northwestern University Law School in Chicago.—Albert Henry Keith, '99, is employed in the State Bank of Chicago.—Charles A. La Fever, '99 *e*, was an Ann Arbor visitor in October. He is assistant mechanical superintendent for the Advance Thresher Company of Battle Creek, Mich.—Harry Landon Chapman, '99 *l*, is with the law firm of Stillman & Martyn of Chicago.—Philip Walter Seipp, '99 *l*, is in the law office of Eschenburg & Whitfield in Chicago.

1901

George March Lester, '01 *l*, was employed during the summer in the offices of the State Republican Executive Committee at Columbus, O., and is now in the law office of Lachner, Butz & Miller in Chicago.

NECROLOGY.

[This department of THE ALUMNUS is conducted by Professor Demmon. In order to make it as complete as possible, the co-operation of subscribers is solicited. Let deaths be reported promptly as they occur, with date and place. Be careful to distinguish between fact and rumor. The large number of non-graduates in this and recent numbers is due to "tracers" sent out for this class of students, in collecting materials for a revised edition of the GENERAL CATALOGUE.]

GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

1851. Charles Russel Gardner, A.B., d. at his home near Ann Arbor, Oct. 17, 1899, aged 75.
1860. Jacob Capp Wortley, A.B., d. at Ypsilanti, Mich., Oct. 24, 1899, aged 69. Burial at Grass Lake, Mich. Retired clergyman.

1889. Julian Dana Harmon, A.B., M.D., (Univ. of Pa.) 1892, d. at Warren, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1898, aged 35.
1895. Cora Frances Reilly, B.L., (Mrs. Edward S. Beck,) d. at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1899, aged 27.
1896. Fanny Elizabeth Langdon, B.S., M.S., 1897, Instructor in Zoölogy, d. at Ann Arbor, Oct. 21, 1899, aged 35. Burial at Plymouth, N. H.

Medical Department.

1862. James Francis Smiley, d. at Marshall, Mich., Sept. 29, 1899, aged 64.
1867. George Sproson Jones, A. M. (De Pauw Univ.) 1880, d. at Covington, Ind., Aug. 1897, aged 55.
1872. Ann Avres, d. at Fort Plain, N. Y., March 17, 1876, aged 42. Burial at Springfield Center, N. Y.
1873. James Harvey Wilson, d. at Plymouth, Ind., Oct. 10, 1899, aged 61.
1882. Charles Henry McGorray, killed by the cars on the Burlington tracks in Chicago, while returning from a clinic at Rush Medical College, Nov. 30, 1892, aged 48.

Law Department.

1872. Benjamin Franklin Eason, d. at Wooster, Ohio, Aug. 21, 1895, aged 47.
1877. Frank Bortle Tuttle, d. at Great Falls, Mon., April 1, 1894, aged 39. Burial at Watertown, Wis.

NON-GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

- Sidney Orlando Arnold, 1854-57, went to Nebraska and was killed in the border troubles, Jan. 14, 1859, aged 30. Burial at Nebraska City.
- John Bradley Beane, 1860-61, d. at Detroit, Mich., 1871.
- William James Calvert, 1867-68, M.D. (N. Y. Homoeop. Med. Coll.) 1865, d. at Denver, Colo., March 31, 1893, aged 59.
- Daniel Stanislaus Healy, 1863-64, was ordained to the Catholic priesthood in 1869; d. at East Weymouth, Mass., July 5, 1892, aged 48.
- Joseph J Milliken, 1884-85, d. at Albuquerque, N. Mex., Oct. 22, 1892, aged 30.
- Robert Quinn, 1878-79, d. at Iron River, Mich., June 5, 1889, aged 31. Burial at Negaunee, Mich.

Medical Department.

- Charles Hudson Angell, 1889-91, d. at Grand Haven, Mich., Jan. 9, 1893, aged 24.
- John Maclay Armstrong, 1863-64, M. D. (Jeff. Med. Coll.) 1865, d. at Edwardsville, Ill., March 13, 1897, aged 58.
- Samuel McDonald Axford, 1851-52, d. at Flint, Mich., Dec. 10, 1873, aged 42.
- Sewell Prescott Ayer, 1869-71, M. D. (Univ. of Vt.) 1873, d. at Orrington, Me., June 21, 1898, aged 58.
- Daniel Webster Bacon, 1876-77, d. at Charlotte, Mich., April 12, 1881, aged 25.
- Linn Bedell, 1876-77, d. at Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 15, 1879, aged 41. Burial at Trenton, Ill.
- Edward Southard Bell, 1875-76 d. at Zanesville, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1881, aged 28.
- Andrew Jackson Berry, 1856-57, d. at the Marine Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., May 4, 1862, aged 38. He was Assist. Surg. to 16th U. S. Inf.
- Simeon Smith Bicknell, 1862-63, Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. Army, d. at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 29, 1863.
- William Bigham, 1861-62, d. at Seville, Ohio, Oct. 1898. He was Capt. 166th Ohio Inf. in the civil war.
- Theodore Robert Birmingham, 1867-68, d. at Duplain, Mich., April 10, 1869, aged 27.
- Nathan P Blakeslee, 1880-82, d. at Elmira, Mich., Feb. 1, 1888, aged 46.
- Ogden Bloomfield, 1865-66, d. in New York City, April 4, 1891, aged 48.
- Frederick Harper Griswold Boalt, 1860-61, d. in Sherman County, Kan., April 17, 1887, aged 46. He was Capt. 55th Ohio Inf., 1861-64. Burial at Norwalk, Ohio.
- Otho Bonsor, 1865-66, d. at Auburn, Kan., April 10, 1869, aged 25.
- Joseph Bonter, 1870-72, d. near Pater-son, N. J., Sept. 30, 1877, aged 28.
- Edwin Booth, 1856-57, d. at Crestline, Ohio, July 22, 1879, aged 48.
- Wade Botsford, 1884-85, M. D. (Baltimore Coll. of Phys. & Surgs.) 1887, d. at Dresden, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1894, aged 29.
- Gilmer Patterson Bower, 1871-72, M.D. (Univ. of Iowa) 1874, d. at Carroll, Iowa, Oct. 13, 1883, aged 32. Burial at Panora, Iowa.

- William B. Boyd, 1854-55, d. by his own hand, at Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 30, 1888, aged 55. Manufacturer.
- Joseph Francis Brandon, 1860-61, d. at Anderson, Ind., Jan. 6, 1888.
- Allen William Brasted, 1854-55, d. at Canisteo, N. Y., July 2, 1886. During his later years he was a Baptist clergyman.
- William Russell Brewer, 1863-64, d. at San Buenaventura, Chihuahua, Mexico, Dec. 12, 1893.
- James Otis Brown, 1871-72, d. at Factoryville, Pa., April 18, 1888, aged 37.
- Lucien Bonaparte Brown, 1855-56, d. at Sheldon, Ill., Aug. 24, 1880, aged 46.
- James Alexander Brush, 1864-65, d. at Sheakleyville, Pa., March 29, 1881, aged 35.
- Walter Joshua Brush, 1876-77, M. D. (Univ. of Vt.) 1877, d. at Fairfax, Vt., Sept. 17, 1880, aged 47.
- Isaac Day Burdick, 1851-52, M. D. (Univ. of Md.) 1853, d. at Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1854, aged 21.
- Frances Valmer Burroughs, 1865-66, d. at Mauston, Wis., June 24, 1878, aged 37.
- George Washington Burton, 1868-69, M. D. (Med. Coll. of Ohio) 1871, d. at Paolo, Kan., May 28, 1877, aged 32.
- William Drury Cady, 1875-76, d. at Orion, Mich., Nov. 27, 1880, aged 26.
- Fred Milo Calkins, 1872-74, M. D. (Long Island) 1874, d. at Allegan, Mich., March 14, 1891, aged 39.
- Solon Bancroft Campbell, 1866-67, d. at Adel, Iowa, July 31, 1893, aged 53.
- Jed Sawyer Caswell, 1865-66, 69-70, M. D. (Univ. of Vt.) 1870, d. at Milton, Vt., May 11, 1894, aged 51.
- George Edwin Catlin, 1869-70, M. D. (Detroit) 1870, d. at Geneva Lake, Wis., July 29, 1898, aged 58.
- William Wiley Chambers, 1850-51, d. at St. Joseph, Mich., Dec. 1867, aged 49, Dentist.
- Jefferson Chase, 1877-78, d. at Newcomb, N. Y., June 13, 1886, aged 36.
- Augustine Respas Clement, 1868-69, d. at Hannibal, Mo., June 15, 1880, aged 39.
- Henry Eldridge Colton, 1860-70, M.D. (Cleveland Homoeop. Med Coll.) 1872, d. at Buffalo, N. Y., June 15, 1893, aged 45.
- Hiram Conrad, 1869-70, was shot and killed by an insane patient at North Benton, Ohio, June, 1874, aged 33. Burial at Minerva, Ohio.
- Ludwig Frederick Damm, 1873-74, M. D. (Univ. of Iowa) 1882, d. at Minneapolis, Minn., April 1, 1892, aged 50.
- Edmund Dawes, 1861-62, Sergt. 20th Wis. Inf., was killed in action at the battle of Prairie Grove, Mo., Dec. 7, 1862, aged 23.
- Charles Oliver Day, 1867-68, M. D. (Bellevue) 1870, d. at Salamanca, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1891, aged 45.
- Carl Frederick Denison, 1889-91, d. at Leadville, Colo., Feb. 25, 1895, aged 25.
- Newberry Denman, 1864-65, d. at Carpentersville, Ind., Oct. 6, 1870, aged 34.
- Arthur Carl Dennert, 1891-93, d. at Elkhart, Ind. Sept. 7, 1893, aged 22.
- Edward Robert Douglass, 1868-69, d. at Martinsburg, Mo., March 28, 1895, aged 48.
- Meigs Jackson Drabelle, 1877-78, d. at Des Moines, Iowa, May, 1887, aged 28.
- Alverson Drury, 1850-52, d. at Ypsilanti, Mich., Feb. 22, 1894, aged 73.
- Andrew Dunnington, 1864-65, d. at Thorntown, Ind., Feb., 1894, aged 54.
- Ephraim Prentiss Eagan, 1858-59, entered the confederate army from Mississippi, was mortally wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and died of his wounds at Gordonsville, Va., May 23, 1864, aged 25.
- Thomas Eagleson, 1861-62, M.D. (Med. Coll. of Ohio) 1866, d. at Anna, Ill., Oct. 4, 1893, aged 59. Buried at Olney, Ill. He was Assist. Surg. 1st Mich. Sharpshooters in the civil war.
- John Edgar, 1858-59, d. at McKeesport, Pa., July 10, 1872.
- Frank Valentine Floor, 1862-63, M. D. (West Res. Univ.) 1876, d. at Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1888, aged 52.
- Cyrus W France, 1868-69, M.D. (Rush) 1876, d. at La Junta, Colo., Nov. 17, 1890, aged 52.
- James Buchanan Garrison, 1866-67, d. at Victoria Texas, Aug. 20, 1890, aged 47.
- Roswell Bernard Gates, 1851-52, 65-66,

- d. at Chelsea, Mich., Jan. 13, 1896, aged 71.
- Joseph Edwin Gaynor, 1871-72, d. at Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 22, 1874, aged 24. Burial at Utica, N. Y.
- James McKee Gillespie, 1883-84, M. D. (Rush) 1885, d. at Welda, Kan., Feb. 26, 1886, aged 24.
- Obadiah G. Given, 1867-68, M. D. (Rush) 1870, d. at Carlisle, Pa., April 26, -1889, aged 50.
- Thomas Francis Glynn, 1866-67, d. at Cascade, Iowa, March 25, 1874, aged 30.
- Benjamin Franklin Goheen, 1864-65, 66-67, M. D. (West. Res. Univ.) 1869, d. at Parker's Landing, Pa., Nov. 3, 1896, aged 54.
- Charles C. Goodale, 1851-52, d. at Chesaning, Mich., Aug. 30, 1868, aged 42.
- Lyman Trumbull Goodner, 1866-67, M. D. (Rush) 1868, d. at Melrose, Kan., March 20, 1880, aged 34. Burial at Baxter Springs, Kan.
- William John Gracey, 1871-72, d. at Comber, Ont., June 6, 1880, aged 32.
- Eugene A. Griffith, 1891-92, entered the U. S. mail service and d. as the result of an accident, at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 19, 1895, aged 25.
- Christopher Columbus Jared Guthrie, 1864-65, d. at Belpre, Ohio, April 28, 1893, aged 65. He was a successful physician at Parkersburg, W. Va., just across the river from his home.
- Elwood Potts Haines, 1860-61, A. B. West. Res. Univ.) 1858, M. D. (ditto) 1864, d. at Elyria, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1877, aged 43. He was Surg. 20th Ohio Inf. 1862-65.
- Cecil St. Clair Hall, 1867-68, d. at Burlington, Ohio, May 7, 1870, aged 25.
- Henry Clay Hall, 1868-69, M. D. (Univ. of City of N. Y.) 1870, d. at Lisle, N. Y., June 18, 1887, aged 43. He served in the 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav. in the civil war.
- Norman Lee Harris, 1892-95, M. D. (Gross Med. Coll.) 1897, d. at Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 10, 1898, aged 25. Burial at San Diego, Cal.
- Leander Harvey, 1863-64, M. D. (Jeff. Med. Coll.) 1865, M. D. (Royal Coll. Phys. & Surgs., Kingston) 1867, d. at Watford, Ont., Dec. 1893, aged 57.
- Harvey McClary Haseltine, 1888-89, d. at Philadelphia, Pa., May 6, 1892, aged 25. He was connected with the Children's Hospital in that city at the time. Burial at Rochester, N. Y.
- George Samuel Haskell, 1857-58, d. at Rockford, Ill., Aug. 12, 1891, aged 53.
- Adelbert John Heggie, 1865-66, d. at Osceola, Pa., Feb. 28, 1893, aged 54.
- Frank Allen Hewitt, 1873-74, d. at Fort Edward, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1874, aged 24.
- George Washington Hill, 1852-54, d. at Ontario, N. Y., Aug. 1855, aged 28.
- Hands Irwin Holmes, 1864-65, M. D. (Long Island) 1865, d. at Homer, Mich., March, 1898, aged 72.
- John Jesse Hood, 1872-73, d. at Mancelona, Mich., March 3, 1884, aged 39. U. S. Pension Examiner.
- Charles Wickliffe Houghton, 1855-56, d. at Easton, Ill., June, 1880, aged 44.
- Alonzo Bingley Howard, 1851-52, d. at Tekonsha, Mich., Oct. 12, 1883, aged 60.
- William D. Hunt, 1858-59, M. D. (Univ. of Buffalo) 1860, d. at Gainesville, N. Y., June 24, 1889, aged 57.
- Edward Payne Hunter, 1862-63, A. B. (Oberlin Coll.) 1860, d. at Toledo, Iowa, Feb. 3, 1864.
- Charles Husted, 1866-67, d. at Dubuque, Iowa, May 1, 1898, aged 55.
- William Quinn Insley, 1862-63, d. at Terre Haute, Ind., June 20, 1880, aged 42. Burial at Crown Hill, Indianapolis.
- Adolphus Jacobi, 1864-66, d. at Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 13, 1874, aged 35.
- William James Kelsey, 1863-64, M. D. (Rush) 1865, d. at Cassopolis, Mich., Nov. 28, 1893, aged 54.
- George Washington Kemp, 1864-65, d. at Whitewater, Ind., Jan. 30, 1870, aged 32.
- William James Kidd, 1886-87, d. at Warsaw, Ont., Aug. 16, 1899, aged 50.
- Edson Larimer, 1862-63, d. at Rushville, Ind., Oct. 5, 1865.
- William McKendree Loop, 1871-72, M. D. (Ind. Med. Coll.) 1877, d. at Deercreek, Ind., July 6, 1898, aged 50.
- Joseph Mahan Lydick, 1868-70, d. at Troutville, Pa., Jan. 6, 1883, aged 37.
- William Morrison McKelvy, 1867-68, d. at Missouri Valley, Iowa, July 31, 1872, aged 27.

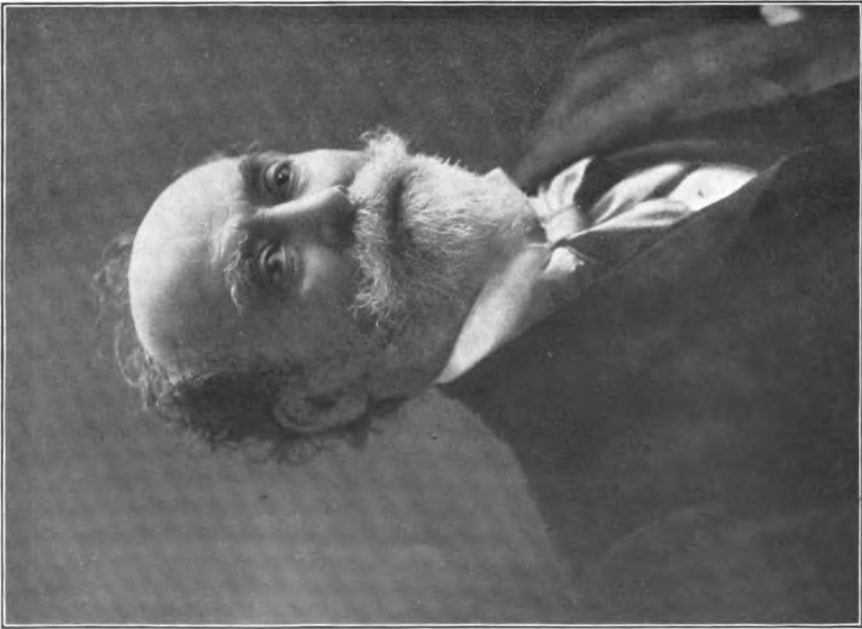
- James Garfield McMillan, 1890-91, d. at Fitchville, Ohio, March 16, 1893, aged 29. Burial at Fairfield, Ohio.
- Arthur Eugene McNamara, 1889-91, d. at South Gibson, Pa., June 30, 1899, aged 36.
- John Malone, 1864-65, M. D. (Dartmouth) 1867, d. at Princeton, Ind., Feb. 16, 1893, aged 54.
- Caleb Stanton O'Brien, 1888-89, M. D. (Jeff. Med. Coll.) 1890, d. at Benton, Pa., Nov. 16, 1893, aged 31.
- Junius Brutus Pettijohn, 1862-63, M.D. (Ind. Med. Coll.) 1874, d. at Westfield, Ind., Jan. 9, 1896, aged 60.
- Kate Ellen Phillips, 1872-73 (Mrs. Henry J. B. Wright), d. at San Jose, Cal., Oct. 27, 1893, aged 42.
- George William Pickerill, 1863-64, M.D. (Cin. Ecl. Med. Institute) 1866, d. at Indianapolis, Ind., June 27, 1895, aged 57.
- John Warren Pinkham, 1864-65, M.D. (Bellevue) 1866, d. at Montclair, N. J., Dec. 7, 1894, aged 60.
- Jonathan Priest, 1865-66, M.D. (Cin. Coll. of Med.) 1868, d. at Toledo, O., July 10, 1890, aged 52. He was one of the founders of the Toledo Medical College in 1883 and Professor of Theory and Practice therein up to the time of his death.
- Frederick William Schwan, 1865-66, M.D. (Rush) 1867, d. by his own hand at Tiffin, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1891, aged 48.
- Hiram W Shanafelt, 1862-63, d. at New Franklin, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1876, aged 40. Burial at Lake, Ohio.
- Alonzo Bruce Shepard, 1867-68, d. at Menominee, Mich., Oct. 27, 1874, aged 31.
- Fred Allen Shumway, 1873-74, d. at Toddsville, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1875, aged 22.
- Samuel Jackson Starr, 1864-65, d. at Ames, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1882, aged 46.
- Arthur Linn Stevens, 1884-85, d. at Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 26, 1891. Burial at Rock Island, Ill. Chemist.
- Walter Deming Stillman, 1862-63, M.D. (Cin. Med. Coll.) 1863, d. at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 27, 1889.
- Benjamin V Stone, 1861-62, Hospital Steward 28th Mich. Inf., d. at Alexandria, Va., March 3, 1865, aged 28. Burial at Dorr, Mich.
- Charles Hale Sweetland, 1869-70, d. at Reed City, Mich., Oct. 12, 1889, aged 38.
- John Wesley Switzer, 1871-72, M.D. (Long Island) 1872, d. at Montague, Mich., Oct. 31, 1888, aged 44.
- Samuel Clay Tomlinson, 1866-67, M.D. (Ind. Med. Coll.) 1870, d. near Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 3, 1894, aged 55.
- Herbert Carpendale Wade, 1878-79, M.D. (Bellevue) 1880, d. at Spring Valley, Ill., March 23, 1891, aged 33.
- Maxwell George Walkinshaw, 1869-70, d. at Batavia, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1887, aged 39.
- Cornelius Watson, 1864-66, M.D. (St. Louis) 1868, d. at Saginaw, Mich., July 13, 1886, aged 44.
- Elbridge Gerry Wheelock, 1864-66, d. at Leo, Ind., Dec. 3, 1893, aged 49.
- Henry Reuben Williams, 1869-70, M.D. (Univ. of Pa.) 1871, d. at Hogestown, Pa., July 27, 1886, aged 50.
- George Anous Wood, 1873-74, M.D. (Long Island) 1875, d. at Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 19, 1893, aged 46.

Law Department.

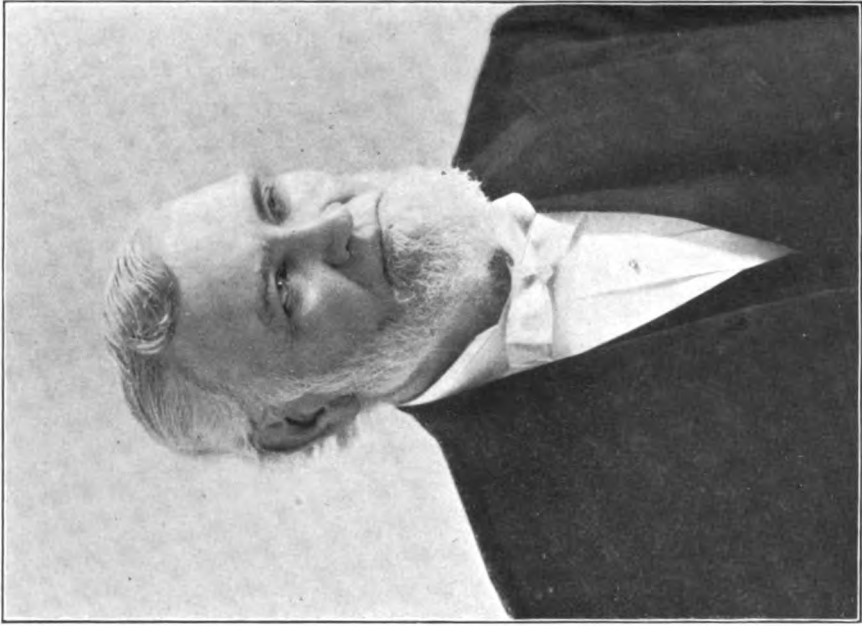
- George Edward Boyles, 1868-69, d. at Burr Oak, Mich., April 14, 1893, aged 48.
- Thomas Elwood Bundy, 1860-61, d. at Tuscola, Ill., Jan. 1, 1885, aged 45.
- Samuel Lorend Gilson, 1874-75, was drowned in the bay at Erie, Pa., June 16, 1887, aged 34.
- Clarkson Collins Nichol, 1868-69, d. at Newcastle, Ohio, July 11, 1878, aged 36.
- Matthew Phelps, 1866-67, d. at Grinnell, Iowa, Nov. 30, 1882, aged 39.
- Peter Philippi, 1877-78, d. at Seattle, Wash., Nov. 10, 1890, aged 34.
- Henry Lorend Reed, 1865-66, d. at Sheffield, Ill., Jan. 31, 1875, aged 33.
- James Otey Steel, 1871-72, d. at Appleton City, Mo., Aug. 4, 1898, aged 50.
- Elmer H West, 1882-83, B.S. (Lombard Univ.) 1882, d. at Yates City, Ill., Feb. 15, 1893, aged 32.

Dental College.

- William Robert Rainey, 1880-82, d. at Franklin, Mich., Aug. 16, 1889, aged 32.



WINFIELD SMITH, '46
(See page 106.)



ORLANDO M. BARNES, '50
(See page 107.)

THE MICHIGAN ALUMNUS

Vol. VI.—DECEMBER, 1899.—No. 49.

EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT ANGELL'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

[The President referred, in the opening of his report, to Dr. Hench's death, and to the work Dr. Hench had done for the University. He then spoke of the large attendance for the present year, and of the fact that in the attendance year by year the relative number of men and women remains comparatively steady.]

In the Literary Department, however, 44 per cent of the students are women. It may interest those who have feared that women would not desire the old collegiate courses to observe that a trifle more than 50 per cent of those who graduated last year with the degree of Bachelor of Arts (for which work in both Latin and Greek is required), and of those who graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy (for which work in Latin is required) were women. On the other hand, of the fifty-three who graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Letters, for which neither Latin nor Greek is asked, only twenty-two were women. Of the twenty-one who earned the Master's degree, six were women. Of the four who took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, one was a woman.

The large majority of women, who come to the University, are preparing themselves for teaching, though there is an increase in the number of those who are simply seeking culture without the intention of entering the ranks of the teachers. Few factors have been more instrumental in the improvement in our public schools, especially in the west, than the opening to women of the doors of the colleges and universities, in which men are trained. Both they and the public have come to have confidence in their fitness to give instruction in secondary schools. When we remember how largely the teaching in our high schools is given by women, the importance of this fact is apparent to us all. * * *

For several years the Board have desired to make provision for instruction in marine architecture, but for want of means have been unable to do so. The great development of ship building on our lakes, and the still greater development promised by our present ability to compete with European builders of steel ships, seem to lay on us a command to train young men for the profes-

sion of constructors of vessels. Indeed, not a few of our engineer graduates have already been called into important service in our great shipyards. But with special training for the work, a useful career must be open to many men who have aptitude for the profession of designing ships. It is therefore with great satisfaction that the Board has found itself able to provide for a special teacher in marine architecture to be added to our engineering corps. It is hoped that during the year such an addition may be made to our force, and a new service rendered by the University to the State of Michigan. * * *

The Summer School seems to have become a necessary adjunct to most of the principal colleges and universities and to many normal schools. It is chiefly resorted to by teachers, who wish to prepare themselves for some special work, though the collegiate and normal students furnish a considerable contingent. Of its utility, both to those who attend them, and to the institutions that maintain them, there can be no doubt. The summer vacation of school and college in this country, is so long that one half of it can be given to study by many teachers without serious harm. Access to college libraries, and to laboratories, when the best methods of teaching are found, and association with inspiring teachers for a few weeks, refresh and stimulate them and prepare them to return to their work with new zeal and with better outfit for their duties. On the other hand the college makes a distinct gain by establishing during this summer residence of teachers a closer relation with them and by making apparent to them the advantages which their pupils may find in entering on collegiate work. Everything which draws our schools and University closer to each other, and enables each to gain a better understanding of the other, is a positive advantage to education in general. I therefore deem it wise for the Board to do whatever is practicable to promote the interests of our Summer School. A subject which deserves careful consideration is whether we can not safely make some reduction in the fees. The sum now added is rather a heavy tax on many teachers, who receive only very modest salaries. There is good reason to believe that a reduction of one-third in the fees would so largely increase our numbers that possibly our total receipts would not be diminished. If this should prove to be the fact, we should be making the school much more useful by a wider diffusion of its blessings. As our aim is to reach and help as many as possible by the school, I trust the Board may give careful consideration to the question whether the fees may not be safely reduced. But this result should not be sought by any diminution in the compensation of the instructors. Indeed it is to be hoped that such increase can be offered as will induce more of the older professors to take part in the instruction. In that case, a larger number of graduate students would probably attend the summer session. The large attendance

of graduates at the summer term of the universities, which induce their leading professors to teach in them, indicates a real demand on their part for such instruction. * * *

Certain new industries which have been recently introduced into Michigan are making large demands on the resources of our chemical laboratory. I refer to the alkali plants, the manufacture of Portland cement, and the beet sugar factories. A large amount of capital has been invested in them, and they are all calling for thoroughly trained young men. The natural advantages in this state for all these industries are found to be unsurpassed. Our chemical staff has deemed it their duty to furnish whatever aid science has to offer to those who are conducting them. Professor E. D. Campbell has employed a force of advanced students during the year in investigating the Michigan marls and clays and in determining the best method of handling them. Dr. Freer has given to farmers' clubs the benefits of German scientific investigation on the beet sugar problem, and the manufacturing companies are consulting others of our teachers who have studied the processes of manufacture in Germany for guidance. Courses of instruction on the subject are open to students. Some of our graduates are already holding important posts in these new industries. * * *

The occupancy of so large a part of the campus by our present buildings and by those which are soon to be added, compels attention to the importance of securing lots adjacent to our present property. It is much to be regretted that purchases were not made years ago. But no one then foresaw the present development of the University. We should avoid the mistakes of our predecessors, and as soon as our means will permit us, should procure suitable property near us. We should act with a wise regard to the future needs of the institution.

In recent years there has been a great revival of interest in the art of public debate in several universities, and especially in this University. Formerly the debating or so-called literary societies of the leading American colleges were a conspicuous feature in their life. Many men, who became eminent as orators or debaters, looked back on the training they received in those societies as the most valuable help they obtained in their undergraduate experience. But about thirty years ago, whether, as many think, owing to the rise of secret fraternities among students or to some other cause, the interest in the old debating societies began to decline. In some colleges the societies expired, and valuable libraries which they had built up were scattered or sold. It became the fashion to speak slightly of the art of public speaking. At one commencement of a large university the speeches of the graduating class were read from manuscript.

But it soon became clear that the colleges which were neglecting the art of public speaking were making a grave mistake. For the time had not come when the public did not desire to listen to the man who has something interesting to say, and has the faculty of saying it well. It is safe to say the time never will come, when men will be indifferent to good utterance of good thought. There arose among students themselves a healthy reaction against the neglect of practice in effective speaking, whether in formal discourse or in extemporaneous debate. It has resulted in the custom of competitive trials in the preparation and delivery of set speeches or in debates on questions of current interest. Sometimes these contests are between students in the same institution and sometimes between students of different institutions. These contests have greatly deepened the interest in public speaking in most of our universities. Incidentally they have served to correct the false impression of many that athletic contests absorb the entire attention of the American student, to the exclusion of interest in any kind of intellectual achievements. I am happy to say that this University has made an honorable record in both the oratorical and the debating contests, in which our students have been engaged. In seven of the nine oratorical contests with western institutions its representatives have taken the first place. Of nine debates with the University of Wisconsin, the Northwestern University, the University of Chicago and the University of Pennsylvania it has been successful in six.

Eminent citizens of our country are manifesting a desire that some of our stronger universities should provide courses of instruction more especially fitted than those which are now established to prepare men, so far as education can prepare them, for engaging in international commerce, for responsible positions in banking and other financial pursuits, for careers in our consular and diplomatic service. The primary object which the fathers had in view in founding the first New England colleges was the education of the ministry. Then it was perceived that the college training was a good preparation for the study of law and medicine. It was much later that it was seen to be of service to men who were to follow a business life. But now a considerable percentage of the men who go to college expect to take up some business pursuit. Many of them ultimately come to posts of great responsibility in the conduct of industrial or commercial enterprises. There is a general and apparently a justifiable expectation that a large expansion awaits our commerce. We are able to produce under conditions which enable us to export freely, and to compete successfully with other great nations in the markets of the world. We should rear a generation of merchants and bankers equipped by intelligence and training to be the peers of any in the world. They need not only the technical training of the counting room, but also a

familiarity with the laws of international trade and exchange, and, with the languages and economic conditions of the principal commercial nations of the world.

Furthermore, it is generally recognized that our consular system needs much improvement, if it is to render us the service it ought in promoting our foreign trade. It is admitted that we ought to secure special training for the men who are to hold the consular office, and even for those who are to become interpreters, at our consulates and legations and embassies.

Of course every strong university now gives a portion of the instruction required for special preparation in the pursuits named. But most probably all American universities would have to add, or at any rate enlarge, work in commercial geography or commercial history, pay attention to some departments of finance and political economy not now usually treated, and give more time than is now devoted to international law, both private and public, and to the mastery of at least German, French and Spanish for commercial intercourse.

For us to meet those requirements would call for some additions to our teaching force. But such enlargement of our work would render a most valuable service to our country. And the desire for something of the kind is becoming so strong that probably some public spirited merchants or manufacturers may be willing to endow chairs. I regard it my duty to call your attention and that of the public to the subject. I trust that we may at no distant day be able to give the instruction whose general character I have indicated.

I conclude this report by expressing our gratitude for the considerate treatment accorded us by the Legislature at its session last winter. Almost unanimously it raised the appropriation for our aid from the tax of one-sixth of a mill to that of one-fourth of a mill. It thus increased our annual income by about \$92,500. This addition to our resources was imperatively needed to keep the University in the position it had so long held among the strong universities of the land. With our great number of students we were in sore need of some new and commodious buildings and also of additions to our faculties. The institution has been maintained with the utmost economy, at an expense not exceeding one-half or two-thirds of that of even smaller universities. The hearty support given us by the Legislature furnishes us the gratifying evidence that the commonwealth which we are striving to serve believes that we are really conferring substantial benefits upon her and upon the nation. That is our sufficient reward and the stimulus to renewed energy in the future.

James B. Angell.

THE UNIVERSITY AS A CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTION.

The acceptance by the public land states of the grants of university lands, in connection with the grants for common schools, necessarily added to state laws a new title, and, in a majority of cases, also added such a title to state constitutions. This was the case in Michigan. The title written above is, therefore, of sufficient importance to justify its formal treatment.

In the first place, the constitutional sections relating to the University, and the legislation growing out of them, are naturally subject to the construction of the courts, the same as other constitutional sections and legislative enactments. Not unnaturally, too, considerable litigation has arisen to which the University has been a party. Only so much of this litigation will be reviewed in this place as has involved constitutional questions, or has touched the status of the University considered as a constitutional institution.

The first constitution of the State, framed in 1835, directed the Legislature to take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of the University lands, and to provide effectually for the permanent security of the fund arising therefrom. The organization of the University it left wholly to the discretion of the Legislature, which body exercised its discretionary powers in the Organic Act of 1837, and in subsequent legislation. This was leaving little scope for constitutional questions.

The first constitutional question that confronted the Regents arose out of the provision of law requiring them to create and maintain branches of the University in different parts of the State. Was this requirement in accordance with the provisions of the trust that Congress had created in 1804, 1826, and 1837? The laws of Congress as well as the State constitution and laws were involved. The story is that when it became evident to the Regents that the branches must be lopped off or the mother tree be starved, they appropriated, in 1850, ten dollars to the branch at Romeo, directed their secretary not to draw the warrant for the money, and then caused an application to be made to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus commanding the secretary to draw the warrant. No decision was ever rendered, and the records of the Court contain no reference to the case.* So the Regents and not

* The case is said to have been pending in 1851. See Shearman, *System of Public Instruction, etc., of Michigan*, p. 282; Ten Brook, *American State Universities, etc.*, p. 149. The local trustees of the Romeo branch considered the decision a foregone conclusion. They said in their report for 1851: "It is hardly perceived how any doubt could be entertained on this point. The intention of Congress is so clearly expressed in the grants of University lands to other northwestern states that the omission to particularize in the grant to this State could not lead to any ambiguity in reference to the design of Congress in appropriating these lands."

the Court gave the branches the *coup de grâce*. We shall see, as we proceed, that essentially the same question came up in a new form at a later day; nor is it improbable, perhaps, that if the Court had actually passed upon this first issue, later litigation would have been prevented.

The management of the University in the first period proved to be anything but satisfactory to the people of the State. The main trouble was that the governing board had no real power under the Constitution, but was directly dependent upon the Legislature, a body subject to the changes incident to legislatures. This fatal defect the Constitution of 1850 undertook to correct. It provided for the election of a board of eight members by the people of the State, who should constitute the body known by the name and title of the "Regents of the University of Michigan," and clothed this board with the powers and duties enumerated in the following section of the Educational Article:

"Sec. 8. The Regents of the University shall, at their first annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as may be, elect a President of the University, who shall be *ex officio* a member of their board, with the privilege of speaking, but not of voting. He shall preside at the meetings of the Regents, and be the principal executive officer of the University. The Board of Regents shall have the general supervision of the University, and the direction and control of all expenditures from the University interest fund."

The new provisions led at once to the modified Organic Act of 1851.

The next case involved a much more fundamental question, viz.: the relative rights of the Legislature and the Board of Regents over the University. It arose out of a clause that the Legislature, in 1855, inserted in the Organic Act: "Provided that there shall always be one professor of homœopathy in the department of medicine." This was a mandate from the Legislature to the Regents to establish such a professorship, regardless of their own views as to its wisdom and propriety. As the Regents showed no haste to obey the mandate, Mr. Elijah Drake resorted to the Supreme Court for an alternative mandamus to compel such obedience. The Regents set up the defense, by counsel, that Drake was not competent to sue out a mandamus against them, since, if they had been guilty of a legal offense, they must be prosecuted by the public authority or by some person who had been directly injured, which was not true of Drake; and that, even if the Court had the power to interfere, it should not do so, because (1) there was no pressing necessity; (2) the delay was not unreasonable, and (3) such interference would be disastrous. They further stated their belief to be that the law in question was unconstitutional, and yet they said that, in deference to the Legislature, they had set on foot and were still conducting an investigation in relation to the feasibility of establishing a homœopathic chair and the best means of filling it.

At the January term, 1856, the Court, Judge Wing declaring the unanimous opinion, refused to grant the writ on the technical ground that the relator was not privileged to sue for it. The Court held that it could grant the writ "in the exercise of a sound legal discretion," but that it saw no reason why it should do so. The Regents had a sound discretion to exercise, and until it was made apparent that they sought to evade the law by necessary and willful delays, the exercise of the discretionary power of the Court could not be called into action. This was a tacit admission that, in the presence of such evasion of its duty by the Board, the Court might see fit to grant the motion for the writ. The Regents averred, the Court said, "that they had acted in good faith, but at the same time under the influence of much uncertainty as to the constitutionality of the law, and we are compelled to recognize in this question what might well suggest doubts of the binding force of the law, and occasion some hesitation in their [the Regents'] action." The Court held further that the respondents were constitutional officers, to whom the general supervision of the University and the direction and control of all expenditures from the University interest fund were committed; that they were elected by the people and came at short intervals fresh from their constituents, and could not be supposed to be influenced by sentiments not common to those whom they represented. It was only in these hints that the Court touched upon the constitutional question involved. It will be seen, therefore, that the element of time was a material one in the opinion of the Judges; the Regents had not been guilty of such unreasonable delay as would justify the Court in granting the application for the writ.*

In 1867 the Regents were greatly embarrassed for funds with which to carry on the University, and then, for the first time, resorted to Lansing for the purpose of obtaining a direct grant in aid. Such a grant the Legislature made to the extent of a tax of one-twentieth of a mill on the dollar of all the taxable property of the State, but only on this condition:

"That the Regents of the University shall carry into effect the law which provides that there shall always be at least one professor of homœopathy in the department of medicine; and appoint such professor at the same salary as the other professors of this department; and the State Treasurer shall not pay to the Treasurer of the Board of Regents any part or all of the above tax, until the Regents shall have carried into effect this proviso."

The perplexity of the Regents was sore indeed; they greatly needed the \$15,000 that the act conditionally granted them, but they did not want it on the condition that the Legislature had imposed. After some time had passed,

*The People *ex rel* Drake, *vs.* The Regents of the University of Michigan, 4 Mich. Reports, 98.

they sought to solve the problem by adopting, March 25, 1868, resolutions declaring:

(1) That they accept the aid proffered by the Legislature with the terms and conditions thereof; (2) That there be organized in the department of medicine a school, to be called the Michigan School of Homœopathy, to be located at such place (suitable in their opinion) other than Ann Arbor, in the State of Michigan, as should pledge to the Board by June 20, next, the greatest amount for the building and endowment of said school; (3) That two professors be appointed for said school, one at this time and another prior to its opening and others as might be necessary; (4) That the sum of \$3,000 be appropriated, besides the salaries of the professors, out of the State tax so donated to the University, to be expended in establishing said School of Homœopathy; and (5) That Dr. Chas. J. Hempel be appointed professor of the theory and practice of homœopathic medicine in the Michigan School of Homœopathy, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, from date, to be paid out of said fund.

Having taken this action, and also received Dr. Hempel's acceptance of the appointment, the Regents promptly called upon the Auditor-General to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the \$3,000 that they had appropriated for the new School of Homœopathy. That officer, not believing that the mere passage of these resolutions constituted compliance with the condition upon which the appropriation had been made, refused the application, and the Regents resorted to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus directing him to issue the warrant. The immediate question was whether the Regents had in fact complied with the condition, but the larger question of their right, under the Constitution and the Organic Act of 1851, to establish professorships as a part of the University at some other place than Ann Arbor hung upon the margin of the controversy. This was in effect the old question that had come up just as the branches of the University were passing into oblivion. The Court passed upon the application for the writ at the July term, 1868.

It was urged by the counsel for the Regents that it was not at all necessary that all parts of the University should be located at Ann Arbor; the word "university" applied to a union, one whole of many parts, as the University of London, a corporation in London, but including associated colleges in distant parts of the British Empire; and, as a matter of convenience, the location of professorships or departments should be left to the discretion of the Board of Regents. Departments should be located where the best practical advantages could be had for them. There might be good reasons for the creation of a department of mining in a mining district, and equally good

reasons why a medical department should be located where there was a large population. There was nothing in the law preventing the Board from establishing different departments in different places. The Attorney-General, for the respondent, argued that the Regents had no such controlling power outside of the act of the Legislature as justified them in establishing a school in a place separate and apart from the place where the department of medicine in the University was established, to wit, at Ann Arbor; and that they were, therefore, governed by the limitations of the act.

The motion for a mandamus the Court denied, a majority of the four judges not assenting to its issuance. Judge Christiancy held that the University, having been located at Ann Arbor, by the act of the Legislature in 1837, no matter how desirable it might be to establish a department or professorship elsewhere, a legislative permission to that effect must first be obtained. Still he did not think it necessary in this case to raise that question; the Regents had not, by passing the resolutions of March 25, met the conditions on which the grant in aid had been made by the Legislature, since that body had the medical department at Ann Arbor only in mind. Judge Graves said he was not prepared to admit that the Regents had the power to establish a professorship at a place other than Ann Arbor, but as the disposition of the case did not require the Court to decide this question he forebore to discuss it. He held, with Christiancy, that neither the passing of the resolutions nor the actual establishment of the new professorships would meet the conditions upon which the Legislature had made the grant. The Legislature required the new professorship to be established at some place, and it was quite unlikely that they meant, or that they supposed the Regents understood them as meaning, that it should be at a point distant from the seat of the University and all its appointments. He laid stress upon the fact that, in 1855-56, the expedient of establishing a homœopathic professorship at a distance from Ann Arbor had not occurred to the Board. Judge Campbell held that the laws locating the University upon a specified tract of land were not designed to localize all of its educational operations, but simply to make that the great center of such operations; that, when the purposes of the University were so extended as to require wider facilities for their complete fulfillment, the Regents should not be hampered; and that the Regents, in this case, had not gone beyond the fair intent of the scheme of the University. Chief Justice Cooley gave no opinion.*

The next move in the game, if the expression may be allowed, was made by the Attorney-General, who applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of

*The people *ex rel* the Regents of the University *v.* the Auditor-General, 17 Mich. Reports, 161.

mandamus to compel the appointment of a homœopathic professor in the medical department, in accordance with the Act of 1855. The legislation of 1867 was in no way involved in this case. The direct question raised by the Attorney-General's motion was the right of the Legislature to issue the mandate in question to the Board of Regents, and it went to the heart of the constitutional controversy. The case was argued and disposed of at the April term, 1869.

Counsel for the motion argued that the construction for which the plaintiff contended had always been held by the Legislature, and under such peculiar circumstances as to give it great weight; that the Regents themselves had given to the Constitution the same construction, since they were carrying on the University under the law of 1851, and had made a pretense of obeying the law of 1867, even applying to the Court for aid to enforce its provisions; that public policy and the welfare and prosperity of the University pointed to the same construction, and that the public good also required the enforcement of the law. He contended that the "general supervision of the University" conferred by the Constitution upon the Regents was the same in kind as the "general supervision" over the public schools of the State that the Constitution conferred upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Counsel for the Regents denied the right of the Legislature to issue such a mandate to them as the provision of 1855. The convention that framed the Constitution had showed great distrust of the legislative power; it had intended to place the entire power over the University in the hands of the Regents, who were elected by the people, and who as much represented them as the members of the Legislature themselves; and that the evil sought to be avoided by the convention was the interference with the internal affairs of the University by a changing body not familiar with its conditions or wants. The Regents had the general supervision of the University, and the direction and control of all expenditures from the University interest fund. The Organic Act of 1851 had given the Regents power to enact ordinances, by-laws, and regulations for the government of the University; to elect a president, to fix, increase, and reduce the regular number of professors and tutors and to appoint the same, and to determine the amount of their salaries. The Act of 1855 was, therefore, plainly unconstitutional. If the Legislature could require the appointment of one professor, it could require the appointment of another, or of any number of others. If it could say what professorships should exist, it could say what professorships should not exist, and who should fill professors' chairs; moreover, if it could regulate the internal affairs of the University in this regard, it could do so in others, and thus the supervision, direction, and control which the Constitution vested in

the Regents would be at an end. If the Legislature could regulate the number and kinds of professors, it could indirectly control expenditures; either the Legislature had no power of the kind, or it had unlimited power; either the Regents were the representatives of the people who elected them, or they were the servants of the Legislature; the question was a vital one to the interests of the University.

In length, the decision of the Court was in the inverse ratio of the briefs of the lawyers. Judge Graves, in delivering it, said the Court had considered the constitutional question presented with an earnest desire to reach a decisive result, but that it had been disappointed, the judges being equally divided. As this circumstance would deprive their opinion of all force as judicial authority, they did not deem it expedient to add their reasoning to the elaborate arguments from the bar. Thus the application for the writ failed, as the previous one had done, and the constitutional question stood precisely as before; one half the judges holding that the Legislature had power to coerce the Regents in such a matter, and one-half holding that it had not such power.*

So far, then, neither the view of the Legislature nor the view of the Regents had commanded the sanction of the highest legal tribunal of the State. Neither did the trial of the next case lead to an, decisive issue. On April 7, 1873, the Governor approved an act that ran:

"That the Board of Regents of the University shall, on or before the 15th day of July, 1873, appoint, install, and thereafter maintain two professors of homœopathy in the department of medicine of the University, to wit: one professor of theory and practice, and one professor of materia medica, who should receive the like salary and be entitled to all the rights and privileges with the other professors in the said department of medicine."

The Regents refusing, or at least neglecting, as before, to heed this mandate, the Attorney-General applied to the Court to compel them to do so. The old question was fully argued once more, but with no change in the result. All the judges concurred in the brief decision. "*Per curiam*. The very able argument in this case has not brought any member of the Court to any different views than those heretofore sufficiently expressed, and we therefore make no order."† The application for a mandamus had failed again. The meaning of the decision is that the judges, who were the same that sat at the two preceding hearings, were equally divided on the question whether the Legislature had or had not the power to coerce the Regents of the University.

* The People *v.* the Regents of the University, 18 Mich. Reports. 469.

† The People on the Relation of the Attorney-General *v.* The Regents of the University of Michigan, 30 Mich. Reports, 493.

The case of *Julius Weinberg v. the Regents of the University of Michigan* originated in a state of facts very different from any that has thus far been described. In constructing the University Hospital in 1890-91 the University authorities paid no attention to the law requiring that, when public buildings or other public works or improvements were about to be built or repaired under contract at the expense of the State, or of any county, city, village, township, or school district thereof, it should be the duty of the board of officers or agents making the contract to require sufficient security, by bond, for the payment, by the contractors and sub-contractors, of all labor and material claims; and Weinberg, the plaintiff, who had furnished one of the sub-contractors with materials used in the construction of the hospital, brought an action against the authorities to recover the price which the sub-contractor had failed to pay. In the Circuit Court he received a judgment for the amount sought, but at the October term of the Supreme Court, 1892, this judgment was reversed, on the ground that the law in question did not apply to the University, three of the five judges uniting in the decision. Judge Grant, delivering the opinion of the Court, held that the grounds, buildings, etc., of all the other State institutions, penal, reformatory, charity, and educational, belonged to the State in the sense that the State created and controlled them, but that such was not the case with the University, which was not mentioned in the enumeration made in the law. He held that the Regents made no contracts on behalf of the State, but solely on behalf of the University. Under the Constitution the State could not control the action of the Regents; it could not add to or take away from its property without their consent; in making appropriations for the support of the University, the Legislature might attach any conditions it might deem expedient, and the Regents could not receive the money without complying with these conditions, as had been done in several instances; but when the State appropriated money for the University, the money passed to the Regents and became the property of the University, to be expended under their exclusive direction, and so was beyond the control of the State through its legislative department. The people, who were the incorporators of the institution, had by their Constitution confined the entire control and management of its affairs and property upon the corporation known as "the Regents of the University of Michigan," and had thereby excluded all departments of the State government from any interference therewith. The property of the University was the property of the State, but not in a sense to bring it within the purview of the statute.*

The next case was a part of the homœopathic controversy. An act that passed in 1895 contained the following provision:

*97 Mich. Reports, 246.

"That the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan are hereby authorized and directed to establish a Homœopathic Medical College as a branch or department of said University, which shall be located in the city of Detroit, and the said Board of Regents are hereby authorized and directed to discontinue the existing Homœopathic Medical College now maintained in the city of Ann Arbor, as a branch of such University, and to transfer the same to the city of Detroit."

Again the Board refused to obey the legislative mandate, whereupon Mr. Charles F. Sterling applied to the Court for a writ of mandamus directing it to obey the law. The Regents set up the double defense that such obedience was not, in their judgment, for the best interests of the University, and that the Legislature had no constitutional right to interfere with or dictate the management of the University. The case was argued and decided at the June term, 1896. One of the judges appears to have dissented from the reasoning followed in the opinion, but all concurred in the judgment.

Judge Grant, delivering the opinion, reviewed the history of the relation of the University to the Legislature from the beginning, and placed the right of the Regents to control the University upon higher and firmer ground than the Court had ever reached before. He said the constitutional convention of 1850 had intended to take the University out of the hands of the Legislature. The Board of Regents elected under the new Constitution immediately took control of the University, interpreting the Constitution in accordance with its plain provisions, denying the power of the Legislature to interfere with its management or control, and for forty-six years had declined obedience to any and all acts of the Legislature which they, upon mature discussion and consideration, had deemed against the best interests of the institution; and the Court had sustained them in that position, denying, on every occasion when asked, its writ to interfere with their action. The Board of Regents and the Legislature derived their power from the same supreme authority, namely, the Constitution. The Board of Regents was the only corporation whose powers were defined therein; in the case of every other corporation provided for in the Constitution, it was expressly provided that its powers shall be defined by law. No other conclusion was, in his judgment, possible, than that the intention was to place the institution in the direct and exclusive control of the people themselves, through a constitutional body elected by them. The maintenance of the power in the Legislature would give to it the sole control and general supervision of the University, and make the Regents merely ministerial officers, with no other power than to carry into effect the general supervision which the Legislature might see fit to exercise, or, in other words, to register its will."*

* Sterling *v.* Regents of the University, 110 Mich. Reports, 369.

Another case to which the University was a party may be mentioned, although it does not bear directly upon the question. The State long ago borrowed the University fund, using it for its own purposes, and thereby incurred a debt of equal amount to the University, on which interest was to be paid at stated times. But neither then nor afterwards did the Legislature declare what rate of interest should be paid on the fund. However, the Auditor-General at the time computed the interest at seven per cent., which was then the legal rate, and his successors for more than forty years followed his example. But in 1896 the Auditor-General refused to pay more than six per cent., assigning as a reason that the Legislature, in 1887, had made that the legal rate in the State. Failing to induce him to recede from this position, the Regents applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus, commanding him to pay the former rate, which the Court granted, on the ground that, when the acts creating the debt to the University were passed, the Legislature intended that the legal rate of interest should be paid, and thereby created a contract which the change of 1887 did not affect. It may be added that back of the laws directing the payment of the University interest is a constitutional provision which not only guarantees its payment, but also strengthens the constitutional position of the University. This provision is that "all specific State taxes, except those received from the mining companies of the Upper Peninsula, shall be applied to paying the interest upon the primary school, University, and other educational funds, and the interest and principal of the State debt in the order herein recited," etc.*

This narrative, in which the refinements of lawyers and judges have been avoided as far as possible, shows abundantly that the constitutional status of the University is a subject of no small or temporary interest. It shows that the University holds a unique place among the State institutions. When the Constitution of 1850 created the Board of Regents and committed to it "the general supervision of the University, and the direction and control of all expenditures from the University interest fund," it created a department of the State government that, within its sphere, is coördinate with the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. It is as independent of them as they are of it. The Legislature indeed holds the public purse; it gives or withholds financial assistance as it sees fit; moreover, it imposes its own conditions upon its appropriations, which the Regents are not at liberty to disregard if they accept the money; but it cannot invade the proper sphere of University operations. This central fact is more and more clearly perceived as time goes on.

The contention between the Legislature and the Board, which goes

* *Regents of the University of Michigan v. Auditor-General*, 109 Mich. Reports, 124.

back to the early days of the present Constitution, is in no way strange; it is part of the old contention between the law making power and the other branches of government. The Regents, pursuing a conservative policy, have shunned antagonism with the Legislature as far as possible, but the facts show that they have taken higher ground with the passage of time, and that the Supreme Court has sustained them with increasing firmness. Still other questions will no doubt arise, involving the old issue. The Organic Act itself is a perfect arsenal of such questions, most of which, it is likely, will never be furbished up for use. But the general principle involved is now well established.

It is a source of congratulation to the people of the State, as well as of credit to the Legislature, that that body has not, as a rule, been disposed to proceed to extremes. It has never withheld, or long withheld, needed appropriations from the University, because a majority of its members held one theory of the Constitution while the Regents held another theory. Had the Legislature been of a different temper, insisting upon denying appropriations unless the Regents should conform to its wishes, it would be difficult to imagine how different the history of the University for the last thirty years would have been.

Not all the public land states have gone as far as Michigan in this matter. Some of them have been content to throw the ægis of the constitution over the university fund. Some have established the university in a particular locality; some have constituted the governing authority. But Colorado, while imitating Michigan, has gone farther in two particulars. She has made the President of her University a constitutional officer, with the right to vote in the Board of Regents in the case of a tie, as well as to speak and preside, and has given to the Board the general supervision of the institution and the exclusive control and direction of all the appropriations made to it as well as of the interest fund.

B. A. Hinsdale

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WINFIELD SMITH.

Winfield Smith, one of the oldest alumni of the University of Michigan, a graduate of the class of 1846, president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association of the University and for nearly half a century prominent in the business and legal life of Wisconsin, died November 8 last at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mabel Ford, in Weston, Super-Mere, a suburb of London, England. Mr. Smith went to England about a year ago, being at that time in poor health and subject to heart failure. As a lawyer, he was, during his career at the bar, counsel in much of the most important litigation in the state, and was at one time Attorney-General of Wisconsin. For many years he was president of the Cream City Railway Company, but for several years past he has been retired from active business.

Winfield Smith was a native of Wisconsin. His father, Captain Henry Smith, was an aide on the staff of General Winfield Scott, for whom the son was named. Captain Henry Smith was stationed at Fort Howard, Wis., in 1827, and it was there on Aug. 16, 1827, that Winfield Smith was born. His father, a graduate of West Point, and his mother, Elvira Foster, a native New England, devoted a great deal of time to his early training, and fitted him to enter the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1846. Two years later he began the study of the law in the office of Isaac P. Christiancy, afterward a United States senator and a justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan. Before entering upon the study of the law Mr. Smith taught a private school in Monroe, Mich.

In 1849 he went to Milwaukee and was admitted to the bar there in 1850. He was appointed a United States court commissioner, and it was before him that Sherman M. Booth was examined, charged with assisting Joshua Glover, the fugitive slave, in escaping from the custody of United States Marshal Ableman. Mr. Booth was held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 after a hearing which lasted three days. The arrest and trial of Sherman M. Booth, and the incidents which led to it make one of the most thrilling chapters in the history of Milwaukee and the State of Wisconsin.

Mr. Smith became associated in the practice of the law with Edward Salomon from 1855 to 1870, during which time Mr. Salomon was for two years governor of the State. Mr. Smith was Attorney-General of the State from 1863 to 1866.

After the removal of Governor Salomon to New York, Mr. Smith formed a partnership with Joshua Stark, which continued until 1895. He then became associated with Senator Matthew H. Carpenter and A. A. L. Smith,

under the style of Carpenter & Smith, which continued until the death of Senator Carpenter, the other members of the firm continuing the business. In 1888 Mr. Smith formed a partnership with Samuel Rosendale, from which he retired a few years ago on account of failing health, and has devoted himself since to looking after his various private interests, and in travel.

During his long and eventful career as a lawyer, Mr. Smith was identified with some of the most important litigation in the history of the state. He was one of the attorneys for the defense in the famous whiskey ring cases. He was also, with his partner, Governor Salomon, retained in two suits brought in the United Circuit Court for Wisconsin by parties in interest against the consolidation of various railroad corporations into the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The complainants, whose interests amounted to \$15,000,000, attacked the corporation transactions. Mr. Smith drew the bills in chancery and they were argued by himself and Mr. Salomon for the complainants, and by O. H. Waldo, Senator Carpenter, Finches, Lynde & Miller for the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company. The corporation transactions were annulled, and Messrs. Smith and Salomon scored a signal victory.

In 1872 Mr. Smith was elected to the assembly from the seventh ward of Milwaukee and succeeded in passing one of the shortest bills ever presented to the Legislature, as follows: "The day of the general election shall be a legal holiday."

Mr. Smith was the president of the Cream City Street Railway Company, which was operated on the east and south sides of the city for many years. Later, retiring from the street railway business, he invested in the Menominee Falls Quarry Company and the Milwaukee & Superior Railway Company, of which organizations he was elected president.

Mr. Smith is survived by a widow, two sons and three daughters. His sons are Henry Smith, a Chicago business man, and Winfield Smith, Jr., a member of the legal firm of Smith & Shanks in Seattle, Wash. Of his daughters, Mrs. Nathaniel Emerson is the wife of a prominent surgeon of Boston, Mass.; another, Mrs. Mabel Ford, is the wife of a London lawyer, and the third, Miss Grace Smith, is living with her sister, Mrs. Emerson of Boston.

H. P. Myrick '78.

ORLANDO MAC BARNES.

The Hon. Orlando Mac Barnes, of the class of 1850, died at his home in Lansing, Mich., November 11, after an illness of four weeks.

The character of the man and his services to the state and to humanity demand more than a passing notice. He was born at Ira, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1824. He came of sturdy New England stock, being a descendant of John Barnes, an early settler of Plymouth, Mass. He was the sixth of twelve children. In 1837, the entire family settled in Aurelius, Mich., and carved a home and farm out of the wilderness. He was familiar with the history and hardships of those early days. His papers, read before the Pioneer Historical Society, are valuable additions to the history of the state. He was naturally a student, and was early inspired with a desire for an education. He first attended school at Vevay, east of Aurelius. It was not long, however, before a school, the natural accompaniment of the early settlers of those days, was established near his father's home. His lot, for some time, was that of the usual farmer boy—work upon his father's farm. So fond was he of books and study that he carried with him a book into the field, and when in hoeing he finished his row first, he read his book while his brothers were finishing. He soon obtained education sufficient to qualify him for teaching a district school. He taught at Jackson, and at the same time pursued his studies. He early determined to study law. In order to obtain better facilities for study he went to the vicinity of his former home in New York, where he prepared for college. He entered the literary department of the University of Michigan in 1846. His graduating class consisted of twelve. He did, as hundreds of others have done, taught school and worked during vacations to obtain money to pursue his college course. He was not of robust health, and during his senior year his eyes failed so that he was not able to use them. He was, however, not daunted by this misfortune, and his fellow-students read his lessons to him and thus enabled him to graduate. He was so nearly blind that on commencement day he was led upon the stage to receive his diploma. However, he soon recovered; but was without means to pursue the study of the law, and applied to Governor John S. Barry for the position of state librarian. He received and followed some advice from the Governor, which other young men would do well to follow. He had obtained several recommendations, and after the Governor had read them, the following conversation is said to have taken place: Governor—"Do you want this position?" Mr. B.—"Yes, sir." Governor—"You may have it if you want it, but if these papers are true and you are the kind of young man they say you are, you had better do something else." He fol-

lowed the advice, and in 1851 entered a law office at Jackson. He was admitted to the bar after a few months of study, and opened an office in Mason. His ability, industry and sterling integrity very soon gave him prominence as an attorney, and brought him employment in most of the cases tried in the circuit court of Ingham county. In 1853, he was appointed to the office of prosecuting attorney, and was awice afterward reelected to the same office. He was a member of the legislature in 1863. He was very active in procuring a charter for the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad company. He was appointed the attorney for the road soon after its organization, and thereafter devoted his energies largely to the construction of this road. In 1867 he became its secretary, and in 1869 its general manager, which position he held until 1871. He was then appointed its land commissioner, and had charge of the large grant of land made by Congress for its construction. His arduous labors for this company soon compelled him to abandon the general practice of the law. He was mayor of the city of Lansing in 1877, and declined a renomination. From 1891 until his death he was prominently connected with the prison management for the state, and was president of the board of control of the State Prison at Jackson. He was a democrat; a prominent candidate for U. S. senator in the bitter contest of 1875; was nominated for governor in 1878, and in 1879, receiver the unanimous vote of his party in the legislature for U. S. senator. He was prominent in the counsels of his party, and held several prominent positions.

On account of the limit placed upon this article, I must omit reference to the business enterprises in which he was prominent in the city where he spent most of his active life. I trust that some one will write a complete sketch of his life for preservation in the archives of the University. The young men of this state and of the country, will find in it encouragement and a reliable guide for them in life's contests.

The above is a brief statement of the struggles, the activities and the successes of one who has shed lustre upon his Alma Mater. The positions held by him and the interests entrusted to his care, evidence the esteem of his fellow-men, but fail to reveal his real character and influence. His daily life was an open book, to be read of all men. He was one thing to all men, and not "all things to all men." The pages of his life are unstained by even a charge of dishonorable conduct in any position. While in making such a record he but performed his duty to his God and to his fellow-men, yet the fact, not so common as it ought to be, is worthy of record. He was a man of versatile attainments and great general information. The great pleasure of his life was derived in his family, in his library, and the work he did to enhance the welfare of society. He was exceedingly interested in questions

of penology, prison reform and the prevention of crime. I speak from personal experience, for he honored me with many conversations upon these topics, and read to me some of his reports and papers before they were made public, soliciting suggestions and criticism. He left a large number of manuscripts upon this subject, evidently prepared for future use. His calm philosophy and devotion to his work are shown by the fact that when his disease had progressed so that he could talk with difficulty and he knew that death was near, he dictated the outlines of a report which he had promised before his illness.

He was loyal to his Alma Mater, and gave proof thereof by accepting the presidency of the Lansing Alumni Association and by a gift of very valuable books to the University library.

For nearly forty years he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and a firm believer in the truths of Christianity. All who knew him will unite in saying—

“The world is richer that he lived,
And poorer that he died.”

Claudius B. Grant

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

In the report of President Angell to the Board of Regents, found in this number of the *ALUMNUS*, a new course or group of courses on instruction is suggested. By what name the proposed courses may be designated is not plain, for the work is so entirely new in college curricula as to be even without a name. The studies which would be offered, however, would have as their object the training of students for the active, cosmopolitan commercial life of the present,—and this would include special training for the consular, diplomatic, and colonial services. The work would comprise, among other things, studies in banking and some other politico-economical subjects of a more far reaching character than are at present given; courses in modern languages which would give perfect familiarity

with the spoken as well as the written tongue; and studies in ethnology, geography, and comparative methods of colonial administration. These are only a few of the lines which the new course, if it be adopted, may follow.

Whether it be given a place in the curriculum or not will be decided only after long and careful discussion. But its very suggestion is instructive, as an illustration of the difference between our modern idea of higher education and the idea of an earlier day—between the university of 1900 and the college of 1800.

* * *

At the same meeting of the regents, at which the suggestion mentioned above was offered, an action was taken by the Board which will meet with the approval of every alumnus who has given the matter a thought. This action consisted

in creating the position of a director of outdoor athletics who should be a member of the faculty, and in the appointment to the office of Mr. Charles Baird, the present graduate director. This is a step on the part of the Board which was expected to come sooner or later, but which many feared would be delayed until a distant date.

The action was, however, the logical result of the situation. In the past it had been demonstrated that the management of athletic interests here was too large a load for student shoulders to carry alone. In the football and baseball seasons it was often impossible, during extended periods for the student manager to find any time for college work. Besides this, the most economical and businesslike methods were not always followed (owing to the inexperience of some managers). So the Athletic Association determined to employ a graduate director, and since the beginning of 1898-99 Mr. Baird has held the position. His work has been productive of the greatest satisfaction, but he has felt that he could not afford to continue in a situation whose permanency was dependant upon the will of the students alone. It was known

that he would refuse to renew the contract which is to expire the first of January next. At that time something would have to be done if not before. As soon as the alumni through the country learned how the matter stood, they began to make their opinions evident, and President Angell's mail has of late been full of letters urging such action as has now been taken. The alumni knew the weak points of the old system, they felt that the alternative was the appointment of a graduate director as a permanent officer of the University, and they believed that no better man could be found for the place than Mr. Baird. And when the Regents came to consider the question it seemed to them, as well, that there could be no other satisfactory solution than the one urged by the alumni.

The appointment of Mr. Baird to this position is an assurance that the "domestic policy" of our athletic affairs will continue to be economical and progressive, and the "foreign policy," liberal, but self-respecting. In company with the alumni everywhere, the ALUMNUS offers congratulations both to the University and to Mr. Baird.

THE UNIVERSITY.

ATHLETICS.

FOOTBALL.

The 28th of October will go down in football history as a day when victories were won and lost by a score of five. Fortunately, Michigan within ten minutes of the close of her game with the University of Illinois at Champaign, buckled down to her old time snap and vim and succeeded in crossing the opponents' goal line, thus saving herself from an ignominious tie. The game was interesting from the Michigan point of view, for it was the first opportunity which had been offered to draw a line on the personnel of the '99 Varsity and formed a basis on which could be calculated the efficiency of the team destined to be an important factor in champion-

ship honors. Fully 1,000 partisans of the Illinois team, with here and there a sprinkling of the maize and blue, witnessed the game, notwithstanding the humidity of the atmosphere and the mud ankle-deep. While throughout the greater part of the game the Wolverines were slow in getting started and greatly wanting in the momentum of their offensive plays, it was on the defensive that their best work was done and to this is due the victory rather than the brilliancy of forcing the home team down upon their goal. Twice during the first half Illinois succeeded in advancing the ball to within 10 yards of Michigan's goal, and once to the 2-yard line, only to lose it on downs. When once it realized the necessity of impregnable defense, the Michigan line was as

a wall only to relapse into a semi-indifferent mood when the danger was past. For the first time was realized what it meant to the team to have Cunningham in his old position, and not until necessity faced him did McLean begin to show his form of a year ago which carried him to fame. Snow demonstrated that when called upon he could not be wanting, and McDonald at tackle gave evidence that at least one position in the line would be well cared for. The team was far from being in perfect condition, as Capt. Steckle, White, end, and Teetzel, half, all of whom were the most promising candidates for their positions, were laid up with serious injuries.

Illinois winning the toss, chose the west goal and the wind. Keena kicked off for Michigan to Lundgren on Illinois's 10-yard line, Johnson immediately punted 30 yards where Keena was downed in his tracks. Failing to gain by bucks, Keena was called upon to punt and sent the ball 50 yards against the wind. Another returned punt of 40 yards and McLean was downed with little gain. Ten yards of rushing found the ball in the opponents' hands on a fumble. The right side of Michigan's line was tried without a gain and Johnson punted, McLean carrying the ball back 10 yards. Hammering then gave Michigan 15 yards, but losing the ball, Johnson again drove it 50 yards out of danger. On a formation for a kick, Cunningham threw the ball over Keena's head to within a short distance of Michigan's goal. Keena punted 20 yards, and Illinois losing the ball on an off side play, Street advanced it 25 yards for Michigan on a double pass. Mass plays netted 10 yards more, and the ball going over on downs, Johnson punted 60 yards far within the Michigan territory, but McLean was equal to the occasion and carried it back 30 yards. With several exchanges of punts, Illinois secured the ball on its opponents' five-yard line and after failing to gain through the right side of the line, lost the ball on a fumble. Sweeley, who had been substituted for Keena, punted out of danger.

Similar tactics with similar results characterized the second half, excepting for one short period when Michigan braced and by vigorous, determined bucking forced Illinois back yard by yard and over the line. Illinois's greatest weakness seemed to be in fumbling and several times after Michigan's score, she forced the ball to Michigan's 10 or 15 yard line only to lose it as hopes of a

touchdown began to enthuse the Illinois rooters. Line up:

Michigan.	Illinois.
Snow .....r.e.....	Francis
McDonald .....r.t.....	Lundgren
Seigmund .....r.g.....	Brilev
Cunningham .....c.....	McLane
Kramer .....l.g.....	Lowenthal
Juttner, Wilson.....l.t.....	Clayton
Gill, Martin .....l.e.....	Stahl
Street .....q.....	Adsit
Hernstein, Weeks..r.h..	Lewis, Lundgren
McLean .....l.h..	Hall., Wadsworth
Keena, Sweeley...f.....	Johnson
Umpire—Brown of Cornell.	Referee
—Heffelfinger of Yale.	Timekeepers—
Verdier of Michigan and Alarco of Illinois.	
Halves—30 minutes.	Touch-
down—McDonald.	

While in former years there have been frequent contests between the East and South, not until the 4th of November had the West and South striven for victory over one another on the gridiron. Nearly four decades had passed since the college men of the North found themselves the opponents of the college men of the South, but the bitterness of the former struggle had long since disappeared under the balm of brotherly affection, and Michigan and Virginia faced one another at Detroit as friends rather than foes. Never has a more gentlemanly, sportsmanlike team been the guests of the college men at the Michigan metropolis.

In accordance with the time-honored custom, the 'Varsity and several hundred rooters left Ann Arbor on an early special over the Michigan Central for Detroit, and upon arriving there with the band at the head, marched in double column to the Russell House, which for a number of years has always been athletic headquarters. The game itself was played at the Bennett baseball park, rather than at the D. A. C. grounds as heretofore, because of the better accommodations afforded.

Two halves of 30 minutes each were played, and at the close of the hour Michigan found herself a winner by 38 points, and she had kept the Virginians from crossing the coveted chalk line. The surprise of the day, however, was not in the score but rather in the change of the line up of the team which the coaches without warning effected. During the preceding week, notice had been issued that unless more determination and snap was put into the play, startling changes would be made in the Virginia game. When the 'Varsity jumped the side ropes and trotted onto the field, it was noticed

that M. A. White had replaced Keena at full back, principally because of his ability to get away his punts quicker; and that Juttner, who had hitherto played at tackle, was filling the vacancy at left end because of Hugh White's injured condition. Leiblee, another new man, who was destined to prove himself a find before the game was over, constituted McLean's mate at half, and Bliss, a freshman law, was given an opportunity to show his mettle at guard. France played his first game of the season and was used at tackle instead of at guard as a year ago.

At times Michigan did really brilliant work, but on the whole was spasmodic. On the offensive, at irregular intervals the backs would get together with a will, while the line opened great holes for them to plunge through for 10 yards at a time. Then a touchdown would follow with little or no effort; only to be succeeded by an interval of listless playing, fumbling, and, worst of all, holding in the line, Leiblee the new man at half, being the offender who cost Michigan possession of the ball twice for this.

Michigan's defense was much better, except for two gains on the double pass, one a 30-yard run by Gerstle, the half, who scored a touchdown on Pennsylvania. Virginia's gains through the line were practically nil, and on no occasion did she make her requisite five yards. On one occasion holding in the line by Leiblee gave Virginia the ball on Michigan's 48-yard line. The visitors never got nearer Michigan's goal, and were held for downs at once.

Cunningham, Snow, and Steckle, who was in the game for the first time this season, were Michigan's stars. Cunningham did his own work and part of the time that of Seigmund and Bliss, the new man at guard. France was ruled off for slugging, but otherwise the game passed with the best of feeling on both sides. While White was not the success at punting that was expected, he more than redeemed himself in the way in which he led the interference and for the first time this fall infused the old time Michigan life into it. In punting alone did Virginia excel Michigan, but this was somewhat changed when Keena got into the game toward the end. Leiblee proved himself beyond all expectations and at one time made a touchdown through the line after a twenty-five yard run. Line up:

Michigan. Virginia.
Juttner, White. Willis, Taylor
France Stewart

Bliss l.g. Haskell
Cunningham c. Norfleet
Seigmund r.g. Mallory
Steckle r.t. Henderson

Pinkerton.
Snow r.e. McGill
Street q. Shibley
McLean l.h. Gerstle
Leiblee r.h. Lankford
White f. Coleman

Score—Michigan, 38; Virginia, 0. Touchdowns—France, White (3), Steckle (2), Leiblee, McDonald. Goals from touchdowns—Snow, 3. Ruled off for slugging—France. Referee—Nate Williams, Yale. Umpire—J. C. Knight, Princeton. Linesmen—Teetzel, Michigan, and Bird, Virginia. Timers—Pell, Michigan, and Summersgill, Virginia.

With three minutes to play, the University of Pennsylvania on November 11 won from the University of Michigan by a score of 11 to 10 in one of the most fiercely contested games ever seen on Franklin Field, Philadelphia. It was the first time that the two representative state institutions of the East and West had met in battle on the gridiron, and the fact that no opportunity had been given for a comparison of the teams made the outcome equally uncertain to the friends of both. It required but a few moments' play, however, to convince the Pennsylvanians of the purpose of the visit of the western team, for within six minutes after the kick off the coveted goal of Pennsy had been crossed and five points placed to the credit of the Wolverines.

The Michigan men left Ann Arbor on Wednesday evening, after a "send off" by 1500 students who turned out in a way unknown since the '95 Varsity went east to Harvard. They arrived Thursday evening at one of the suburban hotels. Friday was given to rest and light signal practice, as the long journey had told materially on the men.

From a general football point of view the most impressive thing about the game was the goal kicking, which won and lost the game. A leading feature of Michigan's play was a mass on tackle which whirled the runner as though from a catapult through the line and whipped him off at its termination for an almost inevitable advance. But Michigan's greatest gains were around right end, and to one man, McLean, more than all others was due the magnificent showing made against the Quakers. Time and time again he whisked by the Pennsylvania line for thirty and forty yards, until the rooters learned to look for

gains from him at every other play, and were rarely disappointed. The only limitation to his ground-gaining power seemed to be the fact that there was nobody to carry the ball from the side lines toward which he ran, and thus give him opportunity to round the right end off-tener. It was not alone on end plays that he made his advances, but as well through the broken line of tacklers farther in, running with such skill and tremendous determination that it was impossible for the Quakers to prevent his progress after being tackled until three or four yards had been left behind. But great as was the work of McLean, he was not alone; with him may be classed Cunningham and McDonald, both of whose ground-gaining plays advanced the ball far into the enemy's country.

Pennsylvania used its old style of guards-back but little and as a rule played seven men in the line, sending the backs up and running the guards and tackles from half back positions. Make-believe assaults of tackle, a delayed pass, and a direct rush at the opposite guard were frequently employed for good gains. At critical points, hurdling, that most dangerous of all plays, was used with daring recklessness until the critical point had been passed. Captain Hare was the bright star of the Quakers and but for his brilliant tackling of McLean when the latter had escaped half the Pennsylvania team and was tearing for a touchdown, at least 15 more points would have been rolled up against the red and blue. Notwithstanding the injury which he received in the early part of the game, in offense Hare gained nearly as much ground as the rest of the team put together, and in defense he was all over the field, backing up his ends, helping out at center and slashing interference. His exhibition in carrying the ball just before the last touchdown compared favorably with any running ever done on the football field.

Winning the toss, the Pennsylvania captain decided that, with the wind as it was, there was no advantage in either goal, so he chose the kickoff, with Michigan defending the western end of the field. A few seconds later Hare booted the ball to Leiblee at Michigan's 20-yard mark, who ran the ball back 12 yards before he was downed, and then McLean got around the right end for a beautiful run of fifteen yards. Michigan began a series of ground gaining plays aimed at the left of Pennsylvania's line, which took the ball to within 35 yards of the Pennsylvania goal, where it was

lost on downs to the red and blue. Leiblee, Steckle, McDonald, and McLean all ran well from their respective positions, and on two occasions the referee helped the Michigan team along five yards for interference.

On the first play after the ball had been recovered by the Quakers, Wallace fumbled, and Snow fell on the ball for Michigan. Captain Steckle was unable to gain on a tackle play, but McLean got around Pennsylvania's right end for eight yards, and McDonald made two through center. Then the Quaker line braced up and Pennsylvania secured the ball again on downs on the 20-yard line. Hare made two yards through center, but the ball was taken away from Pennsylvania and given to Michigan on the claim that Woodley had passed it forward. Steckle made a yard at the left tackle. Then McLean circled right end for a run of 20 yards and a touchdown six minutes after play began. Snow missed an easy goal. During the remainder of the half the ball see-sawed back and forth across the center of the field, but at no time endangered either goal.

In the second half, Michigan kicked off to Outland on Pennsylvania's 15-yard line, and the latter ran the ball back eighteen yards before he was downed. McCracken and Coombs were unable to gain and the latter then nunted out of bounds to Michigan's 42-yard line. On third down Sweeley kicked to Kennedy, who fumbled, and France secured the ball for Michigan on Pennsylvania's 30-yard line and advanced it five yards before being downed. It was at this point that McLean made his only fumble, which Coombs picked up and then was off like a flash for the Michigan goal. He passed every one except McDonald, who brought him down five yards from mid-field after a pretty run of 38 yards.

This run of Coombs's was really the turning point of the game. From this time on the Quaker team put new life and dash into its work, but just as the plays were going in good shape another fumble occurred, with the result that Michigan secured the ball and Sweeley kicked out of danger to Woodley at Pennsylvania's 50-yard line, the quarter securing the ball and running it back 25 yards.

With nearly 60 yards between them and the Michigan goal the Quakers began another series of ground gaining plays, which this time resulted in their taking the ball over the line without once losing it. McCracken, Hare, and

Teas all did well at line bucking, but the Pennsylvania captain easily outshone the others, and, as a matter of fact, practically scored the touchdown by his own efforts.

Michigan put up a stubborn defense when the ball was taken inside the five-yard line and held for three downs when the leather was within six inches of the goal. On the next play, however, Hare was equal to the emergency and took it over. The goal was an easy one, but Hare missed it, and the score was: Pennsylvania, 5; Michigan, 5, ten minutes after the second half had begun.

Pennsylvania was playing all around the Michigan men, and it seemed only a question of a few minutes before it would score again. But the red and blue was to be given another surprise, for the Westerners braced wonderfully and within ten minutes had scored another touchdown, largely due to the magnificent end running of McLean. Michigan secured the ball on downs on Pennsylvania's 37-yard line and took it over from this point without once losing it. Sweeley missed goal.

Hare kicked off to McDonald at Michigan's 30-yard line, and McLean ran the ball back 25 yards around right end. Hernstein, who had gone on for Weeks at right half back, was thrown for a loss, but McDonald got through right tackle for two yards, and Steckle made three in the same direction. On the next play Pennsylvania regained the ball at Michigan's 45-yard line, one of the Quakers breaking through and snatching it from the runner's arms. Coombs kicked out of bounds at Michigan's 25-yard line. With but five minutes to play the Quakers pulled themselves together and started for the Michigan goal. McCracken, Hare and Teas were again intrusted with the ball, and steady gains of from three to six yards each were recorded.

The ball was taken to Michigan's 20-yard line, where Pennsylvania was given five more for interference. Hare got around right end for a run of eight yards and made six more through right tackle.

The ball was now within a yard of the Michigan goal and Hare took it over in two plunges. He was near the southern boundary of the field when he crossed the line, and to have brought the ball straight out for a goal try would have made the angle a most difficult one. Hare accordingly punted out to Gardiner, who caught the ball almost in front of the goal. Hare, having missed on the former occasion, decided to let Overfield

make the attempt, and without so much as an instant's hesitation the big center lifted it over the bar and directly between the posts. The score: Pennsylvania, 11; Michigan, 10. Time, 32 minutes.

The teams were lined up as follows:

<i>Michigan.</i>	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Juttner. White.....l.e.....	Stehle
McDonald .....l.t.....	Snover
Seigmund, Bliss...l.g.....	Hare
Cunningham .....c.....	Overfield
France .....r.g.....	Teas
Steckle .....r.t.....	Wallace, Outland
Snow .....r.e.....	Coombs
Street .....q.....	Woodley
McLean .....l.h.b.....	Kennedy
Leiblee .....r.h.b.....	Outland, J.

Gardiner
Sweeley, Whitef..... McCracken

Touchdowns—Hare (2), McLean (1), McDonald (1). Goal from touchdown—Overfield. Referee—W. H. Corbin, Yale. Umpire—Dr. W. A. Brooks, Harvard. Timekeeper—Laurie Bliss, Yale. Thirty-five minute halves.

MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN GAME.

The football game to be played in Chicago on Thanksgiving Day between the teams of the Universities of Wisconsin and Michigan promises to be the greatest athletic event ever held in the West. When the athletic war broke out last spring between Chicago University on one side and the state universities on the other, Chicago University claimed that outside institutions could not come to Chicago and draw large crowds because the majority of people attending games in that city went to see the home team and not the visitors. Michigan replied that she had just as many friends as Chicago and that just as many people would come to see her teams play as those of Chicago University. Wisconsin had a like feeling, and accordingly the two great state universities determined to go in and fight Chicago in her own stronghold and fully test the question as to whether or not Chicago University alone could draw a large crowd in that city. The Chicago alumni of Michigan and Wisconsin entered into the contest with great enthusiasm and energy, and the results of their work have proved how powerful is their influence in the great western metropolis.

Soon after Chicago announced that she would play Brown on Marshall Field, Thanksgiving, Michigan and Wisconsin announced that they would play on the same date at the Chicago National League Ball Park, on the west side.

These grounds are easily accessible by street car lines from every direction and are only ten minutes distant from the center of the city by the Metropolitan Elevated R. R. The managers of the two teams each appointed a committee of three from their Chicago alumni and this executive committee consisting of Messrs. Hawley, Bates and Sherman for Michigan, and Messrs. Gregory, Waldo and Flower for Wisconsin, has entire charge of the arrangements for the game. Offices were opened at Room 59, 94 La Salle St., a representative from each university was employed to help carry on the work and a systematic campaign has been waged to interest the public in the game. As a result the advance sale has been far greater than at any game ever played at Chicago, and the attendance promises to be a record breaker. Hundreds of alumni from all over the country are preparing to go to the game and many special excursions have already been arranged. From Ann Arbor the M. C. R. R. will run two fine special excursion trains, leaving at 9 and 10 a. m., Wednesday, November 29, and making the run in six hours. The rate will be \$5 for the round trip, tickets good returning on all trains until and including Monday, December 4. Tickets for the game are on sale at Madison, Wis., and Ann Arbor and at Spalding's in Chicago. Out of town persons desiring tickets should address their communications to Ward Hughes, Room 59, 94 La Salle St.

ANNUAL FOOTBALL "SMOKER" OF THE CHICAGO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Chicago Alumni Association of the University of Michigan has for several years given a "smoker" a day or so prior to the big Thanksgiving Day games. The "smokers" are entirely informal in nature and have come to be regarded as the jolliest and pleasantest feature of the year for Michigan alumni. There are over one thousand alumni living in Chicago, and a large number of these are always present at the "smokers." The evenings are devoted to short, informal speeches, songs and stories, and football gossip.

The Chicago association is very desirous of having a large attendance this year of members of the faculty and students of the University, and to that end has arranged to hold the "smoker" this year of members of the faculty and students, at 6 p. m., at the Victoria Hotel. President Lewis has asked Samuel F. Hawley, '85, to preside as toastmaster;

several of the members will be called on for speeches or stories, and old glue club men will take care of the singing. The Association has asked Professor Pattengill, Director Baird, the coaches, and the team to be present, and Director Baird has said that the team may accept the invitation for a few moments at least. It is certain that they will be accorded a royal reception.

The price of the tickets is \$1.25. Tickets may be obtained at the hotel on the evening of the dinner, but application for seats must be made at least two days in advance to the secretary, Henry M. Bates, 1208 Ashland Block, Chicago. A most cordial invitation is extended to all members of the faculty, students, and friends of the University, and alumni wherever resident, and the secretary earnestly requests that those desiring to attend shall make their applications to him at the earliest possible moment in order that proper arrangements may be made.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

* * * This department is in charge of Professor F. N. Scott, '84, University Editor. By action of the Board of Regents it is made an official record of the University.

UNIVERSITY CLUBS.

The *Bulletin*, the weekly publication of the Students' Christian Association of the University of Michigan, has begun the organization of a system of University clubs for the high schools of the state. The plan is to form a club in each high school, the membership to be made up of those who desire to become better acquainted with institutions of higher education, and especially with the University of Michigan.

According to this plan the *Bulletin* will become the official organ of the various clubs and a medium for the exchange of news among the high schools of the state. Its chief aim, however, will be to present a truthful picture of the intellectual, religious, social and athletic life of the University of Michigan. Superintendents, principals or pupils who may be interested in the plan and desirous of obtaining further details, should address the editor of the *Bulletin*, Mr. H. S. Smalley, Ann Arbor.

THE HAHNEMANNIAN SOCIETY.

The Hahnemannian Society of the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan has been reorganized with Dr. R. S. Copeland, professor of

ophthalmology, otology and pædology, as president. At the meeting held Tuesday evening, November 7, Dr. Copeland gave an address upon Hospitals, American and English. He discussed the origin of hospitals, hospital architecture, and his personal experiences in hospitals.

THE MICHIGAN SCHOOLMASTERS' CLUB.

The thirty-third meeting of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club will be held at Ann Arbor Friday and Saturday, December 1 and 2. The entire session will be devoted to a consideration of the recent report of the committee on college entrance requirements, presented to the National Educational Association at Los Angeles last summer, the particular subject for discussion being the unification of the requirements for admission to Michigan colleges along the lines laid down by the committee, and the necessary adjustment of high school programmes and curriculums to that end. The report as a whole will be discussed by Dr. Hinsdale. The special reports will be discussed in several cases by men who were members of the respective committees. Dr. Wenley will give the address before the club on Friday evening. It is suggested by the officers of the club that college and high school faculties begin a study of the report in their meetings in preparation for the general discussion. In this way it is believed a keener interest will be aroused, a larger attendance assured for the fall meeting of the club and more definite and tangible results obtained.

Those who desire to secure the report with a view to preliminary study may purchase it for twenty-five cents either of Dr. Irwin F. Shepard, secretary of the N. E. A., Winona, Minn., or of the *Educational Review*, New York City.

THE WHITE PINE.

Professor V. M. Spalding of the botanical department of the University of Michigan is the author of a government bulletin, issued by the division of forestry, entitled *The White Pine*. It is an exhaustive treatment of the white pine tree, its geographical distribution, natural history, growth and development. The dangers from diseases and insects, the forest management of the white pine industry and the character of the wood, also receive due attention. The data used in this report are from investigations begun fourteen years ago. Over 700 trees were examined in different parts of the United States.

ATTENDANCE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Literary department	1,302
Law department	801
Medical department	476
Engineering department	271
Dental department	246
Pharmaceutical department	75
Homœopathic department	69

Total 3,240

This is a larger registration than the total registration for any previous year.

The registration for the years since 1890, exclusive of enrollment in the summer school, is as follows:

1890-91	2,420
1891-92	2,692
1892-93	2,778
1893-94	2,659
1894-95	2,818
1895-96	2,917
1896-97	2,878
1897-98	3,114
1898-99	3,059

The registration in summer schools of the literary and law departments for the several years was:

1894	91
1895	187
1896	244
1897	225
1898	235
1899	267

LAW DEPARTMENT LARGER THAN EVER.

The registration in the law department of the University of Michigan to the present time is 801. This is the largest enrollment ever known in this department of the University. The registration for the years since 1890 is shown in the following table:

1890-91	587
1891-92	658
1892-93	639
1893-94	607
1894-95	670
1895-96	675
1896-97	584
1897-98	765
1898-99	765

UNIVERSITY CLUBS.

The editors of the *Bulletin*, the organ of the Students' Christian Association of the University of Michigan, announce a series of subjects for discussion at meetings of the proposed University Clubs. Correspondence relating to these clubs should be addressed to Miss Louise F. Dodge, 725 South Twelfth street, Ann Arbor.

REGISTRATION IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The enrollment in the medical department of the University of Michigan for the several years since 1890 is as follows:

1890-91	375
1891-92	370
1892-93	344
1893-94	382
1894-95	389
1895-96	452
1896-97	477
1897-98	437
1898-99	445

The registration thus far this year is 493. Before the close of the year the enrollment will be over 500.

LITERARY-MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Thus far eighteen of the students registered in the literary department of the University of Michigan this fall have enrolled themselves in the medical department. The number of students registered in both departments during the last five years is as follows: 1894-95, 10; 1895-96, 12; 1896-97, 24; 1897-98, 26; 1898-99, 27.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

During the year ending June 30, 1899, 1,788 patients were admitted to the University hospital at the University of Michigan. The number of in-patients was 834 and out-patients 954. Of these 1,058 were males, 730 females; 764 were married, 941 single, and 83 widowed; 966 patients were under thirty years of age and 822 were over thirty. The largest registration in any one month was in May, when 214 patients were received. The highest average number (83.89) of in-patients was during the month of March.

HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

During the year ending June 30, 1899, 1,218 patients were received at the homoeopathic hospital of the University of Michigan. Of this number 523 were in-patients and 695 out-patients. One thousand one hundred and fifty-three were from the state of Michigan and 65 from 22 states and foreign countries. A larger number came from the farm than from any other walk in life. The increase in the number of patients is illustrated by the fact that more patients were registered during the past year than during the five years from 1889 to 1894. In the eye and ear clinic alone, as many cases

were treated this year as during the first six years following the organization of the chair. The receipts of the hospital for the year were \$9,014.46, as against \$5,335.81 for the preceding year.

DR. MOSHER AT THE MICHIGAN FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, professor of hygiene and women's dean in the literary department of the University of Michigan, was present as a delegate from the Women's League, and as chairman of the committee on conference with collegiate alumnae, at the fifth annual meeting of the Michigan State Federation of Women's clubs, held at Jackson, Michigan, October 31 and November 1 and 2. The report of the committee was upon educational matters and was given at the morning session November 1. Dr. Mosher was elected a delegate to the biennial meeting of the National Federation of Women's Clubs to be held at Milwaukee next June.

WILL GROW ITS OWN PLANTS.

The department of pharmacognosy of the University of Michigan will hereafter grow its own plants used in research work. This is to guarantee abundance and authenticity of the drugs. Several acres of ground will be secured and the plants which are to be the subjects of investigation will be cultivated in large quantities. The plan is an outgrowth of the botanical gardens which were established three years ago.

REPORT ON PHYSICS.

Teachers of physics and others who may desire to obtain copies of the report of the physics conference of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club, may send their orders to George Wahr, bookseller, Ann Arbor, in whose hands the pamphlet has been placed for sale. The price is twenty-five cents a copy. The publication is one of the most important of recent contributions to the literature of physics teaching.

Two papers from the department of general chemistry, one by Professor P. C. Freer on the action of Benzoylchloride on the Phealylhydrazones of Benzoin, the other by E. A. DeBarr on The Decomposition of Certain Halozen Substituted Fatty Acids by Water, appeared in the November number of the *American Chemical Journal*. A paper by S. L. Bigelow on A New Form of Boiling Point Apparatus appeared in the September number of the same journal.

Professor Asaph Hall, Jr., director of the astronomical observatory of the University of Michigan, has been observing the north star in order to determine the variation of latitude and the aberration constant. As a result of the observations made between May, 1898, and July, 1899, Professor Hall obtained 20.58" as the aberration constant. As it has become certain that the old constant 20.44" is incorrect, the work of determining the correct constant is being carried on by a number of observatories. At the Cape of Good Hope observatory, the constant obtained was 20.57"; at the University of Pennsylvania, 20.58"; at Naples 20.66"; and at Columbia University 20.48". Professor Hall is at work on a second series of observations for the same purpose.

Through the teachers' appointment committee of the literary department of the University of Michigan, 132 students and graduates were aided in securing positions as instructors the present year. One hundred and two accepted positions in Michigan schools and 30 in institutions in other states. Sixteen of the 132 were employed as superintendents, 12 as principals and 2 as preceptresses. Among the institutions other than high schools in which positions were secured were Fairmont college, Kansas; Hampton college, Kentucky; Washburn college, Kansas; Agricultural college, North Dakota; Normal School, Nebraska; Kalamazoo Seminary, Michigan; Agricultural college, Michigan; Central Normal School, Michigan.

New machinery to the amount of \$1,475 has been secured for the engineering shops of the University of Michigan. This machinery consists of a Kearney & Trecker milling machine, a 17-inch by 12 feet flat lathe with latest improvements, a Landis universal grinding machine for doing work requiring greater accuracy than can be obtained with a lathe, and a National Automatic Bolt and Nut Threading machine. The Landis grinding machine embodies the latest development of new processes which have come into use within the last twelve years. The pulleys necessary for setting up the machinery are being made in the shops.

Four wood turning lathes are being made in the engineering shops of the University of Michigan for the wood shops in order to increase the capacity of the latter.

At the present time four of the members of the faculty of Wellesley are alumni of the University of Michigan. Katherine Ellis Coman, who was graduated in 1880 with the degree of bachelor of philosophy, is dean of the college. Angie Clara Chapin, A.B., 1875, is professor of Latin; Eva Chandler, A.B., 1878, is associate professor of mathematics, and Mary Sophia Case, A.B., 1884, is associate professor of philosophy.

The deep well drilling on the University of Michigan campus was down 881 feet Wednesday noon, November 15. At that time the drill was in limestone rock belonging to the carboniferous period. Samples of the borings are saved every five feet for Professor Russell of the geological department. When the well is finished Professor Russell will make a series of experiments to determine the temperature at the different depths.

One thousand four hundred and eighty-nine, or 83 per cent, of the patients received at the University hospital of the University of Michigan during the year ending June 30, 1899, were natives of the United States. Ninety-five were natives of Germany; eighty-eight of Canada; thirty-nine of England; twenty-one of Ireland; nine of Sweden; seven of Scotland; seven of Norway, and thirty-three of other countries.

Three members of the University of Michigan faculties took part in the fourth general conference of the health officials in Michigan held at Grand Rapids, Thursday and Friday, October 26 and 27. Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the medical department of the University, spoke upon Typhoid Fever. Dr. Frederick G. Novy, junior professor of hygiene and physiological chemistry, read a paper on Bacteriology in its Relations to the Public Health. Professor Aaron V. McAlvay of the law department treated the subject, Duties and Powers of Local Boards of Health and Health Officers.

During the college year 1898-99 eight thousand patients were treated in the operating clinic in the dental department of the University of Michigan. The number of operations performed was 12,382; the number of cleanings 594 and extractions 800. Six thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine gold fillings were made, 1,935 plastic fillings and 1,919 treatments. The number of crowns made was 129.

Dr. William H. Howell, professor of physiology and dean of the medical department in Johns Hopkins university, gave an address at the meeting of the University of Michigan medical society held Thursday evening, November 9. An informal reception by the faculty and students of the medical department followed the address. Dr. Howell was honored with the degree of doctor of medicine by the University of Michigan in 1890. During the years 1890-92 he was professor of histology and physiology in the medical department.

The anthropometric chart for the literary and engineering classes of 1902 at the University of Michigan shows an average gain in physical development of more than 15 per cent for the college year 1898-99. The first set of measurements was made in the fall of 1898 and the second in the spring of 1899. As compared with the results at Amherst (obtained by the measurement of over 20,000 students) the first set is below, the second above, the Amherst average.

An apparatus is being made in the mechanical laboratory of the University of Michigan for measuring the velocity of water moving through pipes and radiators in a hot-water heating system. It will also determine the frictional resistance of the pipes, elbows and valves. The apparatus was designed by Professor Cooley of the engineering department of the University.

Drs. George Dock and C. G. Darling of the medical department of the University of Michigan were on the programme of the Washtenaw County Medical Society at the meeting held Monday evening, November 6. Dr. Dock made a demonstration of a specimen from a case of cancer of the intestines, and Dr. Darling discussed the subject, Hemorrhage Following Injuries to the Kidney.

At the meeting of the history teachers of the north central states, held at Chicago in October, Professors Andrew C. McLaughlin and Earl W. Dow of the department of history of the University of Michigan, discussed respectively the subjects, Is it Advisable and Practical to Teach Limited Periods of History in High Schools? and The Use of Illustrated Matter in History Classes.

The engineering shops of the University of Michigan are making for the

Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., the brass castings for an apparatus for the testing of the springs of steam engine indicators. The apparatus was designed by Professor Cooley of the University some years ago and was made at that time for the engineering shops.

Professor H. S. Carhart of the physics department of the University of Michigan, who is in Berlin, has compared the standard Clark cell with the standard of the Physical Technical Institute and found that the electromotive force of the standard Clark cell does not differ more than one in twenty thousand from the average electromotive force of the standard cell of the institute.

Dr. George G. Groff, who studied chemistry in the University of Michigan in 1874-77, and has been some time president of the state board of health of Pennsylvania, is now in San Juan, Porto Rico, as secretary of the board of health of Porto Rico and general promoter of educational and hygienic interests. Dr. Groff is a surgeon of the volunteer army.

In the prosthetic clinic in the dental department of the University of Michigan 798 patients were received in consultation during the college year of 1898-99. Among the cases treated were cleft palate, 4; regulating, 29; repair, 43; re-set, 35; full dentures, 58; partial dentures, 38; bridges, 17; crowns, 84.

Henry C. Adams, professor of political economy and finance in the University of Michigan, attended the annual convention of state railway commissioners in Denver in August and read the report of the committee on uniform railway statistics, of which he was chairman.

Professor Mortimer E. Cooley of the engineering department of the University of Michigan has designed an apparatus for testing thermometers up to a temperature of about 500 degrees Fahrenheit. An experimental instrument is being constructed in the mechanical laboratory of the University.

President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan was elected president of the second International Council of the Congregationalists held at Boston, September 20-28. About five hundred delegates were present from different parts of the world. The first council was held in England in 1891.

Professors Henry C. Adams and Charles H. Cooley of the department of political economy of the University of Michigan, were elected at the meeting of the Michigan Political Science Association held in Ann Arbor November 10 and 11, secretary and treasurer respectively.

Twenty-four cases of appendicitis were received at the University hospital of the University of Michigan during the year ending June 30, 1899. Twenty-two of the patients were operated upon and two treated without operation. All but two of the patients recovered.

The September number of the *Zoological Bulletin* contains an article by Dr. J. Playfair McMurrich, professor of anatomy and director of the anatomical laboratory of the University of Michigan, on the Mesenterial Filaments in *Zoanthus Sociatus* (Ellis).

President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan is a member of the committee appointed by the National Council of Education to consider the advisability of applying to congress for the establishment of a national university in Washington.

The receipts at the University hospital, University of Michigan, for the month of October, 1899, were \$2,229.18. The total registration was 249, the average number of patients 81.7. The highest number was 87 and the lowest 75.

Of the patients received at the University hospital of the University of Michigan during the year ending June 30, 1899, 293 were farmers, 189 were University students, 103 farmers' wives, 73 laborers, 35 domestics and 34 teachers.

Of the 1,788 patients received at the University hospital of the University of Michigan during the year ending June 30, 1899, 1,630, or over 91 per cent, were from the state of Michigan, 74 were from Ohio, and 40 from Indiana.

In response to an invitation of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan the state round-up of the Farmers' Institutes will be held in Ann Arbor. The date will be at some time in the latter part of February.

William C. Maybury, who was re-elected mayor of Detroit November 7, is an alumnus of the University of Michigan.

In 1870 he was given the degree of master of arts and the following year the degree of bachelor of laws.

George W. Patterson, Jr., professor of physics in the University of Michigan, was present as a delegate from the University of Michigan at the inauguration of President Arthur Twining Hadley of Yale University.

Dr. George Dock of the medical department of the University of Michigan gave an address on the Pathology of the Liver before the Genesee County Medical society at its meeting held at Flint, Friday, October 27.

The Parke, Davis & Co. fellowship of \$500 a year at the University of Michigan has been awarded to Ralph H. Page. Mr. Page received the degree of bachelor of science with the class of 1899.

The death rate among the in-patients in the University hospital of the University of Michigan for the year ending June 30, 1899, was 3.35 per cent.

In the future all metal fixtures used in the chemical laboratories of the University of Michigan will be made in the University's engineering shops.

The receipts of the operating room of the dental department of the University of Michigan for the college year 1898-99 were \$4,411.03.

A new machine for heading bolts has been designed by one of the students in the engineering shops of the University of Michigan.

ON THE CAMPUS.

THE PITTSBURGH ORCHESTRA.

On Monday evening, November 6, a large audience assembled in University Hall to enjoy the first concert in the Choral Union Series. The program was artistically rendered by the Pittsburgh Orchestra; and Mr. Victor Herbert, the conductor, was kept busy between numbers recognizing the applause of the audience. Wagner's *Ride of the Valkyries* was the closing number of a very pleasing program. The enthusiasm shown was the more complimentary since the audience was at first disposed to be disappointed at not hearing Thomas' Orchestra as it has so often before.

PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS.

On November 2 a meeting of the Pedagogical Society was called. Mr. Morrill, the president, addressed the meeting briefly, and then Mr. Edwin C. Goddard, instructor in mathematics in the University, outlined the work of the committee of the faculty which was established last year in order to assist students in obtaining positions. Mr. Goddard was chairman of this committee last year, and to his tireless efforts was mainly due the success of the committee in locating about one hundred and twenty-five graduates last year. His talk before the society will be very useful to those who are expecting to teach, since he told them along what lines of work the greatest demand for teachers lay and gave many suggestions as to the election of work.

CONGRESSMAN DOLLIVER.

University Hall was taxed to its utmost capacity by the crowd that greeted Congressman Jonathan P. Dolliver. His subject was The Nation of America, and he talked of many things. In a forceful, eloquent way he showed in how many ways the Spanish war had benefited our nation, dwelling especially upon the increased respect with which we are regarded by foreigners, our improved financial position, the increased unity of the nation and enthusiasm of the people. The convincing earnestness of the speaker held his audience remarkably well. Wild applause and cheering often interrupted the congressman, and at such times the nervous twitching of his left arm and shoulder betrayed his own intense interest and eagerness to continue. Mr. Dolliver warmly supported the policy of the Administration in the Philippines and, from the applause which his remarks received, he seemed to find many sympathizers in the audience.

WRINKLE.

Two editions of *Wrinkle* have appeared lately. The drawing on the center page of the first number was a good take-off on the long suffering freshman, by *Wrinkle's* old standby, Walter Whitehead. Herman T. Bowman '00, contributed several clever sketches too. The law *Wrinkle* has a very graphic cartoon on a law class election in full swing, by Walter B. Pitkin, '00, and several bright sketches by Monte Brown, a new acquisition, who promises to be a great addition to *Wrinkle's* staff. The cover drawing is by another new member of the

staff, Miller '01. In both numbers there are the usual jokes, some apt comments on current college events, and really clever verses by R. R. Kirk '03, and Thomas Marshall '00.

FOOTBALL CALENDAR.

The need of an appropriate University souvenir has long been felt. That need has at last been answered by the appearance of a football Calendar.

It is composed of fourteen leaves. The cover represents a football, being printed in the dull, yellowish brown of the familiar pig skin, and beautifully decorated with yellow and blue, while the lettering is in gold. Instead of the conventional cord, leather thongs are used for tying, which lends an air of reality to the whole.

The second sheet has a picture of the entire football team, taken from Rentscheler's big photograph. Then come the months. Each one is decorated with a clever pen and ink design appropriate to the month. The drawings are grouped around fine half tone engravings of the individual members of the team. Sixteen wearers of the M are given, beside pictures of Baird, Fitzpatrick, Ferbert, Henninøer, Verdier, and Day. Several views of the campus and athletic field complete the whole, making it a most artistic and clever souvenir. Every student will have something to remember the team by, and every member of the Alumni Association will be glad to get something worthy of his Alma Mater.

MAX BENDIX COMPANY.

On the evening of Wednesday, November 8, a large audience greeted Max Bendix, the violinist, and his company, consisting of Miss Emily Parsons, pianist, Miss Elaine De Sellem, contralto, and Mr. Frederic Carberry, tenor. A very pleasing program was well rendered, the audience applauded lavishly and almost every number was encored. Miss Parsons, and, of course, Max Bendix, himself, were the favorites of the evening.

PHYSICAL COLLOQUIUMS.

A series of Physical Colloquiums have been started which will meet once a week in the lecture room of the physical laboratory. Each week one member of the faculty gives a paper which may be discussed by the others. It is a means of keeping up with the progress of the science in its many branches. The colloquiums are largely attended by the students, who receive an hour's credit for

the year's attendance, and if the discussions are sometimes too deep for them they are nevertheless interesting. Three papers have been so far given. At the first meeting Professor Patterson discussed Self Induction. The Photography of Sound Waves was the subject of the second paper, and Mr. Woodruff, who is working for a doctor's degree presented a paper on The Methods of Rating a Free Pendulum.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE

In the work of the Women's League the same plan is being pursued this fall which was tried for the first time last year. The plan is to divide the members of the Women's League into groups of ten with one member acting as leader and social center of that group. There are, however, several additional features added to the scheme, and others in prospect. Now that the League rooms in the Barbour Gymnasium have been so handsomely furnished for the use of its members, that a kitchen with equipments is soon to be completed, as well as a stage and hall with a seating capacity of 500, the League is to make more of an effort than ever in a social direction. It will endeavor to bring its members together in new ways.

For this purpose, a meeting of the group leaders, forty-four in number, was held on October 21, and these leaders were constituted the Social Committee of the Women's League. Several plans for amateur theatricals were discussed for the coming winter, as the welcome given a small farce last year proves that such work is of great interest to the college girls. At this meeting it was decided to open the newly finished rooms in the Gymnasium by giving a fancy dress party to which all the members of the League and the ladies of the faculty are to be invited. The date of this masquerade is November 25.

The first social function of the League was held this year on November 4, at Newberry Hall. The members were addressed by Mrs. F. N. Scott, Mrs. Geo. W. Patterson, Mrs. Fox of Detroit, and Mrs. James B. Angell. The chief address was that made by Mrs. Fox, whose talk to the members on the virtue of a good system of financial management, account keeping, and the necessity of promptness in life, was very helpful. Mrs. Angell closed the meeting with a few happy remarks on the need of loyalty to the University.

It was the hope of the League that the annual convention of Federated Clubs

would meet here next year, and allow the University to entertain such noted speakers as were heard at the convention this month at Jackson on the second, third and fourth. It was one of the finest meetings in many ways that has been held for several years. There were one hundred and fourteen clubs represented, and one hundred and ninety-four delegates, besides a large visiting attendance. Miss Anna Daley, president of the Women's League, went as delegate from here, and Dr. Mosher also attended. A specially fine reception was given the delegates, Wednesday evening, and among all the fine addresses given, those of Mrs. Fox of Detroit, on Art in the Home and Schools, and of Dr. Boynton, also of Detroit, upon Manual Training in the Public Schools, will perhaps be remembered longest by those who had the good fortune to be present.

The League was specially fortunate in its speakers of last year, and the prospects for this year are quite as encouraging, for the League's work is to combine the opportunities for hearing instructive talks upon living and vital questions to us all, with meetings of purely social character.

ART LEAGUE LECTURES.

Mr. Ralph Latimer, who has studied abroad for a number of years, is now at the head of the Ann Arbor Art Club, and in connection with his work he is giving a most instructive and interesting course of lectures on The Growth of Art.

The particular subjects are:

1. Greek and Roman Art, Oct. 16, 1899.
2. Early Italian Art, Oct. 30, 1899.
3. Early Flemish Art, Nov. 13, 1899.
4. Early Venetian Art, Nov. 27, 1899.
5. The Masters of the Early Renaissance, Dec. 11, 1899.
6. Raphael and Michael Angelo, Jan. 15, 1900.
7. Later Italian Art, Jan. 29, 1900.
8. Later Venetian Art, Feb. 12, 1900.
9. Later Flemish Art, Feb. 26, 1900.
10. Landscape, March 12, 1900.
11. Two Spanish Masters, March 26, 1900.
12. French Art of the XVIII Century, April 9, 1900.

Mr. Latimer is thoroughly acquainted with his subject, and illustrates his lectures with photographs and engravings. It is to be hoped that in the near future art may become, as music has, a branch of the University instruction.

DEBATING.

The society and inter-society debating contests looking toward the Central Debating League struggle have been held, and on November 25, the inter-department debate will occur. The literary department is represented by Messrs. L. Young, E. Sonnenshein and C. McGee. The law department is represented by M. H. Carmody, A. Ohlinger and A. M. Cloud. The judges selected for the inter-department contest are Principal E. A. Lyman of the Normal School at Ypsilanti, Congressman Henry C. Smith, Adrian, Mich., and E. W. Solerton, of Toledo, Ohio. Some distinguished man will preside. It is hoped that Governor Pingree will do so.

The three men selected in this debate and the alternate, are the ones who will represent the University against the University of Chicago in the semi-final, which will occur here January 12, 1900.

There is a testimonial of \$150 to be distributed to the honor men as follows: \$70 to the first, \$50 to the second, and \$30 to the third.

The number of students who have drawn places for the Pennsylvania-Michigan debate is unprecedented in the history of debating here. More than eighty from the Webster Society alone have entered. It is probable that over two hundred will seek places for the three positions in the Pennsylvania-Michigan debate. The question is "Resolved, that the formation of trusts should be opposed by legislation." The society preliminaries will begin the first week after the Thanksgiving vacation, the inter-society will be held just before the holidays, and the inter-department will be held January 19. The Hon. Dexter M. Ferry, who will give \$150 as a testimonial to the winning debaters, has consented to preside at that debate. It is probable that the alternate will be taken to Philadelphia and that the team will visit New York and Washington on the trip.

THE PEDAGOGICAL SOCIETY.

The last meeting of the Pedagogical Society was held Monday evening, November 13, with a large attendance. Reviews of the various pedagogical papers were read, Miss Hassett reviewing the October, and Mr. Marshall the November magazines. The president, Mr. Morrell read a paper on the purpose and end of the society, in which he brought out three important features: 1st, organization; 2nd, exchange of ideas between the old and the prospective teachers; 3rd, the bringing before the

society by different members of the faculty their methods of teaching the various branches, as related to the primary and secondary schools. An informal discussion on the relation of the school to the community was started by Mr. Flannigan, followed by short speeches by Messrs. Foreman and Graber.

POLITICAL SCIENCE MEETING.

The Michigan Political Science Association held its annual autumn meeting in Ann Arbor, November 10 and 11. The sessions were held in Tappan Hall and were attended by a number of members from various parts of the State and by students and professors of the University.

The first session was in large measure devoted to consideration of some phases of the industrial history of the State. Mr. S. G. Higgins of Saginaw read a valuable paper on the History of the Salt Industry, and Regent Butterfield spoke of the Development of the Furniture Industry. At this session was also read an exceedingly interesting paper on The Newspaper; a Study in Social Psychology. This paper was prepared by Dr. Delos F. Wilcox of Elk Rapids. By a careful and critical examination of a large number of newspapers covering a considerable period of time the writer had attempted to discover the character and quality of papers published in different portions of the country and to show the amount of attention given to different subjects of public interest.

The evening address was delivered by Professor H. E. Bourne of Western Reserve University. His subject was Methods of Colonial Administration, and his purpose was to present some of the difficulties of administering colonial dependencies and to draw certain lessons from the successes and failures of foreign states.

The session of Saturday morning was devoted to a consideration of educational problems. The first paper, by Mr. Kenyon L. Butterfield of Lansing, dealt with the significance of the Grange and the Farmers' Institute. After a prolonged discussion of this question by the association, Mr. Harvey J. Hollister of Grand Rapids read a paper on Preparation for Banking as a Profession. Mr. Hollister spoke chiefly of the need of having well disciplined, broadly educated men in charge of the financial organizations of this country, and he urged the universities and colleges to give opportunities for the wide and intelligent study of industries.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHAS. A. KING.

On November 17 General Charles King spoke in University Hall before the Students' Lecture Association. His subject was With the Volunteers at Manila. General King is not an orator, but fresh from the scene of the war, he described graphically the opening of hostilities with the Filipinos, and showed how all aggression had been on the part of the natives. He defended our soldiers from all reproaches concerning attacks made on the churches or on unarmed natives. The anecdotes he told of the raw recruits among the volunteers were very amusing, and his account of the great bravery shown in battle by the volunteers, called out the enthusiasm of the audience.

David Starr Jordan, the president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, has been secured by the S. L. A. to speak in April. His subject has not been announced. The Lecture Association is giving an exceptionally strong course this year.

ATHLETIC PARTY.

The Athletic Informal has at last come off and it proved to be a great success. The U. of M. band furnished fine music and the attendance was large, so that a neat sum was netted for the Association. The only fault was the floor, which had not been properly waxed.

GRADUATE CLUB.

A meeting of the Graduate Club was held at MacMillan Hall, Thursday, November 9. Professor Wenley addressed the Club on The Drama of Shakespeare.

THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The last regular meeting of the Philological Society was held on Thursday evening, November 9, when Dr. Hugo P. Thieme read an interesting paper upon The Criticism of Ferdinand Brunetiere and Its Influence upon the French Literature of the Nineteenth Century.

A good-sized audience was present and the paper aroused some little discussion, in which Professor Moritz Levi, Professor B. A. Hinsdale, Professor F. N. Scott and others took part.

PHI DELTA PHI CONVENTION.

The seventh general convention of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi was held in the city of Ann Arbor, Mich., on Thursday and Friday, November 2 and 3. Delegates from many chapters were present and enjoyed the hospitality of

Kent, the mother chapter, where the order was founded in 1869. A new council was elected, consisting of the following members: The Hon. George Mills Rogers of Chicago; E. E. Denison of Washington, D. C.; Roberts P. Hudson of Lansing, Mich.; Chas. H. Topping of New York City; and George A. Katzenberger of Greenville, Darke Co., Ohio.

The new quarterly magazine, known as *The Brief*, was designated as the official journal and its support provided for. Various constitutional changes were made, and a petition from the Indiana University endorsed.

The convention was concluded by an elaborate banquet at which Chief Justice Grant, Dean Hutchins, Major Hopkins, Judge Kinne, and various professors and delegates responded to the toast.

The next general convention of American and Canadian chapters will be held at St. Louis, Mo., during the holidays of 1900.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

ALUMNI ARE INVITED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THIS DEPARTMENT.

The plan of this department is to give items of interest concerning those who have ever matriculated at the University of Michigan, whether graduates or non-graduates, and the latter are classified according to the year in which they would have graduated had they completed their courses. The fact of a person's being mentioned in the News from the Classes, does not necessarily imply that he is a graduate of the University.

On behalf of the readers of the *ALUMNIUS* as well as on their own behalf, the editors wish to thank all alumni and friends who have furnished items for this department and we hope that the privilege of reporting to us all news about Michigan men and women, will be generally realized this year by alumni everywhere.

1853.

Edwin Hobart Draper, '53^m, who was a surgeon in the 21st N. Y. Cav. during the civil war, is still residing at Wolcott, N. Y.

1856.

Edgar Richard Knapp, '56^m, who was assistant surgeon in the U. S. V. A. in the civil war, is at Saginaw, Mich., where he has been for some time.

1857.

George McQueen Landon, '57, who was captain in the 4th Mich. Cav. during the civil war, has been for many years a lawyer in Monroe, Mich.

1858.

John Graves, '58, '60 I, '70 A.M., is a U. S. commissioner in Detroit, address 323 Federal Bldg.

1861.

William Soule, '61, 62 M.S., and Ph. D. (Mt. Union Coll.) 1881, is still at Alliance, O.—Elias Leavitt Bissell, '61 *m.*, was assistant surgeon in the 44th N. Y. Inf., 1861-62, and surgeon in the 22nd N. Y. Inf., 1862-63, is in Buffalo, N. Y., and has been long at the same address, 2793 Main St.—Franklin B. Galbraith, '61 *m.*, who graduated also at the N. Y. College of Physicians and Surgeons, and who served as assistant surgeon in the 10th Mich. Inf. in 1861-63, is still at Pontiac, Mich.

1862.

Edward Allen Fay, '62, '65, A.M., and Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins University), 1881, is still at Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.—George Anson Marr, '62, '63, C.E., '67 M.S., who was U. S. assistant engineer on the Survey of the N. W. lakes (1863-77), and on the Mississippi River Surveys, from 1878 almost continuously till 1891, is now U. S. assistant engineer in local charge of the U. S. Portage Lake Ship Canal, at Houghton, Mich.

1863.

Lincoln T. Farr, '63, is still at Oakland, Cal.—Henry Mills Hurd, '63, '66 *m.*, '70 A.M., who was medical superintendent of the Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane for many years, and afterwards professor of psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University, is superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, Md.—Stillman Williams Robinson '63 *e.*, was for three years after graduation U. S. assistant engineer on the lake survey. He then became assistant professor of mining engineering in the University of Michigan and held that position until 1870., when he became professor of mechanical engineering and physics in the University of Illinois. For eight years he continued in that work, until called to take the same chair in Ohio State University, where he remained for seven years. In 1896 the degree of doctor of science was conferred upon him by the Ohio University. He is now engaged in invention and expert engineering, and is consulting engineer for the McKay, Shoe Machine Co. at Columbus, O. Address 1353 Highland St.

1864.

George W. Ling, '64 *m.* a graduate in medicine, also of Victoria University in 1866, is at Wallacetown, Ont.—Daniel W. Tindall, '64 *m.*, who graduated from Illinois College, in 1859, with the degree of B.S., and served in the Union Army as assistant surgeon, is still a resident of

Taylor, Mo., and is now largely engaged in farming and live stock raising.

1865.

Orson Blair Curtis, '65, '68 A.M., is in Detroit; address 200 Twenty-fifth St.

1866.

James K. Blish, '66, '76 A.M., is a lawyer at Kewanee, Ill.—Alfred E. Mudge, '66, '69 A.M., formerly of the Corporation Counsel's office, is engaged in the general practice of law in the Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., with office at 189 Montague St.—William A. Gibson, '66 *m.*, who was in the civil war as hospital steward, is still in Jackson, Mich., where he has been for some time practicing his profession.

1867.

Thomas Mitchell Potter, '67, is at Peabody, Kans.

1868.

William James Stuart, '68, '72, '76 A. M., is a member of the law firm of Stuart & Barker, Grand Rapids, Mich. Sylvester W. Barker, '93 *l.*, is junior member of the firm.

1869.

William Preston Roberts, '69 *l.*, is engaged in the practice of his profession in Minneapolis, Minn., with offices in the Guaranty Loan Bldg.

1870.

Joseph C. Hostetler, '70, is a lawyer and loan broker in Decatur, Ill.—William Henry Schock, '70, who graduated in 1881 from the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, is still a resident of Plateau, Sevier county, Utah.—A. Ross Matheson, '70 *m.*, is still in Brooklyn, N. Y.; address 37 Seventh Ave.

1871.

Robert Turner, '71 *m.*, is at Flat Rock, Mich.

1872.

Homer Reed, '72, is an attorney-at-law at 1006 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo., where he located after leaving college. His practice has led him largely into the care of estates and money loaning, and he is an active man of affairs, taking more or less interest in politics. He held the postmastership of Kansas City under President Cleveland, from 1894 to 1898. This is considered one of the most desirable appointive political positions in Western Missouri. Mr. Reed is now secretary of the Ways and Means Committee of Kansas City. As a result of his legal and business experience, he has just published a book—*The Science of Real Estate and Mortgage Investment*—of which we hope soon to have a

copy in the Alumni Association Library. Mr. Reed is now president and counsel of the Coates House Management Company, Southwestern Loan & Land Company, and of the Forest Hill Cemetery Company, besides being counsel for several other corporations. He has had a successful and varied career and has won his way by hard work.

1873.

James P. Boyd, '73 p, graduated at Long Island Medical College, in 1875, and is now a physician at Akron, Ohio.

1874.

Edward Pinckney Holbrook, '74, is at Langford, S. Dak.—Laura Rogers White, '74, is still a resident of Ashland, Ky.—Charles Leander Doolittle, '74 e, who was for some time professor of mathematics and astronomy at Lehigh University, is at Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pa.—Digby Bell Butler, '74 l, is a dealer in lumber and real estate at Frankfort, Mich. He is a mill owner, was Judge of Probate for two terms, was Presidential Elector for Wm. McKinley, and is regarded as one of the substantial men of Benzie county.

1875.

John J. Stoddart, '75, is still engaged in the practice of law in Columbus, Ohio; address 33½ S. Main St.

John Emmett Carland, '76 l, is at present at Sioux Falls, S. Dak. He is U. S. Judge of the District of South Dakota, and holds court at Deadwood, Pine and Sioux Falls. Judge Carland has been a resident of the Dakotas since 1877.—William M. E. Mellen, '76 m, is still at Chicopee, Mass.

1877.

William McCarroll, '77, '81 m, is still at Pontiac, Mich.—Rollin Charles Olin, '77 h, is practicing in Detroit; address 32 W. Adams Ave.

1878.

James Truman Shaw, '78, is a member of the firm of J. S. Lapham & Co., grain merchants, 601-2-3, Chamber of Commerce, Detroit.—Frank Leonard Sizer, '78 e, is at present a mining engineer in the employ of W. A. Clark, the owner and operator of large copper mines at Butte, Mont.

1879.

Cyrus Augustus Pomeroy, '79, may be addressed at 9928 Ave. H., Chicago, Ill.

1880.

William Alonzo Frost, '80 h, is still at Tecumseh, Mich.

1881.

John Francis Denslow, '81 m, is a successful practitioner of medicine at Muskegon, Mich.

1882.

Walter Irving Southerton, '82 d, was born in Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1858. After his graduation from the University he located in Syracuse, N. Y., where he practiced dentistry for twelve years. In 1883 he was married to Flora Sortore, and they have two daughters. In 1894 Dr. Southerton gave up dentistry and was ordained a clergyman. He became associate pastor of the Baptist Temple, one of the largest churches in Brooklyn, N. Y., which pastorate he continues to hold.

1883.

John Morris, Jr., '83, was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., March 24, 1860. He entered the University in 1879. After graduation he studied law three years, and was then admitted to the state and federal courts and appointed clerk of the U. S. courts at Fort Wayne. In 1887 Mr. Morris formed a partnership with Charles H. Worden, '83, under the firm name of Worden & Morris. In 1893 this partnership was dissolved and one formed by Mr. Morris with William P. Breen, as Breen & Morris. This firm still exists and enjoys a good practice.

1884.

Hugh Brown, '84, was born in Canada, May 9, 1859, at Caradoc township, Middlesex county, Ontario. In 1880 he registered in the University from Rochester, Ind. In college he was prominent. He was editor of the *Oracle* in his sophomore year, and of the *Alpha Nu Sibyl* in 1881-83. He was also editor of the *Argonaut* in '83, and managing editor of the *S. C. A. Bulletin*, 1883-84. In his senior year he was president of the Alpha Nu Society and class historian. After graduating from college Mr. Brown was for one year principal of the schools at Harrisville, Mich. He then went to Pontiac where he was principal of the high school for five years. Jan. 1, 1891, he was made deputy state superintendent of public instruction of Michigan for two years. Mr. Brown is now, and has been since 1897, superintendent of the schools of Pontiac, Mich.—Denie Grace Dowling, '84, who has been practicing medicine at her home in Muskegon, Mich., for the past three years, has gone to Dr. Beal's sanitarium in Tierra Blanca, N. Mex., with the hope of regaining her health.—Joel Chandler Hopkins, '84, '84 l, is a very successful law-

yer and is highly thought of. at Battle Creek, Mich.

1885.

James B. Sheean, '85, is an attorney-at-law in Omaha, Neb., with office at 71 U. S. National Bank Bldg. He has held for some time the position of assistant general attorney for the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Rd. Co. and for the Sioux City & Pacific Rd. Co.

1886.

Willis Hough, '86, is engaged in the manufacture and sale of harness, saddlery, etc., at 99 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.—William Phipps Munn, '86 *m*, was born Dec. 10, 1864, in Pittsburg, Pa., and entered college from there in 1883. He will be remembered by alumni as medical vice-president of the Students' Christian Association, managing editor of the *Bulletin*, 1885-86, and associate editor of the *Argonaut* in 1885. Dr. Munn is now practicing surgery in Denver, Colo., where he has been prominent in his profession. In 1892 he was professor of histology and pathology in Gross Medical College, and from 1893 to 1897 professor of genito-urinary diseases and clinical surgery in the University of Denver. He has served since 1892 on the State Board of Health of Colorado, and since 1895 as health commissioner of Denver. In 1894 he was president of the Denver & Arapahoe Medical Society. He is now also secretary of the section on state medicine, of the American Medical Association. Dr. Munn's office is 609 California Bldg., Denver.

1887.

Frank E. Beeman, '87, is an attorney-at-law at Kearney, Neb.—Israel Lloyd Hubbell, '87, is practicing law at Belding, Mich.

1888.

Amzi Wood Strong, '88 *l*, is senior member of the law firm of Strong, Milsted & Ehle, 1016 Ashland Blk., Chicago. Mr. Strong was born at Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1894, and was brought up on a farm. He prepared at Sherwood Select School to enter Cornell University, but changed his mind and came to Michigan. After graduating he went to Chicago and was connected with the law office of the late Gen. Israel N. Stiles. He afterwards entered the office of Swift, Campbell, Jones & Martin, where he remained for five years, during the last three being managing associate of the firm. May 1, 1893, Mr. Strong formed a partnership with William F. Struckmann, '88 *l*, a college friend. In 1896 Mr. Struckmann withdrew, and the

present firm of Strong, Milsted & Ehle, was formed. Mr. Strong has devoted much time to the study of corporation law. He has been, for seven years, lecturer in medical jurisprudence in the Bennett Medical College, Chicago. A book of which he is the author, on medical jurisprudence, is used as a text book in that college. The *Bennett* of April-May, 1899, says of him. "He has shown marked ability not only as a practitioner, a lawyer, and an author, but as a teacher. He is courteous in manner, and outside of the lecture room associates familiarly with all the students, but during the lecture hours he is master of the situation and proceeds on the principle that at that time the professor is superior and the students subordinates. He has good executive ability, and commands the respect of the class without any especial effort, and has the happy faculty of presenting his ideas on the most intricate subjects in such a manner that all can readily comprehend them. He is thoroughly systematic. * * * Mr. Strong has a large and growing legal practice. He is well known as a member of the Marquette Club; in religion he is liberal; in politics, a Republican; and in everything, an optimist."

1889.

Starr King Church, '89 *p*, '92 *m*, of Marshall, Mich., was married last July to Miss Cora Belle Allen of Ypsilanti, Mich.

1890.

Moses Gomberg, '90, '94 Sc.D., assistant professor of organic chemistry at the University, is a native of Russia, having been born at Elizabetgrad, in 1866.—Joseph Kendall Freitag, '90 *e*, who is a New England representative of the Hecla Iron Works, with office at 166 Devonshire St., Boston, is the author of two noteworthy books. The first one, *Architectural Engineering*, was published in 1895; and the second, a copy of which has just been received in the Alumni Association Library, made its appearance this year. It is upon the subject *The Fireproofing of Steel Buildings*, and is probably the first book on modern methods of fire-proofing as applied to steel structures. This class embraces nearly all of the better mercantile buildings such as warehouses, office buildings, hotels, apartments, and lately, even residences. The following is from an editorial article on *Fireproof Buildings*, published in the *Boston Herald*, October 25: "There are certain forms of protection that are better adapted than others to suit peculiar conditions, and

the merit of Mr. Freitag's work is that he has collected the official and individual tests that have been made of a great variety of device used in fire-proofing—that is, the materials themselves, and different methods of employing them. He has, beside this brought into his work careful scientific reports of the prominent fires that have occurred in fire-proof buildings in this country during the last eight or ten years, showing the effects of these upon the buildings themselves, and in each case, the lesson which this experience has taught. As the data thus compiled must be of great value to architects, builders, and building owners, as well as to fire underwriters, a signal merit in Mr. Freitag's work is that he has been the first one to bring it together and to present it in a manner to make its influence felt. All that we need in order that we may reform building construction in our American cities, is an intelligent understanding of needed conditions. Where the cost is but little, if any, more, the average owner and occupant of a building would prefer it rather than not to have it fire-proof. When it is generally understood that it is possible to obtain such results, we imagine we shall have fire-proof dwellings, as well as fire-proof stores and office buildings. And to this work of enlightenment Mr. Freitag's book must furnish a valuable assistance."—Lyman Frederic Kebler, '90 p, '91, '92 M. S., who was in 1891-92 assistant in qualitative chemistry in the University, has been ever since connected with the Smith, Kline & French Co. of Philadelphia. He has spent some time in special study at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and has been secretary of the chemical section of the Franklin Institute, and is now one of the vice-presidents of that section. Mr. Kebler has recently been appointed a delegate to the convention for revising the U. S. Pharmacopœia of 1890, to be held in Washington, D. C., next May. He has also been appointed a judge on the Jury of Awards in connection with the National Export Exposition, now being held at Philadelphia. He is to serve on two committees. One is to consider Class 10, which comprises chemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyes and petroleum products; the other is to act on Class 34, which includes soaps, perfumes and candles. Mr. Kebler's office is on Canal and Poplar Sts., Philadelphia.

1891.

Hugh John Miller, '97, is county attor-

ney of Park county, Montana, and may be addressed at Livingston.—Jesse Lester Waller, '91 I, A.B. (Oberlin College), has just returned from a two years' residence in Alaska, to his home in Seattle, Wash.

1892.

Carrie Marsden Stewart, '92 d, who has been practicing in Ypsilanti, Mich., for several years, has returned to her home in Fort Worth, Tex., where she will spend the winter.

1893.

Warren Dwight Baker, '93, '94 A.M., late principal of the high school at Battle Creek, Mich., has gone to Mayer, Ariz., for his health.

1894.

Gertrude Buck, '94, '95 M.S., '98 Ph.D., instructor in English in Vassar College, is the author of *A Course in Argumentative Writing*, recently published by Henry Holt & Co., New York. Miss Buck is also the joint author with Elizabeth Woodbridge, also an instructor in English at Vassar College, of a book on *Expository Writing*. Copies of these books have recently been received in the Library of the Alumni Association, and together with them, a pamphlet written by Miss Buck, on *The Metaphor*, and published as number five in the *Contributions to Rhetorical Theory*, of which Professor F. N. Scott is the editor.—Galen Greenfield Crozier, '94, '99 m, accompanied by his wife, who was Mabel Bosworth, '97, has gone to Tura, Assam, India, as a medical missionary.—Rudolph Frederick Flintermann, '94, '95 A.M., is now superintendent of the Kildonan Mills at Deadwood, S. Dak.—Louis Janes Goodyear, '95, is instructor in Latin in the high school at Grand Rapids, Mich. His address is 173 Ransom St.—William Albert Heartt, '95, on Oct. 2, 1899, announced the removal of his law office to suite 815 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn St., Chicago.

1896.

Kate O. Arnold, '96, is teaching in the high school at Marion, Ind.—E. May Bowen, '96, has returned to the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics to finish her course there. Her address is 127 Pembroke St., Boston.—Stuart Eugene Galbraith, '96, '99 m, is located at Pontiac Mich.—Luman Webster Goodenough, '96, afterwards in the law class of '98, is practicing law in Detroit, being a member of the firm, Gray & Goodenough, attorneys-at-law. Their business address is 43 Moffat Bldg.—Turner Paul Hickey, '96, who is principal of the high school

at Alpena, Mich., was married August 16, to Miss Gertrude Eagle, of Pontiac, Mich.—Georgien E. Mogford, '96, who has been teaching at Ishpeming, Mich., is spending this year at her home in Jackson, Mich.—Harry Davidson Nutt, '96, is principal of the high school at Battle Creek, Mich.

1897.

Harry Coleman, '97, is a member of the board of trustees of the asylum at Pontiac, Mich., and editor of the *Post*. Mrs. Coleman will be remembered as Susanah H. Richardson, ex-'99, who was associate editor of the *U. of M. Daily*, in 1895-96.

Andrew Lester Swinton, '97, '99 m, has resigned his position of resident physician of the University Hospital, to accept a location at Ontonagon, Mich., in the copper mining district where he has started out very successfully.—Arthur Blackmore Turner, '97, who was in college two years, and subsequently attended the University of Colorado, was married October 26, to Miss Laura Weaver Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Dillwyn Cook, 5140 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago. The wedding took place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood, in the presence of a large number of friends. Bright J. Turner of Bay City, Mich., brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were: Robert Grinnell, '99, Lloyd Whitman, '96, '98 l, George C. Stone, '98, and Benjamin R. B. Townsend, '97.—Fred Louis Baker, '97 e, stopped in Ann Arbor on his wedding trip. He is located at Schenectady, N.Y., as draughtsman in the Schenectady Locomotive Works. He was married October 11 to Miss Jennie M. Swick of Jackson, Mich.—Arthur Woodward Birdsall, '97 e, is in Cleveland, Ohio; address 310 Cedar Ave.—Irving C. Woodward, '97 e, is practicing engineering with the Stephens Engineering Company, Manhattan Bldg., Chicago.—Eri Dunn Benjamin, '97 p, is chemist with Nelson Baker & Co., manufacturing chemists, of Detroit.

1898.

Ralph Benedict Dean, '98, is principal of the high school at Pontiac, Mich.—Emilie A. Flintermann, '98, who taught last year in Ishpeming, Mich., is now teaching German in Ypsilanti in the position formerly occupied by Mary E. Young, '98, who is now teaching in Brooklyn, N. Y.—H. Louise George, '98, is teaching Latin and music in the high school, at La Salle, Ill., where Stratton

D. Brooks, '96, is principal, and Marrietta Hubbard, '92, is the English teacher.

Joseph Morris Thomas, '98, prominent in college as captain of the Varsity track team, who is now principal of the high school at Manistee, Mich., was back in Ann Arbor on October 21, to witness the Alumni game.—Robert Brainard Vaile, '98, is an instructor in mathematics in the State Normal School at New Whatcom, Wash.—Howard P. Treadway, '98 e, formerly assistant surveyor with the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Co. of Globe, Ariz., has accepted a position with the Wrought Iron & Bridge Co. of Kansas City, Mo.—Francis Marion Byam, '98 l, was born at Ellsworth, Mich., Sept. 24, 1870. While in college he was president of the Good Government Club in his senior year. He is at present assistant chief clerk of the department of state, at Lansing but expects to leave early in 1900 for Bozeman, Mont., where he has formed a law partnership with Andrew J. Walrath, '99 l.

1899.

Thomas Beath, '99, is employed as clerk with the state tax commissioners at Detroit.—Cora L. Bodwell, '99, is teaching Greek and Latin in the high school at Pontiac, Mich.—Henry Hobart Corwin, '99, well known in college as editor of the *U. of M. Daily* in '96-97, and an officer of *Alpha Nu*, is teaching English in the high school at Pontiac, Mich.—Howard R. Daniels, '99, is assistant principal of the high school at Billings, Mont.—Mary M. Ehrhorn, '99, is teaching French in the Battle Creek (Mich.) High School.—Ida C. Harbeck, '99, is teaching the eighth grade in the public schools of Pontiac, Mich.—Arthur Mastick Hyde, '99, is reported to be studying law in the University of Mo.—Charles Wolcott Kent, '99, is teaching science in the high school at Decatur, Ill.—Rae Harman Kiteley, '99, is principal of the high school at Lawton, Mich.—Leila K. McCotter, '99, is at her home in Pontiac, Mich.—Nellie McKay, '99, is teaching in the high school at Ishpeming, Mich.—G. Fred Paul, '99, is teaching Latin and Greek in the high school of Saginaw, W. S., Mich.—Nancy Seymour Phelps, '99, is teaching in the Detroit Western High School.—Frank I. Post, '99, is employed as chemist by the Illinois Steel Company, located in Chicago. His address is 243 E. 76th St.—Maude Thayer, '99, is teaching Latin in the high school at Battle Creek, Mich.—Harry Conrad Thurnau, '99, is principal of the high school at Charlotte, Mich.—Augustus J. Mayworm, '99 e,

formerly with the Fletcher Paper Company of Alpena, Mich., is now assistant engineer with the Alpena Portland Cement Company, which is building a large cement factory.—M. May Allen, '99 *m*, is acting as resident physician in the Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children, Syracuse, N. Y.—H. Winnett Orr, '99 *m*, is managing editor of the *Western Medical Review*, published on the fifteenth of each month at Lincoln, Neb.—William James Larmour, '99 *l*, has moved from Chicago to Butte, Mont.—Clarence Henry Burton, '99 *d*, is practicing in Detroit.

1900.

Arthur Wheeler Plum, '00, is traveling for the National Biscuit Company, with headquarters at Chicago.

NECROLOGY.

[This department of *THE ALUMNUS* is conducted by Professor Demmon. In order to make it as complete as possible, the co-operation of subscribers is solicited. Let deaths be reported promptly as they occur, with *date* and *place*. Be careful to distinguish between *fact* and *rumor*. The large number of non-graduates in this and recent numbers is due to "tracers" sent out for this class of students, in collecting materials for a revised edition of the *GENERAL CATALOGUE*.]

OFFICERS.

Andrew TenBrook, A.B., (Madison Univ.) 1841. Professor of Philosophy 1844-51, Librarian 1864-77, d. at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 5, 1899, aged 85. Burial at Forest Hill, Ann Arbor.

GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

1847. Winfield Smith, A.B., A.M., 1849, d. at Weston, a suburb of London, Eng., Nov. 8, 1899, aged 72.
1850. Orlando Mac Barnes, A.B., A.M., 1854, d. at Lansing, Mich., Nov. 11, 1899, aged 75.
1887. Thomas Jack Ballinger, Ph.B., d. at Galveston, Tex., Oct. 27, 1899, aged 33.

Medical Department.

1855. Harvey Scott Baker, d. at Bradford, Pa., Aug. 17, 1898.
1894. George Warner Burleigh, d. at Bloomington, Neb., Oct. 28, 1899, aged 31.

Law Department.

1881. William Henry Scudder, d. at Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 12, 1899, aged 39. Burial at St. Louis, Mo.
1883. John W Billmire, d. at Monroe, Mich., Oct. 26, 1899, aged 46.
1892. Elmer Hinkley Clement, d. at

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 7, 1899, aged 30.

Homoeopathic Medical College.

1878. Grace Roberts, M.D. (Howard Univ.) 1877. d. at Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1899, aged 56.
1884. Frank Asbury Cameron, d. at Owosso, Mich., Nov. 5, 1899, aged 46.

NON-GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

Robert Emmet Lowrey, 1854-55, d. at Mecca, Ind., May 17, 1855, aged 19.

Medical Department.

- Charles Whitcomb Adair, 1873-75, M.D. (Med. Coll. of Ohio) 1876, d. at Wheelersburg, Ohio, the same year, before entering upon practice, aged 25.
Isaiah Leavitt Alden, 1867-68, M.D. (Bowdoin Coll.) 1869 d. at Livermore Falls, Me., July 2, 1886, aged 40.
David R. Armitage, 1862-64, M.D., (Med. Coll. of Ohio) 1865, d. at Muncie, Ind., Aug. 23, 1891.
James Hall Baker, 1885-86, A.B. (Hamilton Coll.) 1884, M.D. (Univ. of Pa.) 1888, d. at Clinton, N. Y., June 14, 1893, aged 32.
Thomas Benjamin Benedict, 1859-60, d. at Ionia, Mich., March 1, 1874.
Robert Forsyth Brooks, 1861-62, M.D., (Bellevue) 1864, d. at Carthage, Mo., Sept. 6, 1899.
William Gardner Brown, 1874-75, A.B. (Brown Univ.) 1872. was drowned at Fall River, Mass., Sept. 15, 1882, aged 35. Teacher.
Charles Eugene Brownell, 1872-73, was drowned at Poland, N. Y., July 19, 1874, aged 27.
John Irwin Buchanan, 1871-72, d. at Dixonville, Pa., May 4, 1876, aged 29.
William Prentice Buckingham, 1870-71, M.D. (Miami Med. Coll.) 1872, d. at Bettsville, Ohio, Jan. 1888, aged 39.
DeWitt Clinton Burch, 1856-58, M.D., (Keokuk) 1884, d. at Rockford, Mich., April 7, 1896, aged 64.
Joseph Cameron, 1854-55, d. at North English, Iowa, Feb. 1874.
Richard Carscadden, 1864-65, M.D. (Rush) 1866, d. at York, Neb., July 21, 1890, aged 48.
Thomas Augustus Carson, 1864-65, M.D. (Columbia) 1872, d. at Seneca, N. Y., June 8, 1880, aged 37.
Jane Elizabeth Case, 1874-76, d. at Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1886, aged 56. Burial at Montrose, Pa.
Philo Welton Chase, 1860-61, 62-63,

- M.D. (Rush) 1863, Assist. Surg. 19th Wis. Inf., d. at Spring Prairie, Wis., April 11, 1864, as a result of disease contracted in the army.
- John Rowland Cheesman, 1857-58, d. at St. Louis, Mich., June 8, 1893, aged 73.
- Victor Hugo Christianity, 1874-75, d. at Soda Springs, Idaho, June 26, 1888, aged 35.
- James H. Christy, 1874-75, d. at Paris, Pa., Nov. 7, 1885, aged 36.
- George Clinton Clark, 1871-72, d. at West Granville, Mass., Sept. 17, 1876, aged 30.
- Patrick Clark, 1861-62, d. at Jamestown, Pa., June 25, 1899, aged 66.
- Thaddeus Eugene Clark, 1859-60, M. D. (Cleveland Homœop. Med. Coll.) 1862, d. at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, March 17, 1899, aged 61. He was Act. Asst. Surg. U. S. Navy 1864-1865.
- Frank Gordon Clink, 1879-81, M. D. (Univ. of Buffalo) 1882, d. at Houtzdale, Pa., July 2, 1897, aged 38. Burial at Brisbin, Pa.
- Almond Russell Collar, 1875-76, d. at Elmo, Mo., June 7, 1894, aged 41.
- Eugene Anson Collins, 1863-65, M. D. (Bellevue) 1866, d. at Dorchester, Neb., May 1, 1895, aged 53.
- Adam Benjamin Denison, Jr., 1888-89, M.D. (Starling Med. Coll.) 1892, d. at Shauk, Ohio, April 12, 1893, aged 25.
- Willoughby Derby, 1863-64, d. at Eaton Rapids, Mich., Feb. 11, 1879.
- John William Detwiler, 1869-71, M. D. (Univ. of Pa.) 1873, d. at Newport, R. I., Sept. 26, 1898, aged 47.
- Manning Force DeWitt, 1855-56, M. D. (Jefferson) 1857, d. at Whitehall, Ill., April 21, 1870.
- Philip Somers Dorland, 1856-57, d. at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15, 1866, aged 29.
- Emery Weller Downs, 1871-72, d. at Defiance, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1883, aged 35.
- Thomas Marshall Dozier, 1871-72, d. at Clinton, Mo., July 5, 1899, aged 40.
- Fred Bassett Edwards, 1885-86, 88-89, was killed by his horse running away with him at Portland, Ore., Sept. 9, 1892, aged 29.
- William Edmond Edwards, 1854-55, d. at Fredericktown, Ohio, March 2, 1866.
- Joseph Homet Ely, 1863-64, d. at Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1899, aged 58. Educator.
- William Morris Evans, 1875-76, d. at Winona, Minn., May 20, 1899, aged 34.
- Henry James Ewing, 1868-69, d. in New York City, Jan. 30, 1887, aged 37. Dentist.
- Joseph Carpenter Fawcett, 1862-63, Hosp. Steward 20th Ind. Inf., d. near Greensboro, Ind., Nov., 1863, of disease contracted in the army, aged 29.
- James Rigdon Fyffe, 1866-68, M.D. (Rush) 1869, d. March 3, 1872, in Dade Co., Mo., while on his way west in search of health. Age 30.
- Aimé Gaboury, 1875-77, d. at Crookston, Minn., Aug., 1884, aged 27.
- George William Galloway, 1867-68, M. D. (West. Res. Univ.) 1869, d. at Findlay, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1893, aged 47.
- Robert Hubbard Gansevoort, 1860-61, d. at Bath, N. Y., April 16, 1887, aged 53. He served in the civil war as Capt. 107th N. Y. Inf.
- James Seely Gillette, 1864-65, d. at Rich Hill, Mo., April 5, 1890, aged 47.
- James Harrison Gilmore, 1860-61, d. at Romulus, N. Y., April 20, 1895, aged 56.
- Georgiana Catherine Glenn, 1871-72, M. D. (Woman's Med. Coll. of Pa.) 1874 (Mrs. Hiram C. Glenn) d. at Chicago, Ill., May 11, 1898, aged 52. Burial at Van Wert, Ohio.
- Hosea Boileau Goff, 1859-60, M.D. (Univ. of Buffalo) 1865, d. at Hornellsville, N. Y., Aug. 1889.
- William Sherman Goodell, 1862-64, M. D. (Rush) 1866, d. at Bonham, Texas, Nov. 20, 1877, aged 64.
- Cassius Homer Green, 1866-67, M. D. (Long Island) 1868, d. at Marion, Ind., June 5, 1898, aged 53.
- Edmund March Greene, 1867-68, d. at Otisfield, Me., Jan. 8, 1869, aged 24.
- Robert Carter Greeves, 1867-68, d. at Bloomington, Ind., Oct. 20, 1898, aged 56.
- Wesley Benson Guthrie, 1868-69, M.D. (Med. Coll. of Ohio) 1872, d. at Gallipolis, Ohio, June 20, 1889, aged 54.
- Edward Augustus Hamilton, 1850-51, d. at Knoxville, Ill., Sept. 6, 1854, aged 31.
- William Alpheus Hamilton, 1866-67, d. at Lynn, Ind., Oct. 12, 1874, aged 32.
- Stephen Arnold Douglas Hanchett, 1880-81, M.D. (Long Island) 1883, d. in New York City, Nov. 6, 1888, aged 30. Burial at Chittenango, N. Y.
- Fred Robert Harris, 1883-85, M.D. (Bellevue) 1886, d. at Marlette, Mich..

- Nov. 15, 1888, aged 28. Burial at Strathroy, Ont.
- Pew Harris, 1860-61, d. at Bluffton, Ind., Feb. 14, 1863, aged 24.
- Thomas Henry Harrison, 1863-64, M.D. (Med. Coll. of Ohio) 1869, d. at Michigan City, Ind., Aug. 12, 1890.
- Edwin Watson Hawkins, 1874-75, M.D. (Detroit Med. Coll.) 1876, d. at Pratt, Kan., Sept. 1887, aged 34.
- Hiram Hedges, 1865-1866, d. at Hagers Grove, Mo., Jan. 18, 1868, aged 26.
- Truman Augustus Herrington, 1872-73, M.D. (Rush) 1874, d. at Plainwell, Mich., July 20, 1878, aged 29.
- David Eugene Higgins, 1873-75, M.D. (Albany Med. Coll.) 1881, d. at Whitehall, N. Y., July 3, 1892, aged 39.
- Samuel Higinbotham, 1851-52, Surg. 87th Ind. Inf., d. at Triune, Tenn., May 29, 1863, aged 37. Burial at South Bend, Ind.
- William Henry Hill, 1869-71, d. at Dayton, Ind., April 17, 1896, aged 47.
- Elizur Hitchcock, 1858-59, A.B. (Yale) 1854, M.D. (West. Res. Univ.) 1860, d. at Akron, Ohio, May 21, 1899.
- Nelson Horning, 1855-56, d. at Alabama, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1880, aged 46.
- Francis Asbury House, 1860-61, d. at Duplain, Mich., March 11, 1884.
- Benjamin Franklin Irons, 1869-70, M.D. (Miami Med. Coll.) 1871, d. at Pickaway, W. Va., March 26, 1894, aged 50.
- David Jennings, 1866-67, d. at Sidney, Ill., July 7, 1881, aged 44.
- Luther William Johnson, 1854-55, d. at Blossburg, Pa., June 29, 1896, aged 63.
- Allen J King, 1868-69, 72-73, d. at Sodus, Mich., Aug. 6, 1896, aged 47.
- Solon Corning King, 1856-57, d. at Ovid, Mich., March 8, 1896, aged 66.
- Warren Allston Kyte, 1869-70, d. at South Boston, Ind., Jan. 21, 1870, aged 23.
- Charles Osborn Orr, 1870-71, M.D. (Bellevue) 1874, d. at Salem, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1895, aged 45. Burial at Columbiana, Ohio.
- Louis Dubois Parkhurst, 1865-66, M.D. (Geneva Med. Coll.) 1867, d. at Goshen, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1896, aged 51. Burial at Florida, N. Y. Practiced at Elmira for about 25 years.
- William Perrin, 1886-87, d. at Ann Arbor, Feb. 11, 1887, aged 23. Burial at Kincardine, Ont.
- Arthur Pickthall, 1865-66, 67-68, d. at Oskaloosa, Ill., Sept. 7, 1889, aged 59.
- John Reed, 1851-52, d. at Chattanooga, Tenn., about 1854.
- Franklin Reitzell, 1860-61, d. at Republic, Kan., Nov. 2, 1889, aged 66.
- John Coleman Rickey, 1867-68, M.D. (Med. Coll. of Ohio) 1869, d. at Mt. Sterling, Ill., Feb. 25, 1897, aged 53.
- Thomas William Robertson, 1870-71, d. at Battle Creek, Mich., March 1885, aged 37.
- Augustus Harrison Salisbury, 1864-65, M.D. (Bellevue) 1867, d. at Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 1893, aged 53.
- Byron Herbert Semans, 1872-73, d. at Elmira, N. Y., March 28, 1893, aged 41.
- Horace Bogart Sikes, 1870-72, M.D. (Detroit Med. Coll.) 1872, d. at Bardolph, Ill., Nov. 4, 1896, aged 54.
- James Wesley Smith, 1868-69, M.D. (Jefferson) 1870, d. at Morrisville, N. Y., July 25, 1884, aged 43.
- Carlton Baldwin Stone, 1871-72, M.D. (Detroit Med. Coll.) 1873, d. at West Fayette, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1893, aged 44.
- Elmer Albert Thorp, 1886-87, M.D. (Bennett Med. Coll.) 1889, d. at Denver, Colo., Sept. 11, 1892, aged 26.
- Frank Lafayette Tiffany, 1871-72, M.D. (Long Island) 1873, d. at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 18, 1885, aged 41. Burial at Utica, Mich.
- Felix Claypool Torrence, 1872-73, d. at Ann Arbor, Feb. 15, 1873, aged 27.
- Arthur Phoenix Torrie, 1885-86, d. near Walters Falls, Ont., Aug., 1888, aged 31.
- George Homer Tyrrell, 1861-62, d. at Elyria, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1891, aged 53.
- Augustus Vanderslice, 1871-72, was killed in the Black Hills country, 1876, aged 26.
- John Edward Vaughan, 1876-78, M.D. (Univ. of Pa.) 1880, d. at Brisbin, Pa., Aug. 10, 1889, aged 32.



MICHIGAN FOOTBALL TEAM, '09.

THE MICHIGAN ALUMNUS

Vol. VI.—JANUARY, 1900.—No. 50.

INSTRUCTION IN PHYSIOLOGY IN THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Physiology has succeeded in gaining full recognition as an independent science only within comparatively recent times, in fact within the period covered by the memory of living man. Even as late as the seventies, we find Claude Bernard at some pains to demonstrate its rights as an autonomous science, with distinctive methods and objects of its own. But happily its claims are now so fully admitted that it is useless longer to dwell upon them. In every important center of medical education physiology has come into its own, and flourishes under its own vine and fig tree. Some traces of the state of things that formerly prevailed are still to be found, it is true, in the smaller schools, in which physiology is forced to share its bed and board, and struggle for existence as a symbiont to nervous diseases, pediatrics, or some other of the special branches of medicine. Fortunately this condition is in process of extinction, and it is to be hoped that it will soon be a matter of historical interest only.

If the prospects are bright to the physiologist as regards his place in the medical school, he has much to desire in the matter of his standing, or the standing of his subject in the universities and colleges. Some of our important universities in this country admit physiology to full honors in the philosophical faculty, and some do not. Its development as a medical science and under medical auspices has given it, perhaps, a taint of professionalism that has unjustly hindered its recognition in the universities. Indeed, in this respect, physiology has been, and is, singularly unfortunate. Its teachers and disciples pursue it as a science, with the aid of accepted scientific methods, their aims and ideals are as worthy as those that control the work of the chemist or physicist, but their medical colleagues are apt to accuse them of a disregard of the practical sides of the subject, while their colleagues in the philosophical faculty suspect them of utilitarian intentions that are inconsistent with the academic traditions. The truth is, that the physiologist is not guilty on either charge; he is after knowledge of his subject, and if, as he goes, he can apply his knowledge to the practical needs of life, that fact constitutes a triumph which is as grateful to him, as it is to the specialists in other sciences. If his knowledge has no immediate practical outcome, this fact

does not discourage his efforts, for he knows that in the long run, all facts discovered as to the properties of living matter, must contribute to the improvement of the condition of mankind. But the purely technical or professional application of physiology to medicine, is not usually an immediate aim of the physiologist; he is not, indeed, in a position to so use the results of his science. That is a duty that falls to the clinician, the practitioner, who represents the art of medicine, and seeks to apply practically, not only the facts of physiology, but as well those of chemistry, physics, biology, and all other knowledge of whatsoever kind that may help him in the understanding and cure of the bodily or mental ailments of mankind. Those who press the physiologist to find always an immediate practical application of his investigations, are urging him into paths of danger that may result disastrously to themselves, as well as to him. For discoveries are usually in the beginning only partial revelations of the truth, and those who seek hastily to apply a partial truth as though it were the whole truth, are responsible for many foolish practices in medicine, as in the other affairs of life. The primary aim of the physiologist, wherever he is placed, is the development of his science, and his methods and standpoints differ in no essential respect from those of scientific men in other branches.

From this point of view, physiology is a science that should be represented in every university or college of prominence in the land. As a matter of fact, however, our colleges and schools of science do not generally make a place for physiology. While other branches of biological inquiry,—zoology, botany, and psychology,—are actively encouraged, and have risen to the dignity of independent chairs, physiology more often than not, is represented, if it is represented at all, in a subordinate capacity. It forms usually, an appendage to some other department, without the privilege that occasionally falls to this anatomical relationship of directing the movements of the whole combination. That the sciences which, so to speak, concern themselves only with the externals of life should be more valued in the institutions of higher learning than the one that has for its aim the unravelling of the deepest problems of life, seems paradoxical; and can only be comprehended as a passing stage in development. I presume that the time will come, when a combined professorship of zoology and physiology in our universities and higher colleges, will be as much of an anachronism, as a combined chair of chemistry and physics is at present.

My intention, however, on this occasion, is not to describe the place of physiology in the higher seats of learning, but to say something concerning its proper sphere in our schools of medicine, and the methods by which it may be taught most effectively. In the best schools everywhere, physiology

enjoys a separate chair, and whereas in former times its subject matter was so limited that one man might safely essay its exposition, together with gross and minute anatomy, pathology and other subjects, in recent years it has grown to such voluminous proportions, as to tax severely the ability of any man in keeping abreast of its advancement alone. Like a vigorous tree, it has pushed out branches symmetrically in all directions, and in its abundant virility, has given birth to other sciences—such as physiological chemistry, histology, and neurology—which, in their turn, are making larger and larger demands upon the capacity of the medical curriculum. This dismemberment of the original body of the physiological course, constitutes, indeed, somewhat of a menace to our system of instruction, since one of its immediate consequences is to add to the burden, now growing so heavy, that is laid upon the student. This is aside from my line of thought at present, but in passing, I may be permitted to say, that our present confused schedules, with their lack of uniformity in different institutions, and their want of symmetry in each institution, is, to my mind only a temporary evil—what one might call an attack of growing pains. We are on the right line, and a little experimenting, with a little wisdom, will be sufficient to give us the true perspective of the various sciences that enter into the structure of the medical curriculum. The accomplishment of this result will be attended doubtless, by a simplification, in one way or another, of our bulky schedules. Just how this simplification will be effected, is an important, but at the same time, a difficult, not to say delicate subject, to handle. I shall not touch upon it here, more than to say, that the right method in my opinion, will consist in reducing the mount of the subjects taught rather than their number. The heavy burden complained of is largely, I fear, due to the fact that each specialist magnifies his subject too greatly, and unduly extends his course by the introduction of unnecessary details.

So far as the instruction given under the title of physiology is concerned, it is evident to my mind, that it will exclude that large chemical side which is, at present, going to form the subject of physiological chemistry, and will be concentrated more and more, upon the physical and anatomical relations of the tissues and organs. So its undisputed character of an experimental science will bring to the front the necessity of a laboratory training, and it is upon this phase of its instruction, that I desire to lay some emphasis. Many teachers of physiology have been impressed strongly with this necessity; they have seen that in the more developed sciences of physics and chemistry it has been realized that the effective knowledge comes only to those who have personal experience with facts and methods. In these sciences, laboratory training is an indispensable aid to useful knowledge; and since physiology is

developing along precisely similar lines, it has been borne in upon the minds of physiological teachers, that we must imitate their methods of instruction. There was a day, when the professor of physiology delivered his lectures, held his examinations and recitations, and felt that he had discharged his full duties. The students absorbed what they could, and aided their imaginations as much as possible by diligent study of the text book; but at best, their knowledge was of that indefinite character, which we possess of things that are described to us, but which we have never seen nor felt. A lecture on the beauties of Italian scenery is interesting, and to a degree instructive, but it lacks the reality of those impressions that are derived from personal travel. One is a dream knowledge, fleeting and distorted; the other is like the sensations of the waking hours—a real and enduring possession.

Following the example set by chemistry and physics, the physiological lecture was subsequently improved by demonstrations and experiments. The great value of these adjuncts to the lecture course is indisputable. They add much to the labor of the teacher, and I have known some teachers who shrunk from this additional exertion, on the plea that it added nothing to the ease with which the student grasped the fact or principle exemplified in the demonstration. But this, I am sure, is an indefensible position. In my opinion, demonstrations should be multiplied to as great an extent as the time, ability and means of the teacher permit. Some selection is required, of course, and beyond all things, simplicity should be studied. I have seen many a capital demonstration fail to produce an effect, because the complexity of the apparatus chosen obscured entirely the principle of the method, or introduced an unnecessary and confusing factor for the student's comprehension. For myself, I see two great advantages in illustrative experiments or demonstrations, one to the student, and one to the lecturer. To the student, it gives, or should give, a glimpse of the reality, and aids in intensifying the mental impression, so that it may be carried longer in the memory. To the teacher it gives an opportunity for emphasizing important facts and introducing a personal factor into his lectures. What the patient is to the clinical lecturer, the experiment should be to the lecturer in physiology—a case in point to illustrate his methods of work and to emphasize the important facts of his science. Moreover, experiments break the monotony of a series of descriptions or closely drawn arguments, and add vitality and interest to the lecture.

But, if seeing a thing done is more valuable to us than merely hearing how it is done, surely doing the thing ourselves is more impressive still. It is precisely this additional benefit that is looked for in laboratory training. The general principle involved in laboratory work is admitted to be sound by

practically every one at the present time. What remains uncertain, to some minds at least, is, partly, the feasibility, under existing conditions of time, of establishing successful courses in our medical schools, and, partly, perhaps, a feeling, that for this particular subject, the game may not be worth the candle. While physiology is everywhere regarded as one of the necessary fundaments of medical training, its relative value in the eyes of students and practitioners is, I am inclined to believe, less than its merits deserve. Its importance pales somewhat to the practical man, when contrasted with bacteriology, clinical microscopy, physical diagnosis, and other useful handmaidens to the art of medicine. These latter are felt to be necessary, as it were, to the hands of the practitioner in his trade. They are suited to every order of intelligence, and rightly, no doubt, considering the serious practical nature of the calling, occupy an important part of the student's time. Physiology, on the other side, furnishes but little immediate assistance of a mechanical or technical nature; it represents rather the training of the mind that guides the hands. And as this is a higher purpose, it is also one more difficult of accomplishment, and not so capable of being applied with success to every student. The lack of this kind of power is not so noticeable, nor so serious, in the case of the ordinary practitioner, as in those who aspire to lead the profession. If, however, it is the most immediate duty of the medical school, to furnish a body of capable practitioners, safely equipped for the practical needs of their calling, the provision of means for the development and training of the higher qualifications of those who will become the leaders in medicine, should also demand its serious attention. I do not know that by any detailed argument I could demonstrate the great value of a real knowledge of physiology to those engaged in the study and treatment of disease, but I feel confident in asserting, that if those who had the duty of teaching medicine were better equipped on this side, a most important step would be taken toward the attainment of proficiency in so-called rational treatment.

Notwithstanding that the utility of laboratory courses in physiology for medical students is still an open question to some teachers, and notwithstanding the fact that such courses are expensive, as regards apparatus and material, and extremely laborious to the instructors, there has been, for some years, a quiet development of these courses in many colleges in this country and England. I have no doubt that the custom is growing, and will eventually become general in all good schools. It is most timely, therefore, to discuss the character and limitations of this method of instruction.

With regard to this kind of work I feel that a very heavy responsibility is laid upon the teacher of physiology, a responsibility that he cannot take too seriously. The whole matter is still so distinctly in an experimental stage,

that especial precautions are needed, to avoid wasting the time and opportunities of the student with comparatively useless work. The right methods have scarcely had time to emerge, by a process of survival, as has been the case in the older subjects of physics and chemistry. Meanwhile, many poor methods and many poor courses, arising in part from lack of knowledge, and in part from lack of means, have had their day, and brought only disappointment and discouragement to those concerned. It has been my fortune to take part in laboratory instruction in several colleges and under varying conditions; and one fact more than any other has been borne in strongly upon me, namely, that if the work is rudely and carelessly done, and is not carefully supervised, it had better not be done at all. The laboratory guides that are published in English, and that are supposed to represent courses that have been tested by actual experience, are in many cases open to serious objection. They contain a large mass of experiments, sufficient, if properly done, to occupy a good student for a much longer time than, as a matter of fact, can possibly be given to the subject in medical schools. Apparently, however, it is not supposed that the experiments will be properly done for the directions often suggest simple devices, or rudely approximate results. Their idea seems to be that of an *omnium gatherum* of all possible experiments, important and unimportant, that can be performed, without much expenditure of time and with a minimal amount of apparatus. When more serious experiments are suggested, they are often incompletely described; so much so, in fact, that the mention of them serves merely as a reminder but not as a guide in their performance. These guides are doubtless of value to those who have prepared them, or in the hands of a good teacher who will make judicious selections and expansions; but, if followed literally, they lead often to a series of crude qualitative experiments, that give no training in methods and no adequate idea of results. The sort of simple experiment that is often used to attract the attention of children in the lower schools, that has no completeness nor decisiveness to it, should be used with caution in medical schools, where the aim is so serious and time is so valuable. I have been so unfortunate as to attempt to conduct large classes through the kind of work that I have in mind, and to me the result has been far from satisfactory. I have come out of the experience with the feeling that the work was trivial, and scarcely worth the time of students preparing for practical life. An impetuous friend of mine, who had been through such a course of laboratory exercises during part of his career as a graduate student, once expressed his feelings in a way that struck me as forcible, although it was far from accurate. "What good is it to me," said he, "to spit on starch and see it turn blue?" I caught his

meaning, and sympathized with it. He had been rushed through a lot of simple experiments crudely and incompletely done, and he felt that he had not gained in knowledge or training by the process. I cannot say that I have ever seen a laboratory manual in experimental physiology, that showed proper judgment in the selection of methods and experiments, or that seemed to meet the actual needs of the subject.

I hope that I shall not be misunderstood to be finding fault with simplicity of methods. Far be it from me for I consider simplicity one of the cardinal virtues of teaching. But however simple an experiment may be, let it have some real value, some of the dignity of a serious attempt at an exact result. If we were training a chemist, what folly would it be to give him quantitative analysis, and then permit him to be satisfied with inaccurate results! His training on that principle would perhaps do him more harm than good. Of course, our laboratory courses are comparatively new, they must be developed by experience as in other sciences. All that I am insisting upon is that it is the serious duty of a teacher, charged with laboratory instruction, not to fritter away the time of his students in valueless work. If the work is experimental physiology, let the experiments be selected with care and for one of two purposes;—either to give training in significant methods of work, or to illustrate and make clear really fundamental facts in physiology. I suppose that there is no question that so far as medicine has an experimental side, and is capable of using instruments of precision in the study of disease, the methods that can be used, are illustrated most completely in physiological technique. As far, therefore, as a student acquires an understanding of any of the methods of experimental physiology, so far will he be better equipped to investigate for himself, or to rightly comprehend the investigations of others. Pedagogically, this training in methods seems to me the most valuable side of laboratory work in physiology, although the other side, namely, the reality and permanence that it gives to one's knowledge of physiological facts, is perhaps equally as important.

I cannot leave this phase of the subject, without laying some stress upon the special difficulties that accompany instruction in practical physiology; difficulties that teachers in other practical subjects are slow to understand. In the first place, the experiments for the most part must be made upon living tissues, kept in as nearly a normal state as possible. This kind of material is more difficult to work with than dead subjects; it must be handled with great care, and even under the best conditions exhibits many vagaries that our limited knowledge does not enable us to control. Moreover, living material cannot be used as freely as dead; it is more expensive and more troublesome to obtain, and where the experiment is made upon a living animal, the various

methods of ensuring complete anæsthesia cannot be left to the inexperienced student. A continual watchfulness and supervision upon the part of the instructor is absolutely necessary. In some subjects, such as anatomy, histology, bacteriology, or chemistry, the work of large numbers may be directed very successfully by one teacher, but in laboratory physiology, elbow instruction, as it has been called, is continually in demand. If for nothing else, the teacher must be watchful of the work, merely to prevent the misuse of material or of expensive apparatus that might easily be injured by careless handling. The methods in many other sciences are less complicated, and if mistakes are made, no serious results follow, other than loss of time. But in practical physiology, the student cannot safely be left to learn it all from his own experience he must, as in hospital practice, make large use at first of the experience of his teacher. In fact, I have often thought that teaching practical physiology is much like teaching the piano forte; each individual learner requires a deal of personal attention. No instructor can safely attend to more than ten or a dozen students, and often in the case of special experiments he must give his undivided attention for hours, to a much smaller number. All attempts to march a large class through a course in practical physiology like a battalion of soldiers, company front, are destined to failure, unless the course covers a very limited range. Nor do I believe that students can be trusted to learn from one another. They may learn from comrades some of the mechanical tricks of apparatus, but they are apt to take the information in a mechanical way, without asking or receiving explanations.

Personally, the greatest difficulty that I have had to contend with in teaching experimental physiology, is to make students think properly of what they are doing. I have found that the very best of them are liable to do the actual work without thinking of the significance of the means employed, or of the result obtained. Their eyes are fastened mainly on the end that they believe should be reached, and if they are so fortunate as to obtain a successful result, but little attention is given to the how or why of the means employed. When one experiment is considered as completed, the student turns enthusiastically, perhaps, to begin another. Many a time have I stopped at a student's table, and told him that such and such a piece of apparatus was improperly mounted, the wires from his battery, perhaps, were in the wrong binding post; the result usually has been that he very obligingly changes his wires, and then proceeds with what seems to him the important thing, the performance of the experiment, without thinking of asking why the change was necessary,—one binding post was as good as another one to him. It is this danger of using his implements and methods mechanically that I think is

most to be feared when the teacher's eye is not continually on the work of each student. In large classes, in which information of this kind is passed from one to another, naturally the difficulty becomes much greater, and part of the value of the work is lost. It has been my sad experience to conduct some large classes through work of this kind without sufficient assistance, and my disappointment has amounted almost to pain, as I have seen them galloping through the work with cheerfulness, perhaps, or even with enthusiasm, but with almost no thought, except to get a result. Those colleges that adopt laboratory work in the physiological courses, must be willing, therefore, if they hope to make it a useful agent in the average student's education, to provide an adequate staff of instructors. When this cannot be done it seems to me to be preferable, from the standpoint of sound teaching, to make the work elective, and thus reduce the class to a manageable size. The only consideration that makes me waver in the least in this belief, is that even under the unfavorable conditions described, some independent spirits may rise to the occasion and profit by the opportunities presented, although the majority may be wasting their time; and peradventure, Sodom and Gomorrah merit preservation if only a few righteous men are found therein.

Still another feature of physiological work that has seemed to me to add to the difficulty of instruction, is the more or less symbolic character of the results obtained by experimental methods. In anatomy, the result of a dissection stands fully revealed to a man's eyes; he sees completely the relations of the parts exposed, and no particular process of reasoning is required to arrive at the meaning of the work. So in histology and microscopic work in general, the results are, so to speak, final. In experimental work such as is done in physiology, the results actually obtained are but little in themselves; some thought or reasoning is necessary to comprehend their significance. If a man takes a tracing of the blood-pressure and heart-beat and their variations under different conditions, the records themselves are of practically no value to him, unless he searches out an explanation of the changes that occur. So in almost every experiment that one performs in physiology, a certain process of reasoning is necessary to comprehend the significance of the result. The ability to go through this process and from the symbol to work back to the thing signified, does not seem to be a universal endowment. On the contrary, my experience has been that the teacher must be continually calling attention to the meaning of results and stimulating, in every way, independent thinking on the part of the student. In this respect again, the necessity for ample supervision is keenly felt. By personal queries, by class recitations on the work, and by any other means that can be used, the teacher must be continually striving to make students use their results for what they are

chiefly worth, namely as a basis for an intelligent insight into the principles of physiology.

If this spirit of inquiry does not to some degree characterize the laboratory work, it not only fails of reaching its highest value, but runs some danger of degenerating into a species of kindergarten amusement, a playing with apparatus, that will bring keen disappointment to the teacher, and leave the student in a condition no better surely than when he began his work. I recall the case of the zealous kindergartner, who upon questioning her pupil after a short absence, was dismayed to find that her painstaking efforts had apparently left no trace of a result. "Oh! Andrew, Andrew," said she, "Don't you remember any of those things I told you about the sun, and the moon, and the stars, and the planets?" "O! Yes ma'am, I do remember them now, you had them all on your study table, and Mars was a red gooseberry, and I ate it." It seems to me that in laboratory work, the results are often red gooseberries that may be valued for themselves, or for what they signify, and the student is liable to miss the latter point, if he does not exert his intellectual faculties to some extent.

I believe that any one who has had experience in teaching practical physiology, will bear me out in the contention that I am making that it offers many peculiar difficulties, but this fact is not a valid objection to its introduction into the medical course, if it can be shown that when well taught and well studied, it brings results of permanent value to the future practitioner or investigator in medicine. If a sound knowledge of physiology is considered necessary to the medical man, that belief alone should impel us to adopt the laboratory method; for, although some knowledge of the subject may be obtained without its aid, there can be no reasonable doubt that laboratory experience will tend to make this knowledge of more real and permanent value. In medicine, anatomy is highly valued because of its direct relation to surgical procedures, and the same sort of relationship exists, I believe, between physiology and internal medicine. In medical diagnosis the physician must use his physiology, and the more sound his knowledge of the subject, the more skillful and independent will be his use of diagnostic methods. The recognition of this relationship on the part of our teachers of medicine, is the one thing needful to enable the professor of physiology to develop his subject in the medical course to its proper efficiency.

I have attempted to lay especial stress upon the importance of laboratory instruction, because, as yet, it has not completely established itself in our medical courses; but I am not among those who believe that it is the only means of teaching the subject worthy the serious effort of the teacher. The familiar implements of lecture, recitation, and text-book reading, have each

its importance in the work. Some of the advocates of laboratory methods, in their enthusiasm, have seen fit to decry the ancient and honorable practice of lecturing, and even to poke fun at what they designate, in a deprecatory way, as mere didactics. These gentlemen pursue the usual method of reformers. Having become possessed of the golden truth that the best knowledge is that which comes from personal experience, they seem disposed to deny all value to knowledge communicated from the experience of others. The trouble with them, I fear, is that they draw sweeping logical conclusions from premises that are only partly true. Like Gabriel Oak's unfortunate dog, who was learning the sheep-keeping business, they find an insuperable difficulty in distinguishing between doing a thing well enough, and doing it too well. That the laboratory method is a good one, no one can dispute successfully, and it is certain to prevail. But the extent to which it may be used must, of necessity, vary greatly with the character of the subject, even when the incidental difficulties of expense and opportunity are left out of consideration. One can understand that in a subject like anatomy or bacteriology a student may cover the whole range of practically useful knowledge in the laboratory alone, so that the duty of the teacher becomes limited, for the most part, to instruction in good methods of work. But in other subjects, other conditions prevail. In physiology we deal with a subject far too complex to be taught in the laboratory alone. The best that the laboratory can do is to furnish a sound basis upon which a substantial superstructure may be erected by some other of the accepted didactic methods. The exact nature of these other methods, is perhaps variable with the conditions. Some men can build by reading alone, if given a little guidance from time to time, but to many perhaps to most, the lecture and recitation are the implements that are most fitted to the work. The reactionary feeling against the lecture, which is rather wide-spread, arises perhaps in the minds of those who have constructed their knowledge by this means alone, and not having the good foundation that a preliminary laboratory training assures, their houses have not stood well when tested by the winds and rains of practical use. They have even been obliged, perhaps, to abandon the old structure entirely, and start over again on a laboratory basis. But I maintain again, the laboratory is only a foundation. Not even a specialist in physiology, with many years of laboratory practice, is able to spread this experience over the whole range of his vast subject; while as to the medical student with the small modicum of time that he can spare for this one subject, out of the many he must learn, it is absurd to suppose that it must not be supplemented by teaching of another character.

As to the exact form that the supplementary instruction should take,

there is room for much difference of opinion and much experimentation. The traditional form of a systematic course of lectures still prevails in most schools. It has its virtues without doubt. It has done good service in the past, and the nature of man has not changed so greatly in the last few years, as to make this method worthless now. One of the greatest objections to it, to my mind, is that it throws too much work on the lecturer, and too little on the hearer; the former does most of the thinking and perhaps gets most of the benefit, while the latter plays the part, more or less, of a passive receptacle. Of course in a matter of this kind, much, perhaps everything, depends on the ability of the lecturer. I do not mean the ability to talk well,—that is of only momentary value,—but the ability to suggest and to enthuse. In all teaching, enthusiasm is a wonderfully effective force, covering a multitude of sins, and in a lecture course perhaps, the man whose soul is in his subject, has most opportunity to make this factor felt;—to do for some of his students what seems to me the greatest benefit a teacher can confer, namely, so to arouse their interest, that they begin to think and read for themselves, in that voluntary way, which brings more lasting benefits than any amount of reading or thinking that depends only on the spur of a recitation or examination. It is a singular fact which, I am sure, must have attracted the attention of many, that oftentimes a young lecturer succeeds far better in his classes than older and wiser teachers, solely because of the quickening influence of youthful enthusiasm. Indeed I have known of courses of lectures that were a remarkable success, that, if analyzed, would be found to be top-heavy and lopsided, and otherwise possessed of an instability that should have ensured failure, but which have been saved and made instruments of great value by the mere earnestness of the teacher. For this reason, I am not inclined to lay any great emphasis upon the precise form of the so-called didactic instruction; it is a point in which the individuality of the teacher is much more to be considered than the method he adopts.

But to every teacher who thinks very seriously of his duties to his class, there must come at times a feeling that perhaps some method, other than the one he has adopted, might be productive of better results. I feel pretty confident that any teacher who is touched by this spirit of dissatisfaction, and who, therefore, experiments with different methods, is likely to improve his work in consequence. For thereby he maintains, at least, his own interest and freshness, and these, as I have just said, are qualities that alone almost ensure success. I know of nothing more doleful than the lectures of a professor who has formulated his best thoughts once for all in permanent form, and thereafter satisfies himself with reading or otherwise repeating them year after year. I know of an eminent physiologist, now living, whose lectures, it

is said, have not varied for the last thirty years, and I am confident, from the appearance of his students on the few occasions when I had the pleasure of attending his services, that he would have discharged his duties to his class with equal success, if he had delegated the reading of his manuscript to his laboratory servant. Such methods may be effective, possibly, in other subjects, but in a growing science, in which knowledge is increasing from day to day and points of view are continually shifting, the teacher who commits his lectures to written form, save possibly for mere practice in the beginning, will find himself later on shut in, as by a shell of his own secretion, from vital contact with his students.

The man who has to talk every year upon the same subjects, will, of course, be likely to drop into the same group of associated ideas each year, and, therefore, repeat himself with more or less accuracy. This is a peculiarity that students often have the opportunity of noticing, and do notice, particularly in the matter of annual jokes; for many a lecturer finds, as did Dr. Holmes in regard to that odious fowl, the Huma, that his mental adjustments are so accurate, that under the same conditions, the same bright idea occurs with unfailing regularity. Still it must be admitted, that an idea of any kind newly born in the memory, has a certain freshness, even if the borning is an annual occurrence. The man who prepares himself for a lecture by reading over his own manuscript, smothers all chances of developing new association paths; it may be more labor, doubtless it is, to approach the subject anew each year without definite memory of past utterances, but he, as well as his hearers, will be benefited by the labor, and that should be sufficient compensation. It frequently happens to lecturers that their lectures, in consequence of the enterprise of some of their students, become embodied in type-written form, and are handed down, for a consideration, from class to class. A bright student once said to me, that when this happened to a teacher, it was high time, in his opinion, for the teacher to quit lecturing, and write a text-book and quiz upon it. But my opinion is different. When a teacher finds that he has fallen into that degree of repetition that can make such an enterprise worth the trouble to the students, he ought to burn up his lecture notes and try to take a fresh start. If he cannot do this, he may conclude that his arteries are calcifying, and it might be well for him to turn over some of his lecturing to a young assistant.

The chief objection made against lecturing, namely, that it is a mere repetition of what the student may read in a good text-book, ought not to have any truth in it. There is a style of lecturing, very prevalent, I believe, in German schools, in which an effort is made to treat the subject exhaustively, to give all the known facts and theories and data so that the student who takes

faithful notes has a compendium or indeed an elaborate treatise on the whole subject of physiology. To this style of lecturing the objection just mentioned applies with great force. It is a remnant of the mediæval times, when books were rarities. In these days the man who pays for such courses is, in my opinion, giving a pretty good price for his text-book; it would be more economical in time and money to buy one ready made.

But there are other ways of lecturing. If a good text-book, or almost any kind of text-book is obtainable, let recitations upon such a book suffice for the complete treatment, for completeness is one virtue, at least, that most text-books possess. The lecturer can do something better than the cautious conservative book dares do. He can be free and suggestive, he can elaborate points that are especially difficult to comprehend, while he omits, for the most part, all numbers and data that are a task only for the memory. Most lecturers know some parts of their subject better than others, or should, at least, if they belong to the class of producers, let them talk more freely upon such points and hold recitations upon the topics in which their knowledge is not in excess of that contained in the text-book. If the part of the subject in which the lecturer's interest centers changes from year to year, so much the better for him and his students. I am conscious that the kind of lecturing I am advocating, may seem at first sight, more fitted to the advanced student than the beginner; but it is just the quality that makes it acceptable to the advanced student, which, in my opinion, would recommend it to the beginner. The student, whether elementary or advanced, is the one who is dissatisfied, and rightly so, when his lecture course is practically identical with his text-book. He has the right to expect from his teacher something of a different order, something indicative of the latter's modes of thought and points of view, something that shall give a reason for the existence of the lecture. As to the other side, the necessity of a serious systematic study of the whole subject on the part of the student, that is easily provided for by a series of exegetical recitations, a feature of all class instruction that is practically indispensable; for whatever may be his original or future intentions in the matter, it is quite certain that the average student won't grind as faithfully as he should, unless the obligation is laid upon him in some imperative way. This weakness is one of those touches of nature that the teacher is perfectly cognizant of from his own experiences. He should, therefore, be prepared to sympathize with it and prepare an adequate remedy.

The ideal method of lecturing has always seemed to me to be that used in the practical branches of medicine—the clinical lectures. The clinical lecturer has his cases before him. What he says is concrete, to the point. He may demonstrate directly the practical methods of diagnosis and treatment,

and, upon the basis of an actual instance, may give to his hearers the full benefits of his personal experience and knowledge. If it were possible to adopt this method of instruction in the preparatory branches, I believe that it would be found most acceptable, and would remove most of the criticism and feeling of dissatisfaction that exists at present. But the nature of the conditions is such that this method is scarcely feasible in physiology and similar subjects. The clinician has his experiments prepared for him by nature; they come to him, so to speak, ready for demonstration. If in chemistry, or physiology, or pharmacology, we should wish to adopt a similar method, elaborate preparations would be necessary, in the first place, and, in the second place, the traditional time for a lecture would not suffice, in many cases, for the completion of all the stages of some of the experiments. Our familiar practice of illustrating our lectures by such experiments as can be shown in a short time, is an approach to the clinical method, and the very favorable results of the practice indicate what a substantial improvement it would be if the physiological course could be amplified in this direction. If our preparatory branches could hope for a financial support comparable to that enjoyed by clinical lecturers in connection with their hospital staff and equipment, if, for instance, a professor of physiology could have as part of his staff one or two skilled assistants with the sole function of preparing lecture demonstrations, and if his secondary needs in material and conveniences were as well provided for as in a good hospital, then a model course of lecture demonstrations might be arranged, that would bring the student continually face to face with facts and methods. With such a lecture course accompanied by an adequate laboratory course, we might expect the finest results that teaching alone can possibly produce. But these are dreams. Under the present conditions, the physiologists must be content to develop their courses upon a limited financial basis, and I take it that just now in the history of our development, our energies should be bent to the task of perfecting the laboratory side of the subject and working out the problem of the best form of so-called didactic instruction. Both sides need improvement, and the scientific way is to experiment with different methods until the one best fitted to our conditions is discovered or evolved.

In conclusion, permit me to say a brief word in defense of the physiological investigator. I was greatly surprised, some time ago, to hear a gentleman who is a very capable physiologist and at the same time an active practitioner, deplore the fact that so little of current physiological investigation is directed toward solving the problems of practical medicine. He thought that physiology as a subject enjoys, perhaps, small honor among medical men, because in these latter days it has become practically sterile, bringing forth nothing

of value. Such a criticism from an ordinary practitioner would not have disturbed me, for I should have felt that he was outside his bailiwick, and was talking upon a topic concerning which he was not well informed. But to my friend's criticism no such objection could be made. Nevertheless it has seemed to me most unjust.

A great mass of papers appears every year containing results of investigations made by a large number of earnest workers. These results in due course of time, by a process of natural selection familiar to the workers in every science, become incorporated into the body of physiology, and nearly as quickly are applied to the explanations of the problems of pathology and of medicine. The work of the individual may seem insignificant or off the line of useful inquiry, but the specialist recognizes its necessity, and knows that only in this way can we hope for steady progress into the regions of the unknown. To object to any particular research or group of researches because they do not alone seem to mark a notable advance, is to ignore the *modus operandi* by which the development of all the sciences is effected. To make marked or significant discoveries is not usually a fortune that comes to a worker as the result of a deliberate effort on his part; very great ability, ample leisure, and abundant means of investigation, will not in themselves ensure a constant supply of important results, and to suppose that any set of physiologists might materially aid the progress of medicine, by deliberately starting in to investigate the problems that in practical medicine seem most urgent, is to indulge a hope that experience teaches us would probably meet with disappointment. The discoveries in physiology that have been most helpful in medicine, have not been made by this process, but by an effort to unravel the fundamental causes of physiological phenomena. The wisest thing that medical men can do, is to encourage physiological investigations of all kinds; for out of the mass of facts thus obtained, the useful knowledge they desire will arise, either by processes of summation and generalization, or it may be at times, by the intuitive comprehension of the occasional master mind. The most brilliant and successful discoverer of important physiological facts in modern times, Claude Bernard, made his great finds, as it were, by accident, in the course of investigations undertaken with other purposes in view. In truth, each investigator must work at the problems that interest him, that seem to him at the time to be the most important, and to the solution of which he imagines that he can make a contribution. This is the method that is actually followed in physiology as in other sciences, and so long as a man is earnestly working, whatever may be his line of research, there is a hope that the results of his labors may be of value to his science and to practical medicine. To be disappointed that the practical results are not more evident is natural, perhaps

but scarcely reasonable, when we consider the difficulties to be overcome. If any one is impatient and inclined to believe that more direct methods would bring better results, let him try his hand at it. He will soon become convinced that, by the mere process of taking thought, a man can no more make important practical discoveries than he can add a cubit to his stature. Such discoveries are usually the outcome of a long sequence of antecedent investigations, each of which was essential to its development, and those who are doing the preliminary work are as much deserving of honor and encouragement, as the fortunate individual who adds the last fact and connects the series into a complete discovery. It would not be difficult to cite a long list of discoveries that are today of immediate importance in practical medicine, that have been arrived at by methods of the kind described; for instance, the nervous mechanisms controlling the organs of circulation and respiration, the localization of function in the cortex of the brain, the laws of metabolism by which our practice in dieting is controlled, and so on. In quite recent years the scientific study, by numerous workers, of the osmotic relations of the liquids and tissues of the body, has developed facts that will unquestionably influence strongly the practice of medicine, and the beautiful researches of Pawlow and his pupils, on the laws governing gastric and pancreatic secretion, must of necessity bear directly upon the hygienic and therapeutical treatment of disorders of digestion. The sterility of modern physiological investigation may seem to be a fact, when one considers the activity of any individual worker, intent upon the solution of a special point, but, to one who surveys the whole field, it must be evident enough that a continual evolution is in progress, leading steadily to a better and more useful knowledge of the mechanisms and laws of living organisms. Now and then we may expect to see a genius engage in the work, and give to the progress of evolution a psaltatory acceleration, but geniuses are rare birds that cannot be discovered or developed by any known means, and for our steady continual progress we must be content to depend upon the earnest efforts of more humble investigators, whose work apparently is of so little use.

The science of physiology touches our highest interests at so many points, that, as it develops, it is destined to attract more and more the thoughtful attention and encouragement of mankind. Its special services to the art and science of medicine are most in evidence at present, but its influence is, in reality, coextensive with the whole range of human interests and aspirations. In all our relations to one another and to the universe round us, we are fettered by the limitations of our physical organization. We have our being within the bounds established by these fleshy bonds, and the human mind will always seek earnestly to understand their nature and the laws of their activity.

Physiology, from the nature of its subject matter, must aid us in these efforts, and as it advances it will bring us to a better knowledge of ourselves, of our fellow beings, and of the complex forces that influence our existence. But I cannot better express the noble breadth of the relations of physiology to humanity, than by quoting Huxley's eloquent words: "Moreover, I would urge, that a thorough study of Human Physiology is, in itself, an education broader and more comprehensive than much that passes under that name. There is no side of the intellect which it does not call into play, no region of human knowledge into which either its roots or its branches do not extend; like the Atlantic between the Old and the New World, its waves wash the shores of the two worlds of matter and of mind; its tributary streams flow from both; through its waters, as yet unfurrowed by the keel of any Columbus, lies the road, if such there be, from the one to the other; far away from that Northwest passage of mere speculation, in which so many brave souls have been hopelessly frozen up."

William H. Howell,

Professor of Physiology in Johns Hopkins University.

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS.

A MEMORIAL TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, May 22, 1899.

To the Administrative Council of the Graduate School:

Soon after the beginning of the current University year, 1898-99, the undersigned were appointed a committee by the Council to investigate and report on the subject of Fellowships in the University. They now beg leave to report that they have investigated the subject as fully as possible, and to submit the result of their investigation in the form of a memorial addressed to the Board of Regents. They respectfully recommend the adoption of this memorial and its transmission to the Regents.

Respectfully submitted,

B. A. HINSDALE,
GEORGE A. HENCH,
HENRY S. CARHART,
ALBERT B. PRESCOTT,
FRANCIS W. KELSEY.

To the Regents of the University of Michigan:

The Administrative Council of the Graduate School of the University begs leave at this time to lay before your honorable body the following memorial relating to Fellowships, and to ask your early and earnest consideration of the same.

It is well known that schools, as a class, have never been self-supporting; that they have always required assistance from without; and that the better the schools and the education they furnish the more urgent and necessary such assistance becomes. Evidence of these facts, or at least of the main fact, is seen in our familiar educational endowments. Such endowments originated in an age when education was far less general and wealth far less abundant than they are today, but experience does not show that they are less relied upon at the present time on that account, but rather the contrary.

Passing by such endowments as grounds and buildings, libraries and laboratories, and endowed chairs, we would emphasize less tangible and obtrusive but not, therefore, less valuable or necessary forms of endowment, such as scholarships, fellowships, and other similar forms of pecuniary emolument offered directly to the student or the intending student. The objects of these helps and aids are three in number: to promote education in general, to render needed pecuniary assistance to deserving students, and to stimulate individual zeal in knowledge and study. The total influence of such inducements upon students and scholars since the dawn of modern education, no one can adequately measure; but certainly it has been very great. We omit the other pecuniary inducements to students to fix attention upon the modern college or university Fellowship.

This Fellowship, as understood in American Institutions, differs from the ordinary scholarship in this, that it is offered only to students who have completed their elementary and secondary education and are ready for advanced study in the library or the laboratory. Its great function is the promotion of the higher scholarship. It is an endowment of advanced study, an instrument of research. Speaking of the University colleges of England, Mr. Goldwin Smith has said: "To study, not to teach, was the business of the Fellows." And such is the primary business of Fellows in American colleges. The Fellowship should, therefore, be considered as something given to him in order to enable him to work in the interest and for the benefit of society. It has a distinct social aim and bearing, looking to the increase of knowledge and the promotion of higher education.

The reason why such endowments as Fellowships have become highly

important, not to say essential, to our higher institutions of learning, is found in three or four simple facts.

One of these facts is that these institutions are more and more emphasizing original work. They have come to see that the highest educational function is not to teach the existing body of knowledge, but to augment that body. The line separating secondary education from higher education is being more plainly drawn. Here we meet the significance of the graduate school, which is now assuming so much prominence in our academical life. For example, in the period, 1890-91—1897-98 the number of graduate students in ten leading institutions of the country increased from 883 to 2,497. One of these institutions is the University of Chicago, founded in 1892.

The second fact is that the competition between the life of study or research on the one part, and the life of industry and commerce on the other, is extremely close and keen. The inducements to young men of intellectual promise to turn aside from study when they have gained a college education, or even before that time, to engage in business, was never greater, perhaps, than at the present time.

The next fact is that the cost of college and university life constantly tends to increase. In part this is due to the higher scale of living throughout the country, as compared with former times, and in part to the greater cost of the new instruction as compared with the old, which is seen especially in the field of scientific education.

The last fact to be stated is that a large proportion of the best students are poor; some of them very poor. Without instituting any inquiry as to the number of scholars and men of science that this group of students furnishes to the world as compared with the well-to-do and the rich, it may be said that it will fall far short of contributing its proper quota, thus robbing the world of some of its brightest talents, unless its members receive suitable pecuniary assistance. It is not meant to recommend for a moment that Fellowships should be provided for students simply because they are poor, but only that Fellowships should be put within the reach of such students, provided they deserve to win them. Many are the instances in which the student's whole career turns upon his being able or unable, as the case may be, at the critical time to lay his hand upon a few hundred dollars of money. Often the tender of a college or university Fellowship to a promising student determines the question whether he will continue his studies, thus becoming a scholar of rank and value, or fall by the wayside to continue a mediocre man to the end of his life.

It would be a great mistake to assume that the graduate schools of our

leading institutions depend wholly upon the number and value of the fellowships that they have to offer their students. Far from it. The history and reputation of the institution, its faculties and other resources, the age, rank, and work of the graduate school itself, all have much to do with the matter. Still there is a close and interesting relation existing between Fellowships and Graduate students. The statistics that are presented in this memorial put this fact in a very clear light. It will hardly be questioned that any institution which is without some inducements of this sort to offer to deserving students, will build up a flourishing graduate school, if at all, only with great difficulty.

Nor is this all: Fellowships, other things being equal, reach and influence the undergraduate department in a very unmistakable manner. Such endowments add to the rank and dignity of the institution, and so tend to make it attractive. Students catch sight of these endowments while they are still lower classmen, and are sometimes inspired with ambition and courage to follow study beyond the limit of the bachelor's degree. Moreover, Fellowships tend to augment the undergraduate body through the teachers who study in the graduate school. This last is a topic of such interest and importance that it may well be briefly elaborated.

In the United States teaching is taking on a more professional form than heretofore. In the secondary schools, especially, the demand for better educated teachers is becoming both loud and insistent. There is no mistaking it. It is now common to find Masters of Arts or Science as teachers in the public high schools and academies, and the number is sure to grow as the years go by. Besides, the day is not far distant, it is believed, when Doctors will be as common in these schools as Masters are at present. At least one thing is sure—that a constantly increasing proportion of teachers in the secondary schools will be men and women who have done graduate work in the colleges and universities. Moreover, it is equally clear and certain that a large majority of these people will receive their training in American institutions. The higher teaching in our universities must, to an increasing extent, take the direction of fitting such students for their work. It can hardly be doubted that our graduate schools, like German philosophical faculties, will be largely schools for the preparation of teachers. In this sphere there are convincing reasons for believing that these schools will, in large measure, take the place of the undergraduate departments. These facts will hardly be questioned by competent judges. They suggest the important conclusion that, other things being equal, those institutions will most thrive and prove to be most useful, which most completely perform this teaching function. Espe-

cially is this true of graduate departments. Such institutions or departments will be most attractive to intending teachers in the secondary schools and the colleges. What is more, as a rule the institutions that get students in large numbers who teach also get students in large numbers who do not teach; for it is well known that teachers generally advise their pupils to go to the colleges and universities where they have themselves studied. It is no exaggeration to call teachers the most effective recruiting agents that colleges and universities can possibly employ.

At a late meeting the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania appointed thirty Fellows, distributed as follows: Nineteen on the George Lieb Harrison foundation, yielding \$500 cash and \$100 for apparatus, together with free tuition; five senior Fellows on the same foundation to receive \$800 each, and to devote their time chiefly to special investigation, and six to other Fellowships, ranging from \$500 to \$600 each, and in part open to women. It is needless, perhaps, to observe that an annual announcement like this, made to the constituency of an institution of learning that is able to make it, would be awaited with the liveliest interest by a large number of students and other persons, and that its influence throughout the University community would be very great.

The practical application of the foregoing facts and views to our University is a plain and easy matter. Before 1867-68 graduate study could hardly be said to exist in the University of Michigan. From this time on to 1878-79 there were annually enrolled from four to fifteen students who were doing graduate work. By the year 1891-92 the number had increased to fifty-five. In that year the graduate school was formally organized, and it has since enrolled students in the successive years as follows:

1891-92—56.	1895-96—65.
1892-93—72.	1896-97—81.
1893-94—85.	1897-98—74.
1894-95—68.	1898-99—73.

Considering all the facts, this cannot, perhaps, be called a discouraging exhibit. At the same time it does not promise that future growth of the graduate school so much to be desired. It is obvious that there are serious obstacles in the way of such growth. One of these obstacles is the great pressure of undergraduate work upon the Faculty. This is important work and cannot be neglected. Another obstacle is the fact that the University does not offer the inducements to graduate study in the way of Fellowships that are offered by the institutions with which we come into closest contact. For example, in 1897-98 Harvard University offered 27 Fellowships, Chicago

67, Columbia 27, Cornell 22, Johns Hopkins 21, Pennsylvania 31, Princeton 5, Yale 11, Wisconsin 20, Michigan 1. Those Fellowships rank all the way from the grant of tuition and fees to \$800 in value. Both of these obstacles, of course, spring from the same general cause, that is, lack of adequate funds with which to develop the graduate school. The practical question is one of money.

How strongly Fellowships tell on the graduate school is well known to educators. In 1890 six of our competing institutions, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Harvard, Yale and Wisconsin, counted one graduate student in seven, Michigan counted one in twenty; in 1897 those institutions counted one in four, Michigan one in nineteen.

On the broad question involved, that is, the financial question, the Administrative Council is not called upon to offer views or remarks. It does, however, beg leave to press upon your honorable body the earnest, and if possible, early, consideration of the subject of Fellowships. The Council believes that, relatively, the University is losing ground, owing to the lack of these familiar inducements to advanced study. Its conviction on this point is so strong that it would, in its own opinion, be derelict in duty if it did not lay the subject before you with the note of earnest conviction. The Council is aware that, from time to time, Fellowships have engaged your attention; but it now respectfully raises the question whether the time has not fully come to consider the whole subject thoroughly, in all its bearings, with a view, if possible, of discovering means of early, if only partial, relief.

PROFESSOR TEN BROOK.

Professor Ten Brook (of whose death brief mention was made in the last number of the *Alumnus*) was the last surviving member of what may be regarded as the original Faculty of the University of Michigan. The valuable service which he rendered to the cause of education and religion makes it eminently proper that a somewhat extended notice of his life and services should appear in the *MICHIGAN ALUMNUS*.

Andrew Ten Brook was born in Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1814. As his name indicates, he was of Dutch ancestry. He has said that his father continued to speak the Dutch language, more or less, during his life. His grandfather was reduced from competence to poverty by the depreciation of Continental money. The young man's desire for a liberal education enabled him

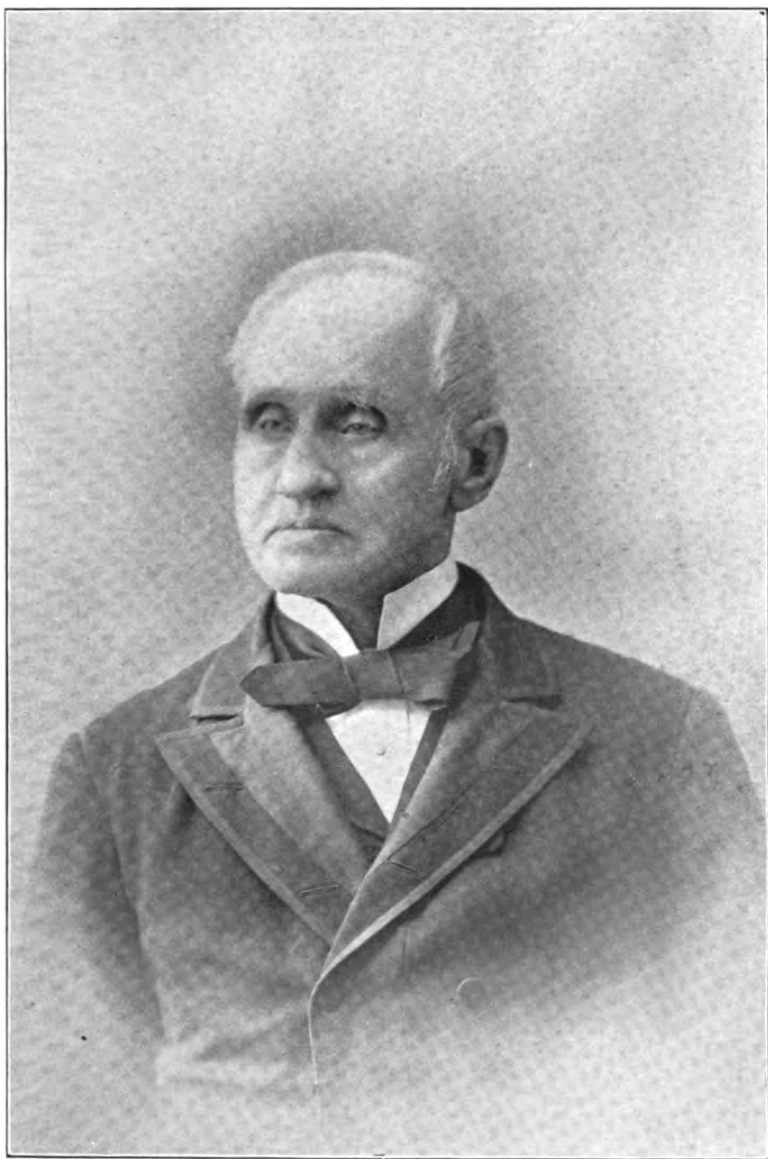
to surmount the obstacles which poverty placed in his way, so that after six years of study, at what was then known as the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, he graduated from the Collegiate Department in 1839; and two years after, from the Theological Department. In October following his graduation he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist Church of Detroit. He occupied this position three years, during which time he also edited the *Michigan Christian Herald*, the organ of the Baptist denomination in Michigan.

In September, 1844, he was appointed to the chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in the University of Michigan. The other members of the Faculty at this time were Professors Houghton, Williams, Whiting and Sager. He was at this time just thirty years old, and the first graduating class in the University came under his instruction. He occupied this chair seven years to the satisfaction of the Regents and the students. These years were years of struggle, even of conflict, in the history of the University.

In 1851, he resigned his chair and soon after became the editor of the *New York Baptist Register*, published at Utica, N. Y. In consequence of the union of this paper with the *New York Recorder*, he left this position, and in 1846, was appointed U. S. consul at Munich in Bavaria. Here he resided with his family till the end of the year 1862, rendering acceptable and important service, and at the same time mastering the German language and making himself familiar with German literature.

In 1864 he was made librarian of the University, which position he occupied till 1877. During his residence in Ann Arbor Professor Ten Brook rendered much acceptable service to the various churches as a pulpit supply, and several times served the Baptist church as acting pastor for months in succession, almost without compensation. Since 1877 he has occupied no public position except as a temporary pastor, but has given himself chiefly to literary work. He has published an octavo volume entitled *State Universities and the University of Michigan*, which the *North American Review* pronounced "a substantial contribution to the history of higher education in America." He has translated for a New York publishing house, *History of the Thirty Years' War*, and has written numerous articles on a great variety of subjects, for many public journals and newspapers. It is said that he had completed, just before his death, the MSS. of a work which has been pronounced by those who have examined it, one of great value. It is to be hoped that his death will not prevent its publication.

Professor Ten Brook was twice married. Two sons died just before reaching mature manhood. His only daughter is the wife of A. E. Mudge,



ANDREW TEN BROOK.
[See Page 155.]

a successful lawyer living in Brooklyn, N. Y., an alumnus of the University of Michigan of 1866.

Until within a year past, Professor Ten Brook retained, to an unusual degree, both his physical and mental vigor; but during the last year of his life he suffered from illness and the infirmities of age. He had just completed arrangements for making his home at a sanitarium in Detroit, and had scarce entered it, when, perhaps in consequence of over-exertion in removing, his strength failed and he passed away.

Professor Ten Brook was a man of wide and varied learning. His knowledge, on a great variety of subjects was remarkably accurate. As a writer his style was distinguished for clearness, chasteness and simplicity. He could not write a slovenly or extravagant or obscure sentence. He was eminently fair-minded,—little swayed by prejudice,—just and discreet in his judgements of men and things. His convictions on moral and religious and political subjects were the result of careful study and independent thinking, and were therefore held firmly, but without bigotry or censoriousness towards those who differed from him. While thoroughly loyal to the denomination to which all his life he belonged, he had the largest charity towards Christians of other faiths. In recent years he was much interested in humanitarian work; he was instrumental in the organization of the Humane Society, and he did much to promote the spirit of kindness to animals in the children of the public schools, being chairman of the educational committee of the Society. All who have been on intimate terms with him, have remarked, during his last years, a manifest ripening of the Christian graces of patient cheerfulness under trial and disappointment, of kindly charity towards others, and of unquestioning faith and hope in reference to the future life.

N. S. Burton.

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

With the appointment last summer of Professor A. S. Whitney to the junior chair of pedagogy the University has taken a further step in specialization. The major portion of Professor Whitney's duties consists in the examination of high schools to determine their fitness for the University's diploma list. This work, done formerly by the various professors, has been growing in bulk and likewise in the degree of knowledge required for its most successful accomplishment. There has been an increasing feeling in the University that it could be better done by a specialist than by others, and that at the same time there would be economy in taking the burden from the shoulders of men whose own work demanded all the attention they could give it. The question was discussed during the course of last year, and the Regents made the appointment in June.

The root idea was to secure an examiner for high schools, not to give an additional instructor to the department of pedagogy. Professor Whitney's work was felt to be allied most closely to the work of that department, and for this reason his title was fixed as it is. During the present semester, however, he offers two courses in the department, one of two hours and one of one hour. But in the second semester his time will be fully occupied in his duties as examiner. Yet even with this work, it is not intended that no examining shall be done by the other professors, as individual cases will arise from time to time where they can serve to advantage.

Professor Whitney brings to the work not only a mind, but a training, which fits him for his duties. He is a graduate of the University, has been superintendent of some of the best schools in Michigan, and has supplemented this training with a year's study in Germany.

In its aims: to bring the University into closer touch with the schools of the state; to remedy certain weaknesses in

the operation of the diploma system; and to assist especially the smaller and less vigorous schools of the state by helpful suggestion, this plan must meet with the approval of educators everywhere.

* * *

The honor of the 'Varsity football "M" has been granted to the thirteen men who took part in the final game on Thanksgiving day. Considerable adverse comment has been made by the students over the fact that certain men who did not take part in this game but who were in several of the more important earlier games, are thus denied the letter. In defense of the justice of the award it is pointed out that it was made upon the unanimous recommendation of a committee of which the captains of the three University teams formed the majority; it was likewise made with the approval of the coaches and the graduate director. The chief lesson to be drawn from the criticisms upon the awards of sweaters this year and last, is that some system should be settled upon for their distribution. The men who wear the "M" this year were not chosen by the same authorities who selected the wearers last year, nor was the test applied in the choice the same. Whichever way is best, this vacillating policy, even though it may be vacillation in appearance only, is hurtful. If a test of participation in certain games is to determine the matter, these games should be of relatively equal importance each year. If on the other hand, the men are to be selected by some officer or set of officers with a certain degree of arbitrariness, it should be known at the beginning of the season who this officer or these officers are to be. When once it is determined by whom it is best that the selection should be made, there should be no change from year to year. A small committee, composed of those officers whose positions and whose ability fit them for the task, with absolute authority to exercise its own discretion, appears to the ALUM-

NUS to embody the most feasible plan. But we are willing to admit that the athletes themselves are better able to decide on this scheme than we. The point we emphasize,—the point which one man ought to see as well as another—is that a system of some sort is necessary,—a *system* distinct from even the semblance of vacillation.

* * *

The defeat received by the 'Varsity at the hands of Wisconsin—followed by the subsequent crushing of the latter by Chicago—has led Michigan men to consider whether the system of coaching pursued here is the one best adapted to our circumstances. Three years ago Michigan adopted graduate coaching, the system by which a college chooses its coaches from its own players of former seasons. This plan has certain manifest advantages. It develops a distinctive character in the play of a school's teams from year to year. A thing once learned under it is not forgotten, but is carefully handed down from one coach to his successors; and in this way a considerable body of distinctive rules and principles grows up. More than this, graduate coaching offers the greatest possible assurance of absolute loyalty on the part of the coaches to the team, and of confidence in the coaches on the part of the team and the students. These are advantages; and they are not slight ones.

But let us see what this system presupposes for its greatest measure of success. It takes for granted that a college which adopts it has among her players of former years not only men who were stars themselves, but men who are able as well to impart to others their knowledge and to infuse others with their enthusiasm. They must be men who have the quality of leadership, of personal magnetism, of enthusiasm—call it what you will—developed in them to a marked degree. More than this, for complete success, these men must be available; their professions or business circumstances must permit their presence on the field during the season. Manifestly men

having all these qualifications are not numerous. There are but few of them in a relatively large body of alumni. The big eastern schools, in which the graduate system has shown its effectiveness, have these large numbers to pick from. These schools have been playing the highest grade of football for years; and each year has added to the list of their available men.

But how is it in the West? Here it is only within the last two or three years that we have been playing the game which warrants a claim of equality with the eastern teams. And even now a western eleven has yet to defeat a representative eastern one. Our football alumni at Michigan, the largest of the western schools, form numerically a puny body compared with the crowds mustered at Yale and Harvard and Princeton. And whatever we may think of the individual ability of our men, no one would suggest that its aggregate equals that to be found at any one of the universities which we have taken as examples. Michigan's field for choice of coaches, then, must be smaller at present than those of our rivals.

The system was inaugurated here more or less as an experiment. After a trial of three years, the feeling in regard to it on the part of those who are best informed, is, with scarcely a doubt, that it has not been the success hoped for. We have no fault to find with the coaches who have been employed. To those who have criticized the coaches this year we would reply with the question, "Where can you get better men among our alumni?" We should not expect a satisfactory answer to this query. The trouble lies with a system which we adopted too soon; we began the building before the foundation was satisfactory. It is the judgment of the ALUMNUS, therefore, that the next few years should see the best man that can be secured, irrespective of the college from which he hails, at the head of Michigan's coaching force. If it were possible to arrange a plan for it, we should hope to see as his assistant a graduate of this University.

THE UNIVERSITY.

ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL.

Before the largest crowd of football enthusiasts ever gathered together west of the Alleghenies, the University of Michigan met defeat at the hands of the University of Wisconsin on Thanksgiving day at the west side baseball park, Chicago, by a score of 17 to 5. It was the first time that the two State Universities had met on the gridiron in six years and intervening time had only served to sharpen the friendly rivalry which existed between them. The gathering was distinctly one of college men and friends, and everyone who crowded the grandstand and bleachers gave evidence of his partisanship by the cardinal or the maize and blue which he carried. Long before the opposing teams came onto the field, every available seat had been taken, and the keen rivalry which smoldered in each bosom then burst forth with unbounded energy in the college yells and songs. With the entrance of the antagonists, pandemonium reigned until silenced by the referee's whistle, and then until the game was over everyone of the 10,000 spectators was oblivious to all but the struggling forms, and held his breath in expectancy of the outcome.

The game from the Michigan point of view was a most miserable failure, for the young men on whom the undergraduates and alumni pinned their hopes and faith were not equal to the demands, of the occasion and showed weakness at almost every point where they were expected to be impregnable. The few brilliant plays of McLean, Snow and Cunningham, and the excellent physical condition of the men, who during the preceding two weeks had hardly had an opportunity to play together, alone furnished the balm with which to relieve the pains of injured feelings. The game was lost because of Wisconsin's superior team work not through a higher grade of individual material.

It was 11:15 o'clock when Captain O'Dea won the toss for position and chose the east goal with the wind in Wisconsin's favor. France, Michigan's big guard, kicked off, sailing the ball down to Wisconsin's fifteen-yard line, from where O'Dea carried it back ten yards only to lose it on a fumble. On the third down Sweeley failed to gain and the ball went over to Wisconsin.

O'Dea called for a fake kick, but the play went wrong and a fumble allowed France to fall on the ball for Michigan on Wisconsin's twenty-five yard line. The Michigan backs were unable to gain and Wisconsin again took the ball on downs and O'Dea punted immediately. The ball was misjudged by McLean and rolled dangerously near Michigan's goal, but the speedy wolverine back recovered the ball quickly and by a pretty run took it back twenty-five yards.

Michigan now waked up, McLean smashing into tackle for seven yards. A fumble stopped the play momentarily, but Michigan held the ball and McLean again went into the line for five-yards. Peele fumbled Sweeley's kick and France, who was playing a great game, saved it for Michigan. On the next play the ball went out of bounds and was taken in fifteen yards and Gill went around Cochems for a couple of yards.

The ball was now on Wisconsin's thirty-yard line and France was called back to smash into the line, but the play failed to net any gain. O'Dea immediately kicked out of danger, taking advantage of the wind to send the pigskin to Michigan's twenty-five-yard line. McLean came back ten yards, but was stopped by a clever tackle on the part of Tratt. McLean gained a yard through Blair and a minute later went by Wisconsin's crack end, Cochems, for twenty yards on a fake kick, protected by good interference from Street and Sweeley. The latter hit the line for two yards, McLean made one, but Richardson failed to gain and Wisconsin got possession of the ball.

O'Dea tried a trick on the next play, but it failed, and he punted forty yards. Hyman tackled McLean before he could gain an inch and Michigan returned the kick, Sweeley punting for forty yards. O'Dea returned the kick. McLean was tackled for a loss by Hyman, who was doing better work than Cochems. Sweeley punted to Michigan's fifty-yard line and O'Dea heeled the punt, but he was interfered with in his catch and accordingly got fifteen yards. His opportunity had come and he proved equal to it by dropping a very pretty goal from the field, making the score 5 to 0 in Wisconsin's favor. Thirty minutes elapsed time had been used up to this point.

Sweeley kicked off to Wisconsin's twenty-yard line where O'Dea fumbled,

but recovered the ball, Michigan being slow in getting down. The Wisconsin captain kicked on the first down to McLean, who brought the ball back ten yards. In two plunges McLean made a first down and Richardson went through Rogers for five yards. The same men made eight yards more in the two trials, but Sweeley couldn't gain and punted instead to O'Dea forty yards away.

Wisconsin now tried its first running plays and Peele made six yards through Steckle. But O'Dea considered kicking game the best and sailed the pigskin down to Michigan's thirty-yard line where McLean fumbled but kept possession of the ball without a gain.

A fumble gave the ball to the Madison team and Peele and Larson made good gains through the line. A fake kick resulted for O'Dea and Michigan got the ball on her fifteen-yard line. Richardson bucked center for five yards, Cunningham easily putting Chamberlain out of the play. McLean went over tackle for two yards twice in succession and varied the play by dashing around Cochems for a gain of fifteen yards. Richardson went over center for seven yards and again for six yards, but the next play resulted in the inevitable fumble and Madison got the ball.

On the first line-up Wisconsin's line was over anxious and paid a ten-yard penalty to Michigan in addition to losing the ball. Another fumble lost the ball to Michigan on Wisconsin's fifty-five-yard line, and Madison prepared to kick. O'Dea punted, but McLean misjudged the kick and let the ball roll over the goal line where Hyman fell on it. The officials were busy watching Captain O'Dea slug France, for which they ruled the badger kicker out of the game, and so did not see whether McLean touched the ball or not, but allowed Hyman a touchdown from which Tratt kicked a pretty goal making the score 11 to 0.

Street kicked off to Peele, who advanced the ball ten yards, when time was called for the first half, with Wisconsin holding the ball on her twenty-five-yard line.

SECOND HALF BEGINS.

The second half opened with no change in either line-up. Driver kicked off to Gill on Michigan's twenty-yard line, and the speedy wolverine end came back twenty yards before Rogers brought him to earth. Captin Steckle was tackled for a loss on the next play, and Sweeley punted forty yards to Driver, who fumbled, and Cunningham, whose great play-

ing called forth applause from both factions, fell on the ball. Richardson went over Blair for five yards and repeated it for seven more. Sweeley hit the center for five, but there the gaining ended, and after three unsuccessful attempts the ball went over to Madison.

Larson couldn't gain and Driver kicked for thirty yards. McLean made fifteen yards by a clever dash around Cochems, and Sweeley and Steckle each added two, but the pace was too fast to last and Wisconsin braced and again held for downs. The offensive work of the badgers had not been good up to this time, but now a decided change took place, and Larson and Peele alternated in short but steady gains of two and three yards. Blair, Curtis and Cochems took a hand in helping things alone, and the ball was slowly worked from near the Wisconsin goal line far down into Michigan's territory.

Driver and Larson seemed irresistible in bucking the line, and Michigan's defense seemed to crumble into nothing before their vigorous attacks. With only ten yards to go an unfortunate fumble gave the Michigan men a new lease of life, which they were quick to take advantage of.

Keena was substituted for Sweeley. McLean went around Cochems for thirty-five yards in one of the finest runs of the game, and Keena hit the line for two yards. A fumble was recovered by the ever-alert Cunningham, but Michigan couldn't hold the ball and the badgers took it on downs. Peele hit Steckle for five yards, Larson made five through McDonald and again five yards, and Wisconsin got ten yards for off-side play by France.

The ball was on Michigan's twenty-yard-line and a few rushes by Larson and Peele carried it up to the six-yard mark, from where Larson was pushed over for a touchdown. Tratt kicked an easy goal, and the score stood 17 to 0 in Wisconsin's favor.

White went in at left tackle in place of Steckle. Keena kicked over the goal line twice on the kick-off, and Driver was forced to punt from the twenty-five-yard line. Gill got the ball and carried it back ten yards before he was downed.

On the next play the prettiest piece of work in the whole game took place. McLean tucked the pigskin under his arm and skirted Cochems end for a clean run of fifty yards and a touchdown. He ran of fifty yards and a touchdown. He ran was wonderful. Keena missed a rather difficult goal, and the score stood Michigan 5, Wisconsin 17.

Driver kicked off to Snow, who ran the ball fifteen yards. Keena punted fifty yards, and Driver was tackled in his tracks by Snow. Wisconsin punted twenty yards, and Street fumbled, falling on the ball for Wisconsin in the middle of the field.

Larson hit center for three and two yards and Wisconsin was given ten yards for Michigan's off-side play. The ball was now on Michigan's twenty-yard line, and the wolverines braced up and held for downs. Keena punted for seventy yards, and Driver returned the kick. Michigan could not gain, and with only a few seconds to play Keena again made a long punt of sixty yards just as time was called. The teams lined up as follows:

WISCONSIN.

Hyman	R. E.
Curtis	R. T.
Rogers	R. G.
L. Chamberlain	C.
Lerum	L. G.
Blair	L. T.
Cochems	L. E.
Tratt	Q. B.
Peele	R. H. B.
Larson	L. H. B.
O'Dea, Driver	F. B.

MICHIGAN.

Snow	L. E.
Steckle, White	L. T.
France	L. G.
Cunningham	C.
Siegmund	R. G.
McDonald	R. T.
Gill	R. E.
Street	Q. B.
Sweeley, Keena	L. H. B.
McLean	R. H. B.
Richardson	F. B.

Touchdowns—McLean, Larson, Hyman. Goals from touchdown—Tratt (2). Goal from field—O'Dea. Umpire—Bliss of Yale. Referee—Corbin of Yale. Linesman—Caldwell of Michigan. Assistant of Wisconsin. Timer—Weeks of Brown.

GAMES WITH CASE AND KALAMAZOO.

On the two Saturday's immediately preceding the Thanksgiving game, the 'Varsity met the Case Scientific School and Kalamazoo College, respectively. From the former Michigan won by a score of 28 to 6. During the first half, the visitors gave the 'Varsity a genuine surprise by holding them down 6 to 5. They made their principal gains around end, securing their six points on a forty yard run. With the second half, several of the substitutes were taken out

and the regular 'Varsity men put in. Not until then did that snap which in the past has been so characteristic of Michigan teams appear.

Twenty-four points were rolled up against Kalamazoo without allowing them to cross the coveted Michigan goal. But the score was not indicative of excellent play on the part of the 'Varsity for it required 22 minutes to force the ball across the goal, and then by straight bucks from the forty-yard line, as in the Case game. Michigan awoke from its slumber in the second half and at intervals played fast ball.

CAPTAIN FOR 1900.

The football squad met the latter part of the month and elected Neil Snow, '02, of Detroit, captain of the 1900 'Varsity. Snow made the team in his freshman year and has two more to play before he becomes ineligible. He received his preliminary training with the Detroit Athletic Club and is considered by all who know him as a man who will do honor to the position. He knows the game thoroughly, is cool-headed on the field, and has the unfounded respect of the men. No better choice could have been made.

TO WEAR THE "M."

The 'Varsity "M" sweaters have been given by the athletic board of directors to the following men in honor of the services rendered during the season just closed: Captain Steckle; Cunningham, center; France and Siegmund, guards; White and McDonald, tackles; Snow and Gill, ends; Street quarterback; McLean and Keena, halfbacks; and Richardson and Sweeley, fullbacks.

* * *

The Athletic Association is deserving of great commendation at the hands of the student body because of the excellent reports, which were furnished of all out of town games, especially so of the Pennsylvania and Wisconsin games. It is such small favors that bring large returns to the association in the time of stress.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

* * * This department is in charge of Professor F. N. Scott, '84, University Editor. By action of the Board of Regents it is made an official record of the University.

COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

President Angell, in his speech at the banquet of the University of Michigan Alumni Association of Western New York, held at Buffalo, Friday, December

8, referring to the demand for a better training for commercial pursuits, spoke as follows:

"The time has long since past when men go to colleges simply for the purpose of studying a profession. We all feel that the country has entered upon a new career; that the country is to reach out in great commercial enterprises that will have to do with the development of trade on the other side of the world and we are coming to the point where we are hoping to take possession of a large part of the markets of the world. It is certainly going to be by some blunder of our own if we do not.

"It, therefore, seems to me that it is the duty of the universities to train men so that they may be fitted to guide these great international concerns. We should train them in the laws that will govern international trade; train them in the languages that they may be called upon to speak in the conduct of that trade. We are not in a position at this time to create such a department in the University of Michigan, but we hope to receive a sufficient income from private sources to enable us to establish it.

* * * * *

"The day has passed when the great universities can live in seclusion. I think that the public is beginning to appreciate the fact that the colleges are no longer the home or the useless, but are striving, and striving with success, to meet the great needs of American society in all branches of human enterprise."

MICHIGAN MARL LANDS.

Professor Israel C. Russell of the department of geology of the University of Michigan will read a paper at a meeting of the Geological Society of America, to be held in Washington, D. C., December 25-27. The subject of the paper is Deposits of Calcareous Marl in Michigan. Professor Russell will point out the fact that a large number of lakes and swamps in the southern peninsula of Michigan have been found to contain deposits of calcareous marl suitable for the manufacture of Portland cement. The marl is composed in part of shells but is mainly a chemical precipitate and is still being deposited. The better grades contain from eighty to ninety-five per cent of calcium carbonate. Several large cement works have already been established and others are contemplated. The supply of marl is practically inexhaustible and Michigan can easily take a leading place in the Portland cement industry.

TWO NEW UNIVERSITY BOOKS.

A volume, entitled 'Varsity Verse, being a collection of the best verse written by the students of the University of Michigan, has recently appeared from the office of the *Inland Press*. The editors are Arthur M. Smith, Ph.B., '97, and George R. Barker, a member of the class of '98. The collection has been put together from material brought to light by a search through the University publications and the records of the literary societies. It contains ninety poems, arranged under the heads: Humor, Nature, Love and Sentiment in Sombre mood, Love and Sentiment in Lighter vein, College and Campus, and Miscellaneous verse. The volume contains 150 pages, is printed in colors, and sells for fifty cents.

A companion volume to 'Varsity Verse entitled *Michigan Stories* is in preparation, and will be published by the same firm.

COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS.

Not less than twenty-three journals, periodicals and newspapers, exclusive of annuals, have been issued as college publications of the University of Michigan since the opening of the institution. The following is a partial list made from such data as are at hand. So far as possible the name of each publication is given, its promoters (whether members of the University faculties, students or organizations), and the dates of the first and last issues. Where only one date is given it is the date of number one, volume one. Papers marked with an asterisk are still being published. The list is as follows:

Sibyl, Alpha Nu Society, semi-monthly, May 24, 1844-November 2, 1866. In manuscript only. The dates given are those of the files in the University library.

Peninsular Quarterly & University Magazine, issued at Detroit, first number, July, 1853 (two numbers).

University Independent, published by students, first number, November, 1861 (four numbers). March, 1862, the name was changed to the *University Magazine*. Only one number was issued.

University Magazine. See *University Independent*.

University Quarterly, edited by students during 1861.

University Chronicle, students, bi-weekly, March 2, 1867-June 12, 1869. Consolidated with the *Michigan University Magazine* and became the *Chronicle*.

Michigan University Magazine, students, monthly, June, 1867-July, 1869.

Consolidated with the *University Chronicle* and became the *Chronicle*.

Chronicle, students, bi-weekly, September 25, 1869-July 11, 1887; weekly, October 22, 1887-June 26, 1890. Succeeded in 1890 by the *Chronicle-Argonaut*.

University, students of the professional schools, semi-monthly, December 12, 1879-July 9, 1881.

Monthly Bulletin, Students' Christian Association, monthly, February, 1880-June, 1897; name changed to *S. C. A. Bulletin*, October 1, 1897, weekly (three column form), October 1, 1897-June 9, 1899.

S. C. A. Bulletin, successor to *Monthly Bulletin*, Students' Christian Association, weekly (three column form), October 1, 1897-June 9, 1899. See *Bulletin*.

**Bulletin*, successor to the *S. C. A. Bulletin* (four-column form), September 26, 1899.

Boomerang, students, May, 1882 (one number).

Michigan Argonaut, students, bi-weekly, October 7, 1882; weekly, October 4, 1884-July 9, 1887. Succeeded by the *Chronicle-Argonaut*.

**U. of M. Daily*, students, daily, September 29, 1890.

Chronicle-Argonaut, the successor to the *Chronicle* and the *Michigan Argonaut*, students, weekly, October 11, 1890-June 20, 1891.

**Inlander*, students, monthly, March, 1891.

University Record, committee of the University Senate, quarterly, April, 1891-February, 1895 (sixteen numbers).

The Yellow and the Blue, fraternity students, weekly, October 24, 1891 (only a few numbers issued).

Michigan Law Journal, students of the law department, February, 1892. Early in the life of the journal the publication office was changed from Ann Arbor to Grand Rapids.

**Dental Journal*, students of the dental department, monthly, May, 1892.

**Wrinkle*, students, bi-weekly, October 13, 1893.

**Michigan Alumnus*, alumni, monthly, October, 1894-December, 1897; published by Alumni Association from January, 1898.

Michigan Alumni News, Alumni Association, semi-monthly, November 22, 1897-December 27, 1897 (three numbers).

News-Letter for Editors, University Editor, bi-weekly, January 6, 1898-June 23, 1898 (thirteen numbers). Then changed to *University News-Letter*.

**University News-Letter*, University Editor, published as *News-Letter for Editors*, bi-weekly, January 6, 1898-June 23, 1898 (thirteen numbers); *University News-Letter*, bi-weekly, September 29, 1898-June 15, 1899 (eighteen numbers); weekly, October 19, 1899.

[The attention of readers of the *NEWS-LETTER* is called to the fact that the files of the older publications in the University library are in many cases incomplete. The librarian will be glad to receive accessions.]

RECORD OF THE INTER-SCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

During the football season that closed November 30 thirty-three games were played by the high school teams belonging to the Michigan Inter-scholastic Football League. There were forty-two teams in the league, grouped in six sections. As a result of the thirty-three contests the state championship was won by Pontiac.

The teams playing on the several Saturdays during the season, the scores, and the places where the contests were held are given in the following table:

September 30.—Benton Harbor 11, St. Joseph 0.

October 14.—Detroit central high school 0, Detroit western high school 0, at Detroit; Detroit School for Boys 18, Detroit university school 0, at Detroit; Michigan Military Academy 10, Pontiac 6, at Orchard Lake; Ann Arbor 12, Adrian 6, at Adrian; Ypsilanti 22, Jackson 6, at Ypsilanti; Lansing 49, Howell 0, at Howell; Owosso 5, Saginaw (E. S.) 0, at Saginaw; Ithaca 18, Alma 0, at Alma; Mt. Pleasant 38, St. Louis 0, at Mt. Pleasant; Niles 6, Benton Harbor 0, at Benton Harbor; Plainwell 17, Kalamazoo 6, at Kalamazoo; South Haven 12, Dowagiac 6, at Dowagiac; Grand Rapids 24, Muskegon 0, at Grand Rapids; Manistee 50, Reed City 0, at Reed City; Ishpeming 16, Ironwood 11, at Ishpeming.

October 21.—Detroit western high school 6, Detroit central high school 5, at Detroit; Michigan Military Academy 11, Monroe 6, at Orchard Lake; Escanaba 11, Menominee 0, at Menominee.

October 28.—Detroit School for Boys 5, Detroit western high school 5, at Detroit; Ypsilanti 6, Ann Arbor 0, at Ypsilanti; Bay City 5, Saginaw (E. S.) 0, at Saginaw; Ithaca 17, Mt. Pleasant 0, at Ithaca; Escanaba 17, Ishpeming 0, at Escanaba.

November 4.—Plainwell 46, Niles 0, at Plainwell.

November 11.—Ypsilanti 22, Lansing 6, at Lansing; Bay City 10, Ithaca 0, at Ithaca; Plainwell 18, Benton Harbor 0, at Plainwell.

November 18.—Pontiac 5, Ypsilanti 0, at Ypsilanti.

November 25.—Pontiac 17, Bay City 0, at Pontiac; Plainwell 24, Escanaba 5, at Plainwell.

November 30.—Pontiac 6, Plainwell 5, at Ann Arbor.

THE D. M. FERRY BOTANICAL FELLOWSHIP.

At the meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan November 17, the D. M. Ferry Botanical Fellowship for 1899-1900 was established in recognition of a gift from D. M. Ferry of Detroit of \$500 to provide for research to be conducted in the department of botany. J. W. T. Duval, a graduate of the University of Ohio in 1897 and since then engaged in botanical and chemical work at the Ohio Experimental Station at Wooster, was appointed to the fellowship. The investigation will be directed to the determination of certain physical and chemical factors affecting the vitality of seeds.

OLD ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

Professor Hempl of the University of Michigan has reprinted from the German magazine *Anglia*, vol. 22, a paper on the pronunciation of the Old English *c*, *cg*, and the like. The argument goes to show that the front stops *c* and *g* had already in the seventeenth century acquired the pronunciation they now have in *chin* and *singe*.

AN INDIAN MOUND OPENED.

An Indian mound on the top of a bluff overlooking the Huron river at a point a few miles below Ann Arbor, was opened Saturday, November 18, by Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, dean of the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan. Within was found a skeleton, two earthen pots and about a dozen small implements. The skeleton, which was that of a man, was lying on an oval bed of burnt clay. Its head was pointed towards the west. The position of the bones seemed to indicate that the body had been buried in a sitting posture. On the skeleton's left hand was a pile of bones not human. Among these were the two front teeth of a beaver. The implements in the pots included several arrow points, a number of awls made out of antlers, a conner needle and a barbed fishing spear. The spear was also made of an antler.

The teeth in the skull were all sound

and were about one-third ground down, the edges being flat and smooth instead of pointed and sharp. The two eye teeth were slightly forward of the others.

The mound was about 15 feet in diameter, and originally several feet high, but as it had been plowed over for many seasons it had become somewhat reduced in size. The skeleton was found about four feet below the surface.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

At the meeting of the Board of Regents held November 17, the following appointments were made:

Walter D. Hadzsits, M.A., '99, Detroit, assistant in Latin.

James Gostanian, M.D., '90, Campello, Mass., interne in the University hospital in place of A. L. Swinton, resigned.

Karl Wilhelm Genthe, instructor in zoology.

Henry H. Parke, B.L., '98, Sycamore, Ill., assistant in zoology in the place of Robert T. Young who did not accept the appointment.

Richard D. T. Hollister, Ann Arbor, assistant in the museum.

Miss Helen Bender, assistant in the women's gymnasium.

Charles M. Briggs, San Diego, Cal., assistant in the clinical department in the dental college.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON TEACHING.

At a meeting of the teachers' committee of the literary department of the University of Michigan, held Monday, November 13, it was determined to organize a course of public lectures upon educational subjects for the benefit of students who intend to enter upon the work of teaching. The speakers will in the main be drawn from the literary faculty, though it is possible that a few lectures may be given by men from other institutions or by other persons prominent in the work of education. It is expected that the arrangements for the course will be completed within a short time.

THE DE CRISCIO COLLECTION OF LATIN INSCRIPTIONS.

The University of Michigan has received, as the gift of Henry P. Glover, of Ypsilanti, the de Criscio collection of Latin inscriptions. They number more than two hundred and fifty, most of them being upon slabs of marble. Two are upon terra cotta cinerary urns, one on an amphora, the rest on brick and on lead pipe. They range in age from

the reign of Augustus to the fifth century, A. D.

Signore Giuseppe de Criscio is the parish priest of Pozzuoli, Italy, the ancient Puteoli, west of Naples. Early in life he became interested in the study of antiquities, and for forty years he has been securing the inscriptions found from time to time in the vicinity. A few he was persuaded to dispose of, but the rest he stored away in his house.

A number of years ago the existence of the collection became known to German scholars, and more than one hundred and fifty of the inscriptions were published in Volume X of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, a few appearing later in the supplement to the *Corpus*, the *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, Volume VIII.

In 1897 Dr. Walter Dennison, now professor of Latin in Oberlin college, visited Sig. de Criscio and readily obtained permission to publish the recent additions to the collection in the *American Journal of Archaeology*. The article, comprising sixty-seven inscriptions not previously published, aroused considerable interest. A few of the inscriptions have also been published in the *Notizie degli Scavi*, the official journal of the Italian government containing reports on antiquities. While engaged in copying the inscriptions Professor Dennison stayed at the house of Sig. de Criscio, who confided to him the perplexity which the thought of the disposition of the collection brought: for Sig. de Criscio is now advanced in years and has no relatives interested in the same field. Professor Dennison suggested that the collection should be brought to America and placed in the University of Michigan, where it would be of use to students.

William Warner Bishop, A.B., 1892, A.M., 1893, who was last year a fellow in the American school in Rome was asked to make a trip to Pozzuoli and copy the entire collection. From these copies it was easy to see the great archaeological value of the inscriptions, and Mr. Glover, at the suggestion of Dr. Dennison, arranged to have the collection brought to the University.

The value of the collection for the advanced work in Latin can hardly be overestimated.

STUDENTS FROM DIPLOMA SCHOOLS.

About 540 new students have entered the literary department of the University of Michigan thus far this fall. Of these 230 enter as candidates for a degree on recommended diplomas from ap-

proved high schools. The other 310 enter either on examination, as not candidates for a degree, on advanced standing of one year or more, or as graduate students.

The 230 who enter on a certified diploma come from 93 different schools as follows: Detroit central high school, 25; Ann Arbor, 24; Grand Rapids, 14; Lansing and Saginaw, East Side, 7 each; Fay City, Chelsea and Pontiac, 5 each; Adrian, Niles and South Bend, Ind., 4 each; twelve other high schools, 3 each; nineteen schools, 2 each; and fifty-one schools one each. Nine are graduates of seven of the Chicago high schools.

In the engineering department 70 out of 121 new students come on diploma. The Detroit central high school sends 7, the Ann Arbor high school 6, ten schools 2 each, and thirty schools, one each.

CONTRIBUTION TO CHEMICAL LITERATURE.

A number of chemical papers, giving results of research at the University of Michigan, were read at the last summer's meetings of scientific societies, among them being the following: At the Columbus meeting of the American Association for Advancement of Science two papers by Dr. Gomberg, upon certain products of organic synthesis, one of them a derivative of caffeine, and a paper by Paul Murrill embodying his research for the degree of doctor of philosophy; at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at Put-in-Bay, by Professor A. B. Stevens, a report of extended analytical work upon the constituents of wild cherry bark of different periods of growth; a paper by Professor Gomberg and A. Van Zwaluwenberg on the analytical work upon dandelion root. Two papers were presented by H. M. Gordin and A. B. Prescott upon methods of assay in the valuation of vegetable products used in medicine. Other chemical papers, the past summer, have gone directly from the University to chemical journals for publication.

PORTO RICANS IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Porto Rico has two students now in the School of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan. They are both from the pharmaceutical house of Fidel Guilermety, at San Juan, the largest on the island, employing about fifteen chemists, pharmacists and assistants, in a business of thirty years' standing. A son of the proprietor is one of those now studying in Ann Arbor. He is a graduate of

the University of Barcelona in Spain, as B.A. 1895. He says at Barcelona the modern language study is confined to French, while at the institute in Porto Rico, where he previously studied, English and German were taught as well as French. The other of these chemical students is Mr. del Vall, a ward of Fidel Guillermet. His preparatory studies were at the San Juan institute. Both these men have worked in pharmacy.

A VISIT TO THE BEET SUGAR FACTORIES.

Five of the beet sugar factories now running in Michigan were visited a few days ago by a party from the University of Michigan headed by Perry F. Trowbridge and Albert H. White, the instructors in the chemical department who have charge of the technical work of the beet sugar industry. Several of the advanced students in this line of work were in the party. The factories at Rochester and Caro and the three at Bay City were visited on this trip. The party was most cordially received in every case by the higher officers of the works, who afforded every opportunity and frankly answered all questions. The heads of the companies all deplored the lack of trained American men, inevitable at the beginning, and were in sympathy with Michigan training for the work. Owing to the continued dry weather last summer the yield of beets is not so large as the farmers expected. The analyses show that the beets will average for the whole of the state between 13 and 14 per cent of sugar, with a very high percentage of purity of the juice. Several of the factories are working over five hundred tons of beets daily, yielding from forty to sixty tons of pure granulated sugar every twenty-four hours. Some of the factories are equipped almost entirely with German machinery and operated by German experts. In the course of a few years, with little doubt, all the machinery will be made in this country. For some of the factories special analyses are being made at the University.

DEBATING AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The second annual inter-department debate of the University of Michigan leading to the contest of the Central Debating League, held in University Hall Saturday evening, November 25, was won by A. M. Cloud of Earlville, Iowa, Martin H. Carmody of Grand Rapids, and G. A. Ohlinger of Ann

Arbor. Edward Sonnenschein of Chicago was awarded the place of alternate. The first three will make up the team which will meet the representatives from the University of Chicago in joint debate in Ann Arbor January 12. The subject discussed at the inter-department debate, which will also be the subject to be taken up in the contest with Chicago, is the municipal ownership and operation of street railways as against ownership and operation by private corporations. The presiding officer for the inter-department debate was the Honorable Hazen S. Pingree, governor of Michigan. The judges were the Honorable James O'Donnell of Jackson, the Honorable Henry C. Smith of Adrian, Principal E. A. Lyman of Ypsilanti and the Honorable E. W. Tolerton of Toledo.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

During the last ten years permanent improvements amounting to \$527,000 have been made at the University of Michigan. The several improvements and the cost of each are as follows:

Two new hospitals, \$130,000; enlargement of the dental building, \$7,000; enlargement of the law building, \$25,000; new recitation building, \$30,000; heating plant, \$56,000; new roof on museum, \$5,000; gymnasiums, \$120,000; dormitory at the hospitals, \$20,000; two sun rooms at the hospitals, \$4,000; new law building, \$65,000; additions to the library building, \$20,000; new roof on the main building, \$15,000; electric lighting plant on the campus, \$25,000; electric lighting plant at the hospitals, \$5,000.

The gymnasiums were built without cost to the state. The City of Ann Arbor contributed \$25,000 towards the hospitals and \$17,000 for the site of the homœopathic hospital which is now building and which has not been included in the above figures. When completed this hospital (including site) will have cost between \$80,000 and \$90,000. With this addition the grand total of permanent improvements since 1889 will amount to over \$600,000.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN FOOTBALL SCORES.

The University of Michigan football team was engaged in eleven contests during the season that has just ended. In eight of these it was victorious. The scores for the ten games and the places

where they were played are as follows:

- September 30.—University of Michigan 11, Hillsdale College 0, at Ann Arbor.
 October 7.—University of Michigan 26, Albion College 0, at Ann Arbor.
 October 11.—University of Michigan 18, Western Reserve University 0, at Ann Arbor.
 October 14.—University of Michigan 12, Notre Dame University 0, at Ann Arbor.
 October 21.—University of Michigan 0, Alumni 0, at Ann Arbor.
 October 28.—University of Michigan 5, University of Illinois 0, at Champaign.
 November 4.—University of Michigan 38, University of Virginia 0, at Detroit.
 November 11.—University of Michigan 10, University of Pennsylvania 11, at Philadelphia.
 November 18.—University of Michigan 28, Case School of Applied Sciences 6, at Ann Arbor.
 November 25.—University of Michigan 24, Kalamazoo College 0, at Ann Arbor.
 November 30.—University of Michigan 5, University of Wisconsin 17, at Chicago.

A GIFT FROM AN ALUMNA.

The English literature room in Tappan hall at the University of Michigan has recently been enriched by the addition of a fine original impression of William Blake's engraving, *Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims*, painted in fresco and engraved and published by him in 1810. Charles Lamb, who was among the first to recognize Blake's genius, pronounced it "A work of wonderful power and spirit," a judgment now universally accepted. This copy is the gift of Mrs. Abby Hitchcock Bartlett, of the class of 1885.

Bernard C. Hesse, who was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1889 with the degree of pharmaceutical chemist and in 1893 with the degree of bachelor of science is now employed as a chemist in the aniline and soda works of Ludwigshafen, Germany. This is the largest chemical factory in the world, over four thousand persons being employed in the works. He is engaged upon the chemical literature of patent causes. This brings him in personal consultation with chemists in London and New York, alternately with studies in the works in Germany. His engagement contemplates his having charge of a New

York branch of these works. Mr. Hesse came to the University of Michigan from the East Saginaw high school. During the years 1890-93 he was an assistant in the University in qualitative analysis. Later he secured a fellowship in the University of Chicago and pursued research work in chemistry.

Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, professor of hygiene in the University of Michigan, outlined the subject of school hygiene at the meeting of the Pedagogical Society held Monday evening, November 27. She considered the subject with regard to (1) the person of the child, (2) the instruction of the child and (3) the construction, furnishing and cleansing of school buildings. The outline was prepared to elaborate the recommendations made by the joint committee of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs and the Collegiate Alumnae Association. These recommendations were made at the fifth annual meeting of the Federation held at Jackson, Michigan, October 31 and November 1 and 2 by Dr. Mosher who was chairman of the committee.

The pathological museum of the University of Michigan has increased over one hundred fold in the last five years. Many valuable specimens have been obtained, chiefly from the clinics of the university hospitals, though much good material has been sent in by physicians of the state. Two of the specimens of this collection have become classical in pathological literature as being the first cases of the kind ever reported. These are a fibro-lipoma of the kidney of an extraordinary growth, and a case of ectopic gestation with tuberculosis of placenta and fœtus. The adoption of Kaiserling's method of preservation has resulted in many beautiful specimens which completely retain their natural color.

Dr. Prescott and Perry F. Trowbridge of the pharmaceutical department of the University were at the beet sugar factory at Caro recently. The factory works about five hundred tons of beets daily. On November 21, 294 wagonloads of beets were received, besides the car loads. In the laboratory a sample from each wagon-load is analyzed for per cent of sugar in the beet and co-efficient of purity in the juice, and further analysis is made of the fine-cut beets before the extraction of the sugar in the factory.

The *American Journal of Physiology* for December 1, 1899, contains two articles by Professor Warren P. Lombard and Dr. W. B. Pillsbury of the medical and literary departments, respectively, of the University of Michigan. The titles of the articles are: (1) A New Form of Piston Recorder and Some of the Changes of the Volume of the Finger Which it Records, and (2) Secondary Rhythms of the Normal Human Heart. The first article is descriptive of a modification and an improvement of the piston recorder apparatus. The second article gives an account of some of the results obtained with the modified apparatus.

Professor Henry C. Adams of the department of political economy of the University of Michigan, was engaged during the summer in determining for the Postal Service Commission the compensation which should be paid to rail-ways for carrying the mails. Fifteen experts assisted in the work. Among these were Professor Frank H. Dixon of Dartmouth College, acting assistant professor of political economy in the University of Michigan during the year 1897-98; E. D. Adams of the University of Kansas; and Wilbur C. Abbott, instructor in history in the University of Michigan last year.

The walls of the new homœopathic hospital at the University of Michigan will be field stone to the top of the first story and gray pressed brick above that. In front the building will be three stories high besides the basement. The north wing, containing the main operating room, will be five stories high. The roof is to be of red tile. The building will have a frontage of 175 feet and the north wing will extend back 130 feet. The large operating room is to be finished in marble and the finishing of the operating room for diseases of the eye is to be white tile.

The titles of two recently published articles by Dr. A. S. Warthin, instructor in pathology in the University of Michigan, are: (1) A Primary Polymorphous-cell Sarcoma of the Nose, With Universal Metastasis and Formation of a Free Sarcomatous Mass in the Right Ventricular Cavity and (2) The Co-existence of Carcinoma and Tuberculosis of the Mammary Gland. The first appeared in the *New York Medical Journal* of June 24, 1899, and the second in the July number of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*.

The machine for the manufacture of liquid air given to the University of Michigan by Charles F. Brush of Cleveland, has arrived at the laboratory of general chemistry. The machine is being set up in the basement of the chemistry building. It weighs nearly two tons, will occupy some eighty feet of floor space and will be operated by a five horse-power motor. About two weeks will be required to get the machine in operation. Its capacity is estimated at a quart an hour.

Through the kindness of F. Stearns & Co.'s agent at Singapore, India, the University of Michigan has obtained thirty large photographs illustrating the culture, collection and preparation for the market of certain native plants, from which articles of commerce are obtained. Among the photographs are some illustrating the pepper, India rubber, cacao, tapioca, cinchona, and other industries. These photographs will be used in the lectures given in the department of pharmacology.

Lewis C. Carson, who was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1892 with the degree of bachelor of arts and in 1899 with the degree of master of arts, has been appointed an assistant in philosophy, with salary, in Harvard University. Mr. Carson in studying for his master's degree took up the subjects, history of philosophy, philosophy of religion and sociology. In 1893 he received the degree of bachelor of arts from Harvard university.

Herbert C. Gore, who graduated in the University of Michigan last June, holds a fellowship for chemical research in Ohio State University, at Columbus. An inquiry for a man competent for this fellowship came to the Chemical Laboratory of the University of Michigan just before commencement. Mr. Gore writes that his opportunities are good and he is already well at work in his research, which is under Professor McPherson.

William Wallace Campbell, a graduate of the University of Michigan with the degree of bachelor of science in civil engineering with the class of 1886, and instructor in astronomy in the University during the years 1888-90, recently discovered that the north star has two dark companions and that it is approaching the earth. At present Professor Campbell is astronomer at the Lick Observatory, California.

The corals collected by the Beal-Steere Expedition and given to the University of Michigan have been mounted and permanently shelved in the museum. The collection includes several hundred specimens taken from the Pacific ocean near the Philippine islands and the island of Formosa. As far as possible each specimen has been placed in the position in which it originally grew.

Charles E. Fisher, M.D., editor of the *Medical Century*, Chicago, and ex-president of the American Institute of Homœopathy visited the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, Monday and Tuesday, November 20 and 21. Monday afternoon he assisted the professors of gynaecology in performing a difficult operation. The following forenoon Dr. Fisher addressed the students of the homœopathic department.

The third floor of the new book room in the general library of the University of Michigan is to be temporarily fitted up for special collections. Fire-proof partitions are to be placed so as to divide the floor into a number of rooms. In these tables will be placed, and other arrangements made for the accommodation of certain of the more valuable books in the possession of the library.

The issue of the *Philadelphia Medical Journal* for September 23, 1899, contains an article entitled Primary Carcinoma of the Ovary and Sigmoid Flexure, by Dr. Philip D. Bourland, who was graduated from the medical department of the University with the class of 1899. This article was prepared by Dr. Bourland while staff assistant in the pathological laboratory.

A bronze inscription plate to be fixed in the muzzle of the Spanish mortar, placed upon the campus of the University of Michigan as a memorial by the class of 1899, is being designed in the engineering shops. The members of the engineering class of 1899 will be invited to submit competitive designs for the face of the plate and the lettering.

The American Chemical Society, on petition of those of its members who reside in Michigan, is now establishing a local section for this state. The headquarters are to be in Ann Arbor, and the meetings are to be held alternately in Detroit and at the University of Michigan.

The University School of Music at Ann Arbor has arranged a series of free children's concerts. Each month a programme of simple compositions is given, accompanied by brief explanatory remarks. The purpose is to develop in the children a taste for music. So far there have been two of these concerts, one in October and one in November.

The following members of the University of Michigan faculties attended the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held at Columbus, O., during the summer vacation: Professors Albert B. Prescott, Wooster W. Beman, Asaph Hall, Jr., Joseph L. Markley, Drs. Karl E. Guthe, Moses Gomberg, S. Lawrence Bigelow, and James B. Pollock.

The third number in the Choral Union series of concerts will be given Monday evening, December 18, by the Chicago Festival Orchestra and the Choral Union. The principal number will be Hiawatha's Wedding Feast. The music for this piece is by S. Coleridge Taylor, a mulatto who is a native of the West India Islands.

A new method for calibrating the current of an alternating current instrument has been worked out by Carroll D. Jones of the physics department of the University of Michigan. A transformer is used. Less than one-twentieth as much energy is required in this method as in the ordinary industrial methods.

Two students in the department of electrical engineering of the University of Michigan have as a subject for a thesis the question whether the capacity of the University lighting plant can best be increased by means of a storage battery system or by the addition of generators.

The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, at the meeting held Wednesday, December 13, decided to continue drilling at the deep well on the campus. The committee of the board having the matter in charge was instructed to contract at their option for 500 or 1,000 feet further.

Two articles by Professor Moritz Levi, of the French department of the University of Michigan, entitled *Moliere's Dramatic System* and *The Sources of L'Avare*, will appear shortly in *Modern Language Notes*.

A powerful punching and shearing machine is being placed in the forge room of the engineering shops of the University of Michigan. The machine will be used in preparing various kinds of riveted joints used in boiler and bridge work.

The Michigan State Teachers' Association met in Lansing, December 26, 27 and 28. Doctor B. A. Hinsdale, professor of the science and art of teaching in the University of Michigan, read a paper entitled *Where Our Schools Fail Most*.

Professor Moritz Levi, of the department of Romance languages of the University of Michigan, is now engaged upon proof-sheets of an edition of Molière's *L'Avare*. The work will contain an introduction dealing with the life of the author and the sources of the play. It will be issued by Heath & Co., Boston.

The class in mechanical engineering in the University of Michigan visited the power house of the Detroit, Ypsilanti & Ann Arbor Electric Railway at Ypsilanti Wednesday, December 13, and carried out a series of tests of the machinery extending over a period of nineteen hours and a half.

Dr. George B. Wallace, assistant in pharmacology in the medical department of the University of Michigan, read a paper on the Saline Cathartics before the Washtenaw County Medical Society at its meeting held at Ypsilanti, Monday evening, December 4.

During the month ending November 30, 1899, the total number of patients registered in the University hospital was 209, of whom 84 were in-patients and 125 out-patients. The average number for the month was 81, the largest number at any one time 86, and the lowest 73.

The leave of absence of Dr. P. L. Snerman, secretary to Dean C. Worcester, United States commissioner to the Philippines, has been extended. His place has been taken by G. A. Hulett, Ph.D., a graduate of Princeton and of the University of Leipsic.

At the physics colloquium of the University of Michigan, held Monday, December 11, Dr. Karl E. Guthe discussed *The Electromotive Force of the Standard Clark Cell* and *The Physical Properties of Nickel-Iron*.

A course of lectures on plumbing, heating, ventilating and draining has been arranged for the engineering students in the University of Michigan. The course is given by John R. Allen, assistant professor of mechanical engineering in the University.

President James B. Angell while in Buffalo addressed the Society of Collegiate Alumnae of that city on the subject, *State Support to Education*. He also spoke before the University Club on the subject, *The European Eastern Question*.

The November-December number of the *Physical Review* contains an article by Professor Carhart and Dr. Guthe of the physics department of the University of Michigan entitled *An Absolute Determination of the Electromotive Force of the Standard Clark Cell*.

Professor F. N. Scott of the department of English of the University of Michigan read a paper at the meeting of the Modern Language Association, held at Columbia University, New York City, during the Christmas holidays.

Albert H. Walker of New York begins a course of lectures on patent law in the law department of the University of Michigan Monday, December 11. These lectures are of value to engineers as well as to law students.

Professor Mortimer E. Cooley of the mechanical engineering department of the University of Michigan attended the meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held in New York City this week.

Drs. Dewey and Kinyon of the homœopathic department of the University read papers at the meeting of the Miami Valley Homœopathic Medical Association held at Marion, Ohio, Thursday, November 23.

Professor George Hempl and Dr. Benjamin P. Bourland of the University of Michigan read papers at the meeting of the Modern Language Association in New York City December 27-29.

A machine for grinding glass surfaces, lenses and prisms has been added to the equipment of the physical laboratory of the University of Michigan.

The new assembly hall in the women's gymnasium has been named Sarah Caswell Angell Hall in honor of Mrs. Angell, who has taken an active interest in the welfare of the women in the University.

The class in designing in the engineering department of the University of Michigan has just completed a design for a roof truss for a factory and is now at work upon the plans for a railway station shelter.

The March number of the *Annals of Botany* contains an article on Cellulose-Enzymes by Dr. F. C. Newcombe of the botanical department of the University of Michigan.

The Therapeutics of Respiratory Diseases is the title of an article by Dr. W. B. Hinsdale which is announced for the January number of the *Medical Century*.

ON THE CAMPUS.

DEBATING.

The first contest of any kind to be held this year between the Universities of Michigan and Chicago will take place the first Friday after vacation when teams representing the two institutions will meet in debate upon the platform of University Hall. This debate will constitute the semi-final of the second series of the Central Debating League. Chicago comes prepared to establish the proposition "That municipal ownership and operation of street railroads is preferable to ownership and operation by private companies," which Michigan, with all her art will combat. Chicago will be represented by a trio of clever debaters, Messrs. Bestor, Williams and Samuels. Mr. Bestor last year was second Honor Man in the Northern League contest, and will be well supported by his colleagues. The Michigan men are all more or less experienced. Mr. Carmody was a member of the debating team that defeated Pennsylvania last year, and is also an Honor Orator of the University. Mr. Cloud and Mr. Ohlinger have both been active in debating for several years, and have both been in final University contests before this year. It is needless to say that the team will come to the debate thoroughly drilled and prepared.

Interest is added to the contest by the fact that it will be presided over by Ex-Secretary R. A. Alger. This will be the General's first appearance in Ann Arbor since his retirement.

Up to the present year our debating record with the University of Chicago shows that in the four debates held, Michigan has been victorious three times while Chicago has had to be content with a single victory.

MICHIGAN-PENNSYLVANIA.

Never in the history of the University has there been such enthusiasm manifested in connection with any debating or oratorical contest as there has been in connection with the coming debate with Pennsylvania. The number of contestants in the first round of preliminaries was nearly one hundred and fifty. These have now been reduced to six, who will meet in the inter-department contest January 19, for the purpose of contesting for places on the team that will go to Philadelphia. The literary department will be represented by Messrs. Young, McGee and Wood; alternate, Holland. The law department by Messrs. Rydalc, Jacobs and Webster; alternate, Thomas. The Hon. Dexter M. Ferry has contributed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for testimonials to winners of this debate, and will himself preside at the contest. The intercollegiate debate to be held at Philadelphia March 12, promises to be very interesting. In view of Pennsylvania's misunderstanding with Cornell, this will be the only contest of the kind she will have this year; and great efforts will be put forth to retrieve the defeat at Ann Arbor last year. The question to be debated will be "Resolved that trusts should be opposed by legislation." Pennsylvania will support the resolution and Michigan will oppose it.

PEDAGOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Pedagogical Society held one regular meeting during the month of December—on the evening of December 11. The subject for the evening was: The Small High School, What Shall It Do and What Shall It Not Attempt to Do? The paper was presented by Mr. Simson. The main thought of the article was that the small high school could do its most effective work by recognizing its limitations and keeping within their bounds. It recommended that subjects be chosen with reference to their culture value, and that subjects for mere information be avoided; that where there are only three or four teachers, no attempt be made to include Greek in the high school course, and that only two languages be taught,

e.g., Latin and German. A model course for such high schools was given, intended to be suggestive and not final. The discussion that followed emphasized these points, and then unfortunately, as occurs with discussions generally, it wandered into a minor topic: the teaching of algebra and geometry in the grades. The discussion on this point was animated and partisan.

At this meeting the first steps were taken toward a plan for increasing the interest in pedagogical subjects by means of a contest with prizes for the best papers offered. The matter is merely at its beginning at present and will be more thoroughly worked up in the next four weeks.

It was also through the efforts of this society that the lecture was presented by Dean Hudson on the subject, The Boers and the English in South Africa. This is evidence that the society considers living topics.

ORATORICAL MASS MEETING.

The great interest that is being taken in debating while it has surpassed, has in no wise diminished the old time enthusiasm manifested in the oratorical contests. The League contest will this year be held at Madison, Wis., and the importance is felt of developing an orator who will regain Michigan's lost laurels. The attendance at the mass meeting held just before vacation was large and enthusiastic. Professor Trueblood was present to give some suggestions regarding the construction of an oration and the choice of subjects, and Mr. Charles Simons was on hand to deliver a typical oration. The sale of Honor Oration this year has been unprecedented and it is safe to say that fifty or sixty men have been spending the vacation in writing orations. The preliminaries will begin February 5.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At its October meeting the Medical Society was favored by a paper on Methods of Teaching Physiology, by Dr. Howell of Johns Hopkins University, formerly of Michigan. The lecture was followed by a reception tendered Dr. Howell by the Society and largely attended by old and new students as well as by professors.

The November meeting was given over to the younger members of the faculty. Several interesting papers on original work in our laboratories were listened to with attention and profit. The freshman class has made a phenomenal record in

that a very large majority of its members have already become members of the Society.

VILLAGE LIFE IN GREECE.

Mr. George Horton, who was American consul in Athens for six years, spoke December 20 on the Village Life of Greece. He traced the life of the people from infancy to the grave. He graphically described the peculiar marriage ceremony, and the weird funeral rites of the Greeks. Mr. Horton's life in the country districts of Greece especially fitted him to tell of the village life. Dry humor gave spice to his lecture, and stereopticon views brought the reality picturesquely before his audience.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Philosophical Society held a student meeting November 24, at which Miss McHugh read a paper entitled The Metamorphoses of Satan. Mr. McInnis and Mr. Hadzitts led the discussion on the embodiment of evil in the various mythologies.

On the afternoon of December 15, Dr. Clark, professor of philosophy at the University of Toronto, and president of the Royal Society of Canada, lectured at a public meeting of the Society on The Formation of Opinion.

THE REFLEX INFLUENCE OF THE TEACHER'S CALLING.

The lecture room in Tappan Hall was crowded to hear President Angell speak on The Reflex Influence of the Teacher's Calling. He said that every profession leaves its mark upon the character of those engaged in it, and then he described the effect which teaching has upon the character. Among the evil effects mentioned were vanity, superficiality, and a tendency to narrowness of view; but these faults the President said, were more than outweighed by the many ennobling influences of the teacher's calling when rightly pursued. His address was warmly appreciated by his audience. The would-be teachers were encouraged in their work, and the many active teachers among his hearers came away with a new feeling of pride and gladness for their profession.

A HOUSE WARMING.

On the evening of December 2 the women celebrated the completion of their gymnasium with a grand house warming. It was a fancy dress party and many old-fashioned dresses of our grandmothers'

days, with their huge ruffles and hoop skirts, were worn. The little girl with yellow pig-tail and pantalettes, Mary Queen of Scotts and southern mummies were there. Spanish cavaliers, and even Hobson, acting his part, came for the fun. One young lady who has lived for some years on an Indian reservation, wore a real buckskin Indian costume, gruesomely decorated with hunting knives, scalp-locks and Indian beadwork. She danced the Indian war dance and looked so like the real Indian that the girls could scarcely bring themselves to dance with her. Cake walks, a Highland fling and other dances followed, and when at last it was over the girls went home anticipating many another frolic in the new rooms—thanks to the generous donors of our Woman's Building.

GYMNASIUM WORK.

In the Waterman Gymn, 1270 lockers had been engaged up to December 11; 317 of these were taken by freshmen. In the Barbour gymnasium five classes have been organized, numbering 232 students, 70 of whom are freshmen.

FRESHMAN SPREAD.

As usual the sophomore girls entertained the new girls at a very pretty dancing party, held in the Barbour gymnasium, December 14. The upper classmen did their share in escorting the guests to the party, filling their programs and showing them other attentions. About 800 girls were there and this made the hall too crowded for dancing easily, but the girls danced until the chaperones would stay no longer. Delicious refreshments were served. Every one went home feeling that the '02 girls had quite exceeded all predecessors in the good time they gave the freshmen.

PHYSICAL COLLOQUIUMS.

On December 11 Dr. Guthe addressed the Colloquium on The Electro-Motive Force of Standard Cells. He also discussed Some Properties of Nickel-Iron Alloy. On December 18 Mr. L. F. Miller, a candidate for a master's degree, spoke on The Wehnelt Interrupter. The meeting was a large one and some little discussion followed his talk.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

Two meetings of the Engineering Society have been held this month. At the first, Alexander Dow of Detroit addressed the Society on Electric Meters.

The second meeting was held December 16, and Professor Allen told the students of some of his engineering experiences in Florida last winter.

A MUMMY.

The latest acquisition to our Museum is a most gruesome but interesting child mummy from the Cliff Dwellers of Arizona. It was sent by Dr. J. C. Leonard, to whom the Museum is already indebted for several interesting specimens.

The little mummy is only about two feet long and weighs only a few pounds. It is still wrapped in the original cloth, whose texture shows that some skill in weaving must have been possessed by the early Cliff Dwellers. Some fragments of the woven basket in which it was placed are preserved. The face and head are the only parts uncovered, and traces of the hair and eyebrows can be seen. The mummy will be displayed for a time in the case for new acquisitions.

WOMEN'S EDITION OF THE DAILY.

A most creditable edition of the *Daily* was published December 16 by the women of the University. Katherine Hine, '01, edited the page devoted to athletics, Marguerite Gibson, '00, that devoted to social life at the University. College politics were discussed by the presidents of different classes and other prominent college politicians. Sybil Stewart, '02, was the editor of this page. An excellent article upon the Presidents of the University, with portraits of the five men who have held this position, was given. Mrs. James B. Angell, Dean Hutchings, Professors Scott, Hinsdale, Lane, Vaughan, Thompson, Wenley and others contributed to the success of the edition. The articles dealing with the status of women and their education in other countries were excellent. The edition would have made a very pretty and suitable souvenir, were it not for the many typographical errors, owing to which some articles were spoiled. Louise Frances Dodge, '00, was business manager and managing editor of the edition.

CHORAL UNION CONCERT.

The first concert of the season in which the Choral Union participated took place December 18, when, accompanied by the Chicago Festival Orchestra and assisted by Mme. Ragua Seime, soprano; Heinrich Meyn, baritone, and Holmes Cowper, tenor, the Chorus gave a most delightful concert.

The special number of the program was the rendering by the chorus of S. Coleridge-Taylor's interpretation of Hiawatha's Wedding Feast. The weird, minor air was skillfully sung by the chorus. J. Jordan's interpretation of Eugene Field's Dutch Lullaby, Wynken and Blynken, and Nod, which was sung with much life and appreciation by the chorus, was a popular number. An orchestral selection from Greig was most beautiful. The Chorus Triumphalis by Professor A. A. Stanley, full of strength and spirit, closed the interesting and varied program.

PROFESSOR HUDSON ON BOER AND BRITAIN.

On Monday afternoon, December 19, Professor Hudson addressed a large audience in Tappan Hall upon the Boers and the British in South Africa. He began by giving the history of the previous relations between the two people, and then considered the causes of the present war. He thought that on the whole the British were justified in their present demands although their treatment of the Boers in time past has not always been fair or just.

'02 SOCIAL.

The class of 1902 gave the first social of the year Saturday evening, December 16, in the Barbour Gymnasium. It was largely attended, both by members of the class and outsiders.

WRINKLE.

Two editions of *Wrinkle* have appeared this month. The Football number was not quite up to *Wrinkle's* standard, but the Christmas number is a clever one and its gay red and black cover present a very holiday-like appearance. It is full of clever sketches and verses, and its jokes are quite as good as usual. Director Baird is *Wrinkle's* "Favorite."

MICHIGAN SCHOOLMASTERS' CLUB.

The thirty-third meeting of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club was held in the law lecture room of the University Friday and Saturday, December 1 and 2. Owing to the illness of the president, Professor W. H. Sherzer of Ypsilanti, Vice-President E. T. Austin, superintendent of schools at Owosso, presided. The topic was an important one, the National Educational Association Report on College Entrance Requirements. The entire session was devoted to the discussion of this subject. The report as a

whole was discussed by Dr. B. A. Hinsdale, who said that the purpose of the report was to bring about a better understanding between the high schools and the colleges and universities. He gave a short history of the work of the committee that had the report in charge.

The report on history was discussed by Professor Earl W. Dow of the University. He agreed with the report in its recommendation of four years of work in history. Mr. Dow was followed by Principal Webster Cook of the Saginaw, E. S., High School. Mr. Cook strongly opposed the recommendation of mediæval history and modern general history in a one-year course, because of the lack of definiteness of the subject.

Mr. E. C. Goddard of the University opened the discussion of the report on mathematics. He looked upon the recommendation as ideal rather than practical. He suggested some modifications which he thought would lead to a better distribution of mathematical work throughout the course. During the past year the University has had a hundred calls for teachers in Michigan, and in no case has the call been for a teacher of mathematics as the chief subject. This fact seemed to him to indicate that school officers did not consider a thorough preparation in mathematics a necessity. The subject was further discussed by E. B. Hall of the Western High School of Detroit. He agreed essentially with Mr. Goddard.

The report on physics was discussed by Professor J. O. Reed of the University and Superintendent W. F. Lewis of Port Huron. Professor Reed opposed the recommendation as too meager and indefinite to form a working basis. He thought the work arranged by the physics teachers of the state at the meetings of the Schoolmasters' Club much better.

At the evening session Professor R. M. Wenley of the University gave an address on The Educational Problem in Scotland. He gave the development of the Scotch primary school system and the difficulties under which it is working. He spoke of the serious gap between the primary schools and universities, secondary schools being almost entirely absent.

Professor F. N. Scott of the University commended the report on English in its recommendation that four years be devoted to English and that English composition and literature be pursued in close connection. Mrs. Henry Hulst, of the Grand Rapids High School, found

much in the report to commend from the standpoint of the high school.

Professor E. H. Mensel of the University and Miss Alice E. Rothman of the Ann Arbor High School considered the report on modern languages. Both agreed in the main with the recommendations of the committee.

Dr. C. L. Meader found much to commend in the report on ancient languages. He was followed by Principal H. Harris of Bay City, who contended for a two-year course in Greek in place of three as recommended by the committee.

Professor Delos Fall of Albion College opposed the recommendation of the committee on chemistry as not adequate preparation for college. The report on botany was taken up by Professor C. A. Davis of Alma College and Miss Helen King of Saginaw, E. S., High School. Miss King thought the course in botany was not practical. The last report to be considered was that of zoology. Professor Jacob Reighard of the University gave the principal paper. There was considerable general discussion on these last two reports in regard to the subjects to be considered and the time to be devoted to them.

JOURNAL CLUB.

In 1894 Professor Newcombe of the botanical department organized a Journal Club. Meetings were at first held once a week but are less frequent now. The object of the club is to review current botanical literature and discuss the progress of the science here and elsewhere. A member of the club is appointed for each meeting to prepare a careful critical review of some article, comparing it to other literature on the same subject. The club then discusses the subject informally. As many valuable articles appear in French or German periodicals, the Journal Club is a means of giving to all interested much information otherwise unobtainable. Research work done in the laboratory here is discussed, valuable contributions being made by Raymond H. Pond, B.S., James B. Pollock, Sc.D., and Julia W. Snow, Ph.D. Among the articles discussed this year was one on *The White Pine* by Professor Volney M. Spaulding and a discussion by Professor Newcombe of Vöchting's article on "The morphology of certain tuberosous growths, and their production." At the next meeting Dr. Pollock will discuss his own research work on the "So-called peg, or color produced in the germination of cucurbits."

There is also a Journal Club in connection with the zoological department, conducted on the same plan. The meetings of the club are open to all, and are largely attended by the students interested in this line of work.

THE MUSEUM.

That those who have not visited the University during the last few years may have an idea of what has been accomplished in the Museum, a brief account of the changes and additions made during that time may not be out of place. When Professor D. C. Worcester became Curator of the Museum, a systematic arrangement was undertaken, birds being the first to receive attention. All unidentified specimens were identified, all duplicates dismounted, disinfected, and stored in moth-proof cases, and all specimens catalogued and labeled. Life groups, showing nesting and other habits of typical species have been prepared, imparting to the collection great educational value. Much more work along this line is mapped out and awaiting time necessary for its accomplishment.

The alcoholics were the next to receive attention and are now systematically arranged in a specially equipped room. During the year 1897-98 the present Curator of the Museum Mr. H. E. Sargent, undertook the classification and arrangement of the immense collection of mollusc shells stored in the drawers of the cases. The specimens have been mounted, uniformly labeled, and arranged in the order of their natural relationship as outlined in Tyon's Manual of Conchology. The collection contains about 5,000 species distributed through nearly all of the genera and is an attraction to visitors as well as being admirably adapted to the use of students. Space has been secured for this collection, and at the same time the appearance of the building has been much improved by a balcony in the upper corridor.

In November, 1898, when Mr. Frederick Stearns offered his entire collection of over 1,000 musical instruments to the University, it was found necessary to rearrange completely the third floor. The north room was placed at Mr. Stearns's disposal, and in it he has arranged in appropriate cases, one of the most valuable collections of musical instruments in the United States.

Much work has been expended upon the mounting of the magnificent collection of corals secured for the Museum years ago, by the Beal-Steere Expedition

and they are being arranged in black-lined cases.

The valuable collection of Latin inscriptions recently purchased from an Italian collector and presented to the University by Mr. Henry P. Glover of Ypsilanti, is being temporarily displayed in the Museum, and we hope soon to have on exhibition several hundred interesting lamps from the excavations of ancient Greece.

We are also pleased to announce that during the winter Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, Dean of the Homœopathic College, will place his collection of Indian relics as a loan in the Museum.

We wish to commend the placing of such collections in the Museum, where they are free to all who care to see them and at the same time out of danger from fire.

In addition to these extensive gifts and loans which from their size and inherent interest are of great value to the Museum in its dual capacity of entertainer and educator, many smaller but by no means less acceptable gifts have been made to the collection. Of these may be mentioned the totemic column recently presented to us by Mr. Leon J. Cole, assistant in zoology. Mr. Cole was a member of the Harriman, Alaska expedition, and while exploring the remains of a deserted Alaskan village, secured this relic, which, classified with the ordinary totem poles and burial totems, is of a type seldom seen in museums. It was used for interior decoration, and is perfectly preserved even the paint being almost unmarred. It consists of a slab of hemlock ten feet long, three feet wide and eight inches thick, upon the curved outer surface of which has been carved the figure of a bear in a sitting position. His forepaws grasp the arms of a man, the upper half of whose body projects from the bear's mouth. It is undoubtedly a totemic emblem, and probably belonged to a family whose ancestors were believed to be descended from a bear.

Several valuable bird skins sent to us from the Hawaiian Islands, a collection of snakes from China, a snow leopard from Corea, and various curiosities from different sources, are other recent contributions to the collections.

U. OF M. CALENDAR.

The U. of M. Calendar for 1900, published by Almira Lovell has appeared and although differing somewhat in design from its two predecessors of 1898 and 1899, it bids fair to be as popular a souvenir of Michigan. It was designed

by H. T. Miller, '99, '01, and printed in Detroit. In size it is about eleven by fourteen inches. The first card bears an attractive sketch of a Michigan girl in golf cape. On each of the other six cards, which are all tied together with yellow and blue cord, are two campus views, and two monthly calendars, artistically arranged with appropriate pen sketches. Excellent half tones of the library, new law and new main buildings, President Angell, views on the Hudson and a football game are given.

ALUMNI.

MICHIGAN ALUMNI CLUB IN CHICAGO.

Last September a club of Michigan alumni was organized in Chicago for the purpose of giving the Michigan men in and around Chicago who had been in college during the last four or five years, a chance to meet regularly. An election of officers was held which resulted as follows: President, P. W. Seipp, '99; secretary, C. C. Adams, '99; treasurer, A. H. Keith, '99. Meetings have been held since on the first and third Monday of each month, in rooms engaged by the club on the second floor of 108 Randolph St. There has been an average attendance of some twenty Michigan men, who report the plan successful. Any Michigan man will be welcome at these meetings and notices may be had by addressing the secretary, C. C. Adams, care of Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, or at his home address, Kenilworth, Ill.

ST. LOUIS ALUMNI.

The first meeting of the local alumni of the University met Saturday evening, November 11, in honor of the Pennsylvania game. The meeting was composed of fifteen of the younger alumni and a movement started to organize a permanent social club to meet monthly during the winter, primarily, for the younger men but open to membership to all resident alumni. A committee was appointed to formulate some plan of organization to be presented at the December meeting, and each one present heartily endorsed the movement and pledged himself to bring one other alumnus with him. There are upwards of thirty men here, graduates since '90, and it is proposed to form a junior auxiliary to the main association, and keep up interest in our Alma Mater among recent graduates, and get acquainted with new arrivals in the city, half a dozen '90 men being already here. University men in St. Louis will be heartily welcomed and are expected to make themselves known

without any special invitation. Send names to 1033 Century Building.

DETROIT ALUMNI BANQUET.

At six o'clock Friday evening, November 17, the stairways and corridors of the Russell House in Detroit were filled with alumni and their wives and friends, guests of the Detroit Association of Michigan Alumni. It was the occasion of their annual banquet and in all points it was a success. At eight o'clock the doors of the banquet hall were opened and two hundred and fifty guests took places at the tables, which were artistically decorated with red roses and yellow chrysanthemums. The Honorable Thomas W. Palmer, of the class of '49, was toast master and the first speaker to be introduced was President Angell, who spoke of the advancement in the curricula of American colleges, and of Michigan's rapid progress toward a more open and liberal bestowal upon her students of all that will make them fuller and broader characters. He also spoke of the increasing need of the nation for men educated to work in its internal development. "In short," he said, "we intend to make the University of Michigan an institution for the whole people."

Toastmaster Palmer read letters of regret from United States Senators McMillan of Michigan, Quarles of Wisconsin, Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, and ex-Secretary of State, William R. Day. Dean C. Worcester, member of the Philippine Commission, was then called upon to speak, and did so at length upon the condition of the Philippines and of the people there. His address was very interesting. Among other speakers were Regent Farr and ex-Secretary Alger.

A pleasant feature of the programme was the rendering of the college songs by the U. of M. Glee Club, and they were received with great applause.

Among those present at the banquet—besides the speakers already mentioned, and William A. Moore, the new president of the Detroit Association, were: Edwin F. Uhl, ambassador to Germany; Don M. Dickinson, ex-postmaster-general; William E. Quinby, ex-minister to the Netherlands, and now president of the Alumni Association of the University; J. M. B. Sill, ex-minister to Corea; William K. Anderson, ex-consul at Hanover, Germany. Among the guests of the Association were Mrs. Angell, Mrs. Aløer, Mrs. Quinby, Mrs. Uhl, and others; also Governor Pingree, of Michi-

gan, and the Board of Regents and their wives.

A number of persons from Ann Arbor were in attendance and transportation for them was furnished by the courtesy of President Hawks and Mr. Hinchman of the Detroit, Ann Arbor & Ypsilanti electric road, both these gentlemen being Michigan men.

ALUMNI IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

The fourth annual banquet and reunion of the Alumni Association of Western New York was held at the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, on the evening of Dec. 9, 1899, and was largely attended. Edwin Fleming, '70, president of the Association, presided at the banquet, with President Angell at his right, and the Hon. Alfred Spring, '74, at his left.

President Angell, when called upon to speak, confined his remarks almost exclusively to a brief narrative of the progress the University of Michigan has made in recent years, and to the plans now being considered to increase her usefulness. The most important of these plans he believed to be the one for the establishment of a department in which men may be trained for great international and domestic commercial enterprises. Several of the great universities of this country are considering this plan, and if carried it will mark a new epoch in their advancement.

Other speakers of the evening were LeRoy Parker, '67, of Buffalo, who was a member with Dr. Angell of the American Conference Commission on International Arbitration, which met in Washington in 1896; Daniel E. Brong, '80, of Lockport, N. Y.; Dwight R. Burrell, '68, of Canandaigua; Frank C. Ferguson, '77, and Alfred Spring, '74, of Buffalo.

At the close of the dinner an election was held in which Alfred Spring, '74, one of the justices of the appellate division of the Supreme Court in Buffalo, was chosen president of the Association for the ensuing year. William P. Durfee, '76, now professor of mathematics in Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., was elected vice-president. John A. Van Arsdale, '91, and Carl K. Freidman, '93, were re-elected respectively secretary and treasurer.

Besides those already mentioned, the following were present: From Buffalo, Dr. A. L. Benedict, '87; A. H. Martin, '93; T. Selden Stewart, '83; Dr. Peter Erb, '79; Josiah W. Willis, '73; Dr. B. H. Daggett, '67; Henry H. Denham, '93; S. C. Babcock, '97; Frank F. Wil-

liams, '77; Walter S. Jenkins, '78; Dr. W. V. Grove, '78; Dr. C. C. Frederick, '77; J. C. Quintus, '79; W. R. Fieldhouse, '99; George H. Harrower, '78; Arthur H. Williams, '85; Herbert U. Williams, '88; H. H. Lovell, '99; W. S. Gould, '87; W. E. Danforth, '87; Melvin P. Porter, '93; Dr. Hortense V. Bruce, '97m; Mrs. M. P. Porter (Marion A. Otis), '97. Those present from other towns were: Edna D. Day, '96, North Tonawanda; Dr. Jessica W. Findlay, '89m, and Dr. Mary T. Greene, '90m, Castile; George E. Milliman, '88, Rochester; Dr. J. D. Macpherson, '83m, Akron; Dr. H. A. Canfield, '77m, and Dr. A. H. Southwick, '82m, Bradford, Pa.; Dr. V. D. Bozovsky, '94m, Dunkirk; C. W. Southworth, '93, Forestville; W. P. Durfee, '76, Geneva; J. W. Allison, '74, Erie, Pa.

ILLINOIS BAR EXAMINATION.

The following twenty-seven Michigan men were among the two hundred and forty-one candidates who successfully passed the Illinois state bar examination held at Springfield early in the fall:

John Curtis Ammerman, '99l, of Moline, Ill.

Ray Nelson Anderson, '99l, of Summer Hill, Ill.

Edwin Maurice Ashcraft, Jr., ex-'99l, of Chicago.

Joseph Milton Barr, '99l, of Joliet.

Bert John Bradner, B.L., '98, '99l, of Chicago.

Harry Landon Chapman, '99l, of Jerseyville.

Henry Tefft Clarke, Jr., Ph.B. (C.U.), '99l, of Chicago.

Harry Collison, '99l, of Rantowll.

Henry Wenger Danforth, '99l, of Washington.

Charles Pugh Davis, '96 B.L., '99l, of Chicago.

Travis Elmore, '99l, of Ashland.

James Ralph Hogg, '99l, of Knoxville.

Cornelius Nicholas Hollerich, '99l, of Spring Valley.

Fred Lewis Ingraham, '96 LL.B., '99 B.L., of Chicago.

Marsh Euen Lambert, '99l, of Shawneetown.

Wm. James Larmour, '99l, of Chicago (now located in Butte, Mont.).

Almon Henderson Linn, '99l, of Alpha.

Edward Hiram Storms Martin, '97, of Chicago.

William Ray Moss, '99l, of Chicago.

William Edward Rafferty, '99l, of Chicago.

Frank Wiley Shepherd, '99l, Elgin.

Harold Rainey Small, '99l, Belleville.

George Marcellus Stephen, ex-'99l, of Galesburg, Ill.

Harold Butler Wetmore, '99l, of Chicago.

Roland Dare Whitman, A.B., '99l, of Chicago.

Care Victor Wisner, '99l, of Chicago.

Isidor Ziegler, '99l, of Danville.

FACULTY OF LEWIS INSTITUTE.

The faculty of Lewis Institute, Chicago, consists of forty men and women, eleven of whom represent the University of Michigan, nine being graduates and two being students who did not receive degrees. The University of Chicago is represented by fifteen, four of whom received bachelors degrees, one that of Ph.M., and five that of Ph.D., while five are recorded as having pursued studies as graduate students or fellows without taking degrees. Wisconsin and Cornell are each represented by two graduates and Harvard and Yale each by one. The following are those from Michigan:

George N. Carman, Director. A. B. University of Michigan, 1881; Principal, Ypsilanti (Mich.) High School, 1880-2; Superintendent of Schools, Union City, Mich., 1882-5; Principal Brooklyn (N. Y.) Grammar School, No. 15, 1885-9; Principal St. Paul (Minn.) High School, 1889-93; Dean of the Academy of the University of Chicago, Morgan Park, Ill., 1893-95.

William A. Greeson, Associate Professor of Mathematics and Dean of the School of Science and Literature. A. B. and A. M., University of Michigan, 1879; Principal, Flint (Mich.) High School, 1879-81; Instructor in Grand Rapids (Mich.) High School, 1881-85; Principal of Grand Rapids Central High School, 1885-96.

Charles W. Carman, Assistant Professor of Physics. Student in University of Michigan, 1880-4; Assistant in Meteorology and in Library, University of Michigan, 1881-5; Principal of high school, Owosso, Mich., 1885-6; Lansing, Mich., 1886-7; Instructor in Physics in high school, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1887-92; President Grand Rapids Electric Co. and City Electrician, 1892-4; Instructor in Physics in high school, Lake View, Chicago, 1894-6.

Clarence E. De Puy, Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering, in charge of shop practice and machine construction. B. S. in Mechanical Engineering, University of Michigan, 1891; in machine shop of Dennis Machine Co., Jackson, Mich., 1883-7; Instructor in

machine shop, Chicago Manual Training School, 1891-6.

Charlotte W. Underwood, instructor in English. A. B., University of Michigan, 1892; Instructor in English and German, high school, Racine, Wis., 1892-4; Instructor in Latin and German in high school, Moline, Ill., 1894-6; graduate student in English, University of Chicago, 1896-7.

Elizabeth Cooke, Instructor in Biology. B. S., University of Michigan, 1893; graduate student, University of Chicago, 1893-4; Fellow in Physiology, *ibid.*, 1894-5; European Fellow Woman's Educational Association, Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule, Berlin, 1895-6; Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1896; Assistant in food investigation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1896.

Jessie L. Jones, Instructor in German. A. B., Doane College, 1884; graduate student University of Michigan, 1884-5; student in Berlin and Paris, 1888-90; teacher in Jacksonville Female Academy, 1890-3; teacher of German, Chicago Preparatory School, 1893-4; teacher of German, Chicago Female College, 1894-5; Fellow, University of Chicago, 1895-6; Ph.D., *ibid.*

Fred A. Rogers, Instructor in Electrical Engineering. B. S., in Electrical Engineering, University of Michigan, 1894; Electrical Engineer for Vermillion Milling & Electric Co., Vermillion, S. D., 1895-6.

Ralph C. Taggart, Instructor in Physics. Ph. B., University of Michigan, 1897; Instructor in Grand Rapids (Mich.) High School, 1897-98.

Archibald W. Smalley, Instructor in Latin. A. B., University of Michigan, 1898; Instructor in Adrian (Mich.) High School, 1898-9.

D. Hector Trowbridge, Instructor in Chemistry. B. S., University of Michigan, 1898; Instructor in Adrian (Mich.) High School, 1898-9.

A LETTER FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

516 Madison St., Ann Arbor.

Editor THE ALUMNUS

Mr. Theodore Vlademiroff of Philipopolis, Bulgaria, was graduated in the electrical engineering department in 1897. He secured a position in work in his line in Chicago until November, 1898, when he passed an examination as assistant engineer on board the U. S. S. Helena and sailed for Manila. The enclosed letter was written at Ilo Ilo, Phil-

ippine Islands in July. I have thought you may wish it for publication.

Yours respectfully,

Noah W. Cheever.

"I have had more excitement and seen more sights than I have ever dreamed of before. Besides visiting seven or eight of the largest islands of the Philippines, I have been fortunate enough to watch the grand sights (painful to me in the suffering that necessarily follows) in the burning of whole villages during day and during night, beginning from the 19th of February until the first of April. From our position we had the best panoramic view that could be desired of the great battles beginning from Caloocan to Malolos, which was fought from March 24 up to April 1. On May 16 we were sent by Admiral Dewey to the Sulu Islands to raise the flag and help land some seven and fifty soldiers. (Sulu Islands, or Jolo Islands, as the Spanish call them, are six of them in that group.) On the about 100 miles east from Borneo; there are six of them in that group.) On the 9th of June we came back to Manila and on the 10th were sent off Caranague, where General Lawton was about to make a general attack upon the insurgents. About 2 or 3 p. m. the same day, our shot and shrapnel wrought very heavy losses upon the retreating insurgents. On the 11th General Lawton came on board ship and we took him all along the beach where he could study the nature of the field where the heaviest battle was yet to be fought and won by our men. On the 13th of June, when I got up at about 7 a. m., there was a most formidable fleet gathered and arranged along the beach and we knew that something was going to happen that day. There was the Monadnock, Monterey, Helena, Princeton, Manila, Callao and two or three armed tug boats. At 7:30 we saw Gen. Lawton with his scouts started advancing along the beach and as we were assigned to watch for him we began steaming slowly up the beach towards Baloor. At about 8:30 a. m. the whole fleet opened their broadsides with every available gun, large and small, upon a point some 2,000 yards above us. We asked the Monterey what they were firing at and were told that the insurgents had put up some large smooth bore guns upon the beach and had fired upon the Callao, trying to sink her. We steamed up slowly on the front where the guns were, and from a close range fired every one of our port battery into these guns, and after the cloud of smoke and dirt and dust had cleared, there were no more guns to be seen. We had dismounted both of them

and had killed every one of their gunners. It was an awful sight to see! The Monadnock fired a 10-inch shell into a large building next to the Catholic church and when Lawton got to that place he found 16 Filipinos blown up to atoms by the explosion. While we were still bombarding the coast, we noticed with our glasses that General Lawton and his scouts were being pushed hard by the insurgents against the beach, and they signaled to us from the water fronts: "I am completely surrounded by the enemy. Send help at once. Lawton." We put full speed toward him, signalling the rest of the fleet to close in and give us a helping hand in repelling the enemy. The sight that followed will never be forgotten by those that were fortunate enough to see it. The monitors opened up with their 10-inch or 12-inch guns, and every other gun down to the one-pounders and the Colts automatic guns. There would come out first great billows of smoke, then the earth is shaken, then a peculiar sound is heard as though the limited express is going through the air, then tons and tons of dirt and dust and brick and mortar and debris and trees and smoke and iron rise to the sky, then a clap and a crash is heard that resembles the thunderclap I heard when you thought, two or three years ago, that it had struck the tree in front of your house. I was fixing up the mechanism of our searchlight on the mast above the second bridge and the sight that I saw has never been immortalized by the brush of a painter. Beginning from 9 a. m. until 12 noon we kept that steady fire and the soldiers were hugging the ground as hard as they could, all our big and small shells were going over their heads. At 12:50 p. m. we sent a landing party of about 50 men and signalled Monadnock to do the same and try to keep the insurgents back until help should come. In the midst of the excitement General Lawton had skipped to his headquarters and in 15 or 20 minutes we saw him with 9th U. S. A. running along the beach. By that time, however, the enemy had retreated back in the thicket to face the heavy advancing line. That thicket was their stronghold and the Spanish had given it the name of "Bloody Lane," for a few years ago they lost 1,800 men and could not dislodge the Filipinos from their trenches, and in fact for the last 300 years enemy's armies have never been able to take this place. The 9th not finding the insurgents in the open made a left flank move and disappeared in the thicket. Then came a calm before the storm. What followed next

I shall never forget if I live to be 1,000 years old. All the ships closed upon the beach, all the men crowded upon decks and masts and riggings, holding their breath, with an occasional remark and lull again. Right at once the field pieces of our army flashed and roared and crashed, then the volleys became thicker and thicker until it seemed to us that there were 50 volleys a second. The guns would flash, then the whistle of the bullets and then crash into the bamboo thicket, where they made as loud a report as when they were fired from the gun. Our line had advanced to within twenty-five yards from the enemy's trenches and the field pieces pouring most terrific fire into the trenches and killing the Filipinos like dogs, and yet they did not run. Finally we heard the officer command, "Fix bayonets, charge!" and then our men gave such a yell as I have never heard before and dashed like greyhounds upon the enemy; the latter could not stand it any longer, and broke up and ran. Thus ended the bloodiest battle yet fought and the Bloody Lane was ours.

Yours very truly,
T. Vlademiroff.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

ALUMNI ARE INVITED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THIS DEPARTMENT.

The plan of this department is to give items of interest concerning those who have ever matriculated at the University of Michigan, whether graduates or non-graduates, and the latter are classified according to the year in which they would have graduated had they completed their courses. The fact of a person's being mentioned in the News from the Classes, does not necessarily imply that he is a graduate of the University.

On behalf of the readers of the *ALUMNUS* as well as on their own behalf, the editors wish to thank all alumni and friends who have furnished items for this department and we hope that the privilege of reporting to us all news about Michigan men and women, will be generally realized this year by alumni everywhere.

1849.

Hiram Hamilton, '49, and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary December 2, 1899, at their home in Orange, Cal. Five children, five grandchildren and a large number of relatives were present.

1854.

John Read Bailey, '54 m, is proprietor of the National Park Drug Store, established in 1854 on Mackinac Island, Mich. Dr. Bailey was late post surgeon of Fort Mackinac, and earned the title of Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel in the U. S. Volunteers. He is the author of the well

known book, Mackinac, formerly Michilimackinac, which is a delightful history mingled with Indian tales.

1865.

William Henry Fifield, '65, '67 *l*, is a member of the law firm of Boyd & Fifield, 324 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

1866.

George Calvin Harris, '66, is still in the practice of law at Franklin, Ky.

1868.

Archibald Bard Darragh, '68, is now receiver for the Citizens' National Bank, of Niles, Mich.—Humphrys Henry Clay Miller, '68, '71, A.M., was born in New York City, October 17, 1845, and registered in the University from Mt. Carroll, Ill. In 1870 he was married to Harriet S. Lewis and they have three children. While in college, Mr. Miller was a member of the Alpha Nu literary society, and other student organizations. His home is now in Evanston, Ill., where he has been president of the board of education for fifteen years, and he has been three times mayor, always by unanimous election. He is now president of the civil service commission of Evanston, and a practicing attorney with office 1415 Marquette Bld., Chicago.—Dwight Robbins Burrell, '68 *m*, A. B. (Oberlin) 1863, A.M. (Oberlin) 1880, is resident physician at Brigham Hall, Canandaigua, N. Y.

1872.

James Milton Searles, '72 *l*, of Kansas City, Mo., was born July 12, 1850, at Middleville, Mich., from which place he registered in the University in 1870. In 1872 he was married to Alice M. Scott, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who died in 1878. In 1880 he married Ada E. Clark. Mr. Searles is a practicing attorney and has held several positions of honor.

1874.

Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., '74, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, May 4, 1853. He registered in the University from Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1871, and graduated in 1874. In 1875 he received the degree of LL.B., from the Cincinnati Law School. In 1876 he was married to Clara Barry Darrow, and they still reside in Cincinnati, where Mr. Maxwell is a practicing attorney. From 1893 to 1895 he was Solicitor-General of the United States. His business address is 104 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati.—Charles Leander Doolittle, '74 *e*, mentioned in the last ALUMNUS as formerly professor of mathematics and astronomy at Lehigh

University, now a resident of Upper Darby, Pa., is professor of astronomy at the University of Pennsylvania. A finely equipped observatory with dwelling house adjoining has been erected under his direction; postoffice address, Upper Darby, Pa.

1877.

Mary H. Hubbard, '77, (Mrs. Henry B. Hoyt), is in Kalamazoo, Mich., address 415 Academy St.—Harris Ansel Canfield, '77 *m*, has been for the past six years sunreme medical examiner for the Eclectic Assembly, a life insurance organization of Bradford, Pa.—Chester Smith Hubbard, '77 *h*, who was a member of the first class, graduated in the homoeopathic medical department of the University, is practicing at Bradford, Pa.

1879.

Hubert William Brown, '79, writes from his mission field in Mexico City, Mex., that if his plans are carried out as he hopes, he will be in Ann Arbor for the next Commencement. It will have been twenty years since he attended one. The Rev. Mr. Brown is general treasurer of the Presbyterian Mexican Mission Board, and director of the Mission Press, and he is instructor in the Bible School. His address is P. O. Box 305, Mexico City, Mex.

1880.

William Wilson Cook, '80, '82 *l*, is general counsel of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and his office is 253 Broadway, New York City.

1881.

Gilbert Morrell Hitchcock, '81 *l*, proprietor of the *World-Herald* of Omaha, Neb., and one of the leading western advocates of the free coinage of silver, was one of the men thought of to fill the place in the United States Senate, left vacant by the death of Senator Hayward. The following is from an Omaha correspondent to the Chicago *Times-Herald* of December 10: "Mr. Hitchcock has turned 40. He is a native of this city (Omaha) and it was here he received his early education. In later life he studied two years at Baden-Baden, Germany. In 1881 Mr. Hitchcock was graduated in law from the school of the University of Michigan, and spent some time in the practice of his profession. In 1883 he was married to the eldest daughter of Judge Crounse of Fort Calhoun. The probable new United States senator from Nebraska entered journalism in 1885, when, with some others, he founded the *Omaha Evening World*, which was after-

ward merged with the *Herald*, becoming the *World-Herald*, which was made famous by the fact that William Jennings Bryan was once one of its reporters. Mr. Hitchcock was formerly a Republican, but left that party thirteen years ago and took up the fight for free silver. In 1898 he was nominated for governor by the Democrats, Populists and free silver Republicans of Douglas, Washington and Sarpy counties."

1882.

Arthur Howe Southwick, '82 *m*, is practicing his profession at Bradford, Pa.

1883.

Frederick Walter Asbury, '83, formerly superintendent of schools, at Houghton, Mich., is now the Detroit representative of Silver, Burdett & Co., publishers. His address is 226 Warren Ave., West, Detroit.—William Albert Griffith, '83 *l*, is in Pittsburg, Pa., address 416 Third Ave.

1884.

Franklin S. Bigler '84, is with the Michigan Bolt & Nut Works in Detroit.—Lyndall Llewellyn Davis, '84 *d*, was born Sept. 7, 1858, at Jeovil, England. He came to America in 1878, and two years later began the study of dentistry with Dr. Andrews of Coldwater, Mich. In 1882 he entered the University, graduating from the dental department in '84. He located in Chicago and was soon afterwards appointed lecturer and demonstrator of histology and microscopy at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. He has always been active in dental societies having been secretary of the Chicago Dental Society, secretary of the section on histology, in the American Dental Association for a number of years, and secretary of the Odontological Society of Chicago for two years. In 1890 he became professor of histology and microscopy in the American Dental College of Chicago, but resigned that chair to accept the appointment as a member of the state board of dental examiners of Illinois, in 1893. In the fall of that year he became dean of the Northwestern College of Dental Surgery and president of the board of directors of that college. He was married in 1894 to Miss Annie L. Harris, daughter of Col. T. A. Harris of Macon, Ga. Dr. Davis was for two years on the dispensary staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and from 1887 to 1891 he was attending dental surgeon at the Oakwood Sanitarium, Lake Gen-

eva, Wis. He has taken an active interest in the cavalry troops of Chicago, as a Chicago Hussar, and afterwards as a member of Troop C., Ill., N. G., doing duty during the Pullman strike and volunteering for service during the late war with Spain. The ALUMNUS is indebted to *Desmos*, of which Dr. Davis was the first editor, for the facts in this interesting sketch of the life of a successful Michigan man.

1885.

John Patterson Davis, '85, A.M. '93, Ph.D. '94, of Nampa, Idaho, published in the *Educational Review* of November, 1899, an article on Railway Geography, of which a reprint copy has been received in the Alumni Association Library. The article deals with the importance of making a general knowledge of the geographical location of railways, a part of the education of pupils of secondary schools, and there is presented a formal plan for a text book on the subject and instruction in it.—Charles Gilbert Chaddock, '85 *m*, has returned from a three years' residence in Paris pursuing his studies, and has resumed his local practice; address 3750 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.—Henry Corwin Flower, '85 *l*, of Kansas City Mo., was born Aug. 15, in 1860, at Mt. Vernon, Ind. He entered the University from Topeka, Kan., in 1883, and graduated from the law department two years later. In 1895 he was married to Miss Lida Carr of Durham, N. C. Mr. Flower is the senior member of the law firm of Flower, Peters & Bowersock. He is also president of the Fidelity Trust Company of Kansas City, and vice-president of the Lombard Liquidation Company of Boston, Mass.

1886.

Edward Leroy Parmenter, Jr., '86, of Iron Mountain, Mich., is now school commissioner for Dickinson county. The *Educational Forum* for November, 1899, states that he has been prominently mentioned for state superintendent of Michigan. "Few men are more eminently fitted for the position than is Mr. Parmenter, and he would bring to the office a scholarly, well-trained mind. He is now, with his other duties, editing a school paper, which is particularly adapted for country schools." Mr. Parmenter was formerly superintendent of the Springer School in Chicago.—Chauncey Alvan Wheeler, '86, formerly teacher in the high school at Ottawa, Ill., and in the Chicago Manual Training School, is now a resident of Wilmette, Ill., and

occupies a position in the mailing department of the Chicago postoffice.

1887.

George Matthews Hewey, '87, is living at Wilmette, Ill., and teaches at Kenilworth, in the Rugby School of which William Riggs Trowbridge, '87, is principal.—William Henry Walker, '87, is located at Wilmette, Ill., as pastor of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Walker is Ella King a member of the class of '92.

1888.

Mary Gage-Day, '88 *m*, is now practicing her profession at Kingston-on-Hudson, N. Y.—Zeri H. Fodrea, '88 *m*, is a practicing physician at Westfield, Hamilton, county, Ind.—William P. Dewey, Jr., '88 *l*, after graduation, located at Yankton, S. Dak., where he became prosecuting attorney, member of the legislature and president of the Yankton, Norfolk & Southwestern Ry. About two years ago he removed to New York City, where he has since been permanently located. He is treasurer and counsel for the German-American Investment Company, a well known corporation, and has also a lucrative practice of his own; address 290 Broadway.—Francis McNulty, '88 *l*, is now located at Nome, Alaska, where he is engaged in the practice of law with great success. He wrote to a classmate, not long ago, that he receives from five to ten dollars for drawing a power of attorney and that he draws on an average, from fifteen to twenty, such powers each day.

1889.

Louis Begeman, '89, '97 M.S., is professor of physics at the Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Iowa.—Walter Simpson Holdon, '89, who was president of his class in his senior year, is a practicing attorney at 1110-100 Washington St., Chicago.

1890.

John Robert Sutton, '90 *l*, of Hillsdale, Ill., is engaged in the insurance business. The following is from the Chicago *Times-Herald* of December 13: "J. R. Sutton, formerly Michigan special agent of the Royal, has been appointed special agent of the Royal Exchange Assurance for Ohio and Michigan. Mr. Sutton will continue to make his headquarters in Hillsdale. He is one of the popular field men, and previous to his engagement with the Royal was in the service of the Imperial."

1891.

Frank Riley Ashley, '91, was born in Cincinnati, O., Aug. 8, 1868. He regis-

tered at the University from Denver, Colo., in 1887, and made a special study of chemistry. He was a member of the Varsity Banjo Club, director of the Tennis Association, was four years on the '91 class baseball team, business manager of the '91 *Palladium*, and held positions on social committees. He is now in Denver, Colo., where he has been secretary and treasurer of the Western Chemical Company, and president of the Western Flint Glass Company. He was treasurer of the University Club for two years, and secretary of the Denver Freight Bureau. He may be addressed at the University Club, or Western Chemical Co. (P. O. Box 1605).—Marguerite Bammel Cook, '91, who has been, since graduation, teaching German in the central high school in Detroit, was married June 27, 1899, to Mr. E. V. Beals of Boston, formerly of Detroit. The wedding took place in the Broadway Tabernacle chapel, in New York City, the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson officiating. Mr. Beals is an inventor and is president of the General Typing Machine Company of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Beals reside in that city, address 81 Worcester St.—Samuel Culver Park '91, was born Nov. 16, 1869, at Cheyenne, Wyo. He entered the University in 1887, and while in college was a member of the Dramatic Club and U. of M. minstrels. He was married Jan. 17, 1894, to Eleanor Louis Thomas, and they now reside in Salt Lake City, Utah, where Mr. Park is cashier of the Bank of Commerce.

1892.

Alexander Brownell Hardy, '92, of Flint, Mich., is reported to have been married September 14, to Miss E. Florence Bates, the daughter of U. S. Marshall, W. R. Bates of that city.—George Pentzer Whitsett, '92 *l*, who served as captain of Company G, Fifth Missouri Volunteers, during the Spanish War, and who recently received an appointment as lieutenant in the Thirty-Second Regiment, was married August 29, to Miss Vera Jordan of Kansas City, Mo. Lieutenant Whitsett, left soon after for active service in the Philippines, having been with his regiment at Fort Leavenworth for some time.—Elmer C. Goldthorp, '92 *d*, is practicing dental surgery in Chicago, at 6859 S. Halsted St.

1893.

Henry Hammersley Walker, '93, who received the degree of Ph.D. from Halle in Germany, in 1898, is pastor of the Congregational Church at Boulder, Colo. —Edward Snover Reid, '93 *e*, formerly

chief draughtsman with the Whiting Foundry Equipment Company, Harvey, Ill. is now mechanical engineer for the Northern Engineering Works of Detroit.—Oscar F. Sessinghaus, '93 *l*, formerly second assistant U. S. District Attorney, at St. Louis, Mo., resigned in September to embark in private business.

1894.

Ernest Freeman Hall, '94, was married last August to Miss McKinley of St. Catharine, Ontario. They are residing in South Amboy, New Jersey, where Mr. Hall received a charge in May, he having graduated from Princeton Theological College in 1899.—Mrs. Sarah E. Voorheis McComb, '94, is the preceptress of the first college in Alaska. It was opened this fall at Skaguay, with an enrollment of fifty students and the president is Dr. La Mothe Gordon, of Scotland, a graduate of Oxford. The college is co-educational. Mrs. McComb was formerly at Seattle, Wash.—Charles Frederick Weller, '94, mentioned in the November ALUMNUS, as superintendent of the west side district for the Bureau of Associated Charities in Chicago, has been appointed chairman of one of the committees on the tenement-house exhibit, which Chicago is preparing to make at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Weller's committee will report on a study of suburban tenements and working men's cottages at home and abroad.—Robert Clowry Chapman, '94 *l*, is practicing in Chicago.

1895.

Charles Woodworth Foster, '95, '96 *l*, is practicing law in Lansing, Mich.—Frederick C. Irwin, '95, who has been for four years in Bay City, Mich., is now teaching chemistry in the central high school at Detroit, Mich.—Claude Sheldon Larzelere, '95, who was for four years principal of the Institute at Jefferson, Ohio, is now pursuing advanced studies at Harvard.—Walter Ferguson Lewis, '95, is superintendent, Robert Oliver Austin, '95, is principal of the Port Huron public schools.—James Halsey Mallory, Jr., '95, was married August 21, to Miss Helen Ladue, a graduate of Vassar College, in the Fort St. Presbyterian Church, Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Mallory are now making their home in Atlanta, Georgia.—Robert W. Manley, '95, '96 *l*, is practicing his profession at Chillicothe, Ohio.—Myra McP. Post, '95, is an instructor in the Detroit University School.—Horace Levi Dyer, '95, *l*, is prosecuting attorney of the second district police court of St. Louis,

Mo.—James Veech Oxtoby, '95 *l*, and his brother William Oxtoby, '98 *l*, are practicing law in Detroit.

1896.

Joanna K. Hempsted, '96, is senior grade principal in the Detroit Western High School.—Margaretha E. C. Horn, '96, a graduate also of the Kansas State Agricultural College is in charge of the botany department in the western high school Detroit.—Ellen Ann Kennan, '96, '97 A.M., is teaching Latin in the Detroit University School, of which Frederick L. Bliss, '77, is principal.—Dale Livingstone, '96, is a teacher in the central high school, Detroit.—Nina H. Paddock, '96, is teaching in the central high school, Detroit.—Alice Pound, '96, is teaching German in the western high school, Detroit.—Pearl E. Robinson, '96, is in charge of the English in the high school at Lansing, Mich.—Ada Stewart, '96, is teaching Greek in the high school in Peoria, Ill.—Herbert Sebring Voorhees, '96, principal of the Schoolcraft school, is reported to have been married recently to Miss Myrtle Sawyer of Climax, Mich.—Katherine D. Wiltse, '96, is freshman graduate principal in the Detroit Western High School.—Fred A. Eckert, '96 *e*, formerly an instructor in the Chicago Manual Training School, is now shop superintendent for the Northern Engineering Works of Detroit.—John Watson Fitzgerald, '96 *e*, and Carl Marquardt, '96 *e*, mentioned in last month's issue of the ALUMNUS, have recently organized a company (with James O. Hughart, of Grand Rapids, Mich.) which will operate a line of electrical automobiles across the island of Porto Rico from Ponce to San Juan. The following article concerning the enterprise appeared in the Grand Rapids *Herald* of November 1: "Mr. Fitzgerald is already in the island making preliminary preparations and he will be joined by Messrs. Hughart and Marquardt at once. All three of the young men are engineers, Messrs. Hughart and Fitzgerald being electrical and mechanical, and Marquardt marine and mechanical, and this knowledge of the mechanical needs which are to be supplied is expected to be of great value to the company they will represent. The single railroad now being operated has a complete monopoly of the business and is charging exorbitant rates. It is expected that the first result of the venture will be to bring down these rates to a marked extent. The military road over which the line of automobiles will

run is practically the only highway on the island and was built by the government of Spain by convict labor. It runs diagonally across the island through some of the most magnificent scenery to be found anywhere in Uncle Sam's domain. It is expected that tourists will patronize the automobiles almost exclusively, not only because of the greater comfort, but also because of the better opportunity to observe the beauties of the country and the habits of the people. As there are but few details to be arranged after the automobiles are purchased and landed on the island, it is expected that the line will be in operation within a comparatively short space of time. Mr. Fitzgerald has spent a considerable length of time on the island of Porto Rico and is familiar with the local conditions. His last visit home ended two months ago and he has since that time been looking over the conditions and preparing for the enterprise."—Franklin Van Vechten Swan, '96 *e*, is teaching manual training at Flint, Mich., and is doing well. Last August he was married to Miss Ella Ford of Flint.—Norman Flowers, '96 *l*, who will be remembered by many alumni as assistant managing editor of the *U. of M. Daily* (1892-93), associate editor of the '96 *Oracle*, and of *Wrinkle* (1895-96), has been since July 1, 1896, chief clerk in the office of the corporation counsel, Detroit. His office is 1008 Majestic Bldg. Mr. Flowers was married Nov. 30, 1898, to Mabel Osburn Farrand, ex-'00, of Detroit.—William C. Manchester, '96 *l*, of Detroit, is supervising the building of an electric railway in which he is interested, in Canfield, Ohio. His wife is Margaret K. McGregor, '96.—Leland Howard Sabin, '96 *l*, '98, is practicing law in Battle Creek, Mich.

1897.

Ivaleta Boice, '97, is teaching Latin and German in the high school at Owosso, Mich.—Mabel Bosworth, '97, now Mrs. Crozier, has gone with her husband, G. G. Crozier, '94, '99*m*, to Tura, Assam, India, where he is to enter upon the work of a medical missionary.—Harry Coleman, '97, of Pontiac, Mich., married Ann Loomis Richards, '95, not Miss Richardson, as was reported in the last ALUMNUS.—Otis Adams Crichtett, '97 *p*, is assistant superintendent of the Sierra Majada Transportation Company, of Sierra Majada, Mex.—Oceana Ferrey, '97, is instructor in Latin in the Detroit Western High School.—Frances A. Foster, '97, is teaching mathematics in the Detroit Eastern High School.—Coleman

Dudley Frank, '97, is teaching French and history in the high school at St. Louis, Mo. His address is 4217 Page boulevard.—Nellie M. Hayes, '97, is teaching in the high school at Grand Rapids, Mich.—Edna M. Holbrook, '97, is principal of the high school in Midland, Mich.—Berton James Howard, '97, is teacher of science in the high school at Pontiac, Mich.—Grace Wheeler Jennings, '97, is teaching Latin and general history in the high school at Tiffin, Ohio.—Alice C. Patten, '97, is teaching Latin and German in the new Northern Illinois Normal School at De Kalb, Ill. She writes that the school has opened with 170 students and work is progressing satisfactorily.—Jennie M. Price, '97, is teaching Latin in the high school at Joliet, Ill.—Ella Rouech, '97, is now teaching at Alpena, Mich. Last year she was to have taught at Adrian, but was thrown from a buggy and suffered injuries which prevented her filling the position.—Jessie Hunter Smith, '97, was married September 5, to William R. Bagley, '98, *m*, at her home in Winnebago, Ill. They are now residing in Duluth, Minn., where Dr. Bagley has a large practice.—Delmer Willis Stoup, '97 *d*, of Lansing, Mich., was married in that city September 27, to Miss Zoe B. Freeman.

1898.

Esther Braley, '98, who was in college last year doing graduate work, sailed October 15 for a three years' stay in Germany.—Stephen A. Douglas, '98, is instructor in the high school at St. Louis, Mo.; his address is 5178 Morgan St.—Walter D. Herrick, '98, is instructor in the Detroit University School.—William Hugh Hess, '98, '99 M.S., is chemist for the pure food commission at Lansing, Mich.—Charlotte E. Kennedy, '98, is teaching history and German in the high school at Pontiac, Mich.—Jessie Marion Mack, '98, was married at the home of her mother in Canon City, Colo., Aug. 2, 1899, to Mr. Guy Urban Hardy, editor of the Canon City *Record*.—Alice Nash, '98, is teaching this year in the Detroit public schools.—Schuyler Seager Olds, Jr., '98, has accepted a position with the Olds Motor Company of Detroit.—Susan Patterson, '98, is teaching in the Bellefontaine School, Detroit.—R. Winifred Sunderlin, '98 A.M., a graduate of Olivet College, is principal of the high school in Wayne, Mich.—Arthur Rov Wren, '98, of Muskegon, Mich., has gone to Pueblo, Colo., to take a position as chemist with the Colorado Iron & Steel Company.—Charles Olney Cook,

'98 *e*, is with the Michigan Telephone Company in Detroit.—Leonard P. Coulter, '98*e*, and Roy W. Brown, '98 *e*, employed as draughtsmen by the Cutler Hammer Mnf'g Co., which recently moved its works to Milwaukee, may be addressed at 654 Washington Ave., Milwaukee.—Allan E. Johnson, '98 *e*, is assistant engineer for the Whiting Foundry Equipment Company at Harvey, Ill.—Boone Grosse, '98 *i*, is practicing law in Chicago.—Rufus Lee Weaver, '98 *i*, B.S. (Kentucky State Coll.) 1895, prominent in college as president of the Webster Society, president of the Gold Democratic Club, president of his class in 1896-97, and senior class orator in 1898, is fulfilling the expectations of his friends as a practicing attorney. He is now located at 71 Broadway, New York City, and doubtless will follow up his previous record with success in the legal profession.

1899.

Mary Anderson, '99, is instructor in mathematics in the central high school, Detroit.—Mary A. Brewer, '99, is preceptress in the school at Wayne, Mich.—Bertha Grinnell Buell, '99, is assistant in history at the Michigan State Normal School in Ypsilanti, and T. Letitia Thompson, '99, is assistant in mathematics in the same institution.—Hiram C. Daley, '99, principal of the school at Vicksburg, Mich., is reported to have been married last August to Miss Jessie Hovey.—Mabel C. Gale, '99, is teacher of chemistry in the Detroit Western High School.—James McHenry, '99, is this year attending Harvard Law School.—Muir B. Snow, '99, is employed by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, in Chicago.—William P. Baker, '99 *e*, formerly with Gates & Randolph of Chicago, is now employed as electrical engineer with Chas. E. Gregory & Co of the same city.—John H. Dressel, '99 *e*, is employed in the testing department of the Diamond Meter Company of Peoria, Ill.—William M. McKee, '99*e*, formerly in the dynamo testing department of the Western Electric Company of Chicago, has gone to accept a position as guard in the electrical building at the Paris Exposition.—George DeWitt Harris, '99 *i*, is in St. Louis, Mo.; address 615 Union Trust Bldg.—James M. Hervey, '99 *i*, until recently in the office of the general attorney of the Monon R. R. at Chicago, has taken a position in the legal department of War Eagle Consolidated Mining & Development Company, limited, Rossdale, British Columbia.

1900.

Waldo B. Bach, '00, is employed by the real estate firm of Geo. Newberry & Co., Chicago.—Arthur Judson Bleazby, '00, was in Ann Arbor, December 16. He is now on his way to Washington, D. C., to take a position in the office of the census bureau.—George E. Granger, '00, is an agent for the North American Accident Insurance Co. His residence address is 6046 Washington avenue, Chicago.

NECROLOGY.

[This department of THE ALUMNUS is conducted by Professor Demmon. In order to make it as complete as possible, the co-operation of subscribers is solicited. Let deaths be reported promptly as they occur, with date and place. Be careful to distinguish between fact and rumor. The large number of non-graduates in this and recent numbers is due to "traoers" sent out for this class of students, in collecting materials for a revised edition of the GENERAL CATALOGUE.]

OFFICERS.

Cyrus Moses Stockwell, M.D. (Berkshire Med. Coll.) 1850, Regent 1865-72, d. at Port Huron, Mich., Dec. 9, 1899, aged 76.

GRADUATES.

1848. Benjamin Franklin Parks, A.B., A.M., 1860, d. at the Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 11, 1899, aged 71, and was buried in the Home cemetery.
1866. Archibald Johnson, C.E., M.S. 1872, d. at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 3, 1899, aged 58.
1890. Robert Kennicott Reilly, Ph.B., d. at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 24, 1899, aged 31.

Medical Department.

1869. John Mortimer Besley, d. at Palmyra, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1890, aged 48.
1873. Edwin West Raynor, d. at Utica, N. Y., March 26, 1893, aged 40.
1883. Lewis Charles Carmer, d. at Lancaster, N. Y., July 11, 1892, aged 34.
1889. Fred Wilbur Essig, d. 1893-94, d. at Denver, Colo., Sept. 22, 1899, aged 34. Burial at Owosso, Mich.

Law Department.

1872. Alvah Alanson Benjamin, d. at Cleveland, Ohio, May 23, 1893, aged 46.
1872. Alfred Phineas Lyon, d. at Bay City, Mich., Nov. 24, 1899, aged 51. Burial at Milford, Mich. He was U. S. Dist. Atty. during the second Cleveland administration.

1874. Thomas Maxwell Brady, d. at Bedford, Mich., Oct. 7, 1898, aged 62.
1879. John Chrysostom Sheridan, d. at Paolo, Kan., Dec. 6, 1899, aged 44.
1879. Charles Edgar Sutton, d. at Bozeman, Mon., Nov. 14, 1899, aged 42.
1885. Howard Washington Dickinson, d. at Wheeling, W. Va., May 17, 1896, aged 33.
- Dental College.*
1899. Loran Scott Fleming, d. at St. Ignace, Mich., Oct. 27, 1899, aged 27. Burial at Lebanon, Ind.
- (Berkshire Med. Coll.) 1866, d. at Montezuma, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1892, aged 51.
- Phineas Harrison Clemons, 1857-58, d. at Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1899. He was Asst. Surg. 99th Ohio Inf., 1862-63, and Surg. U. S. Col. Inf. 1863-66.
- Joel Washington Colliflower, 1861-62, Acting Medical Cadet U. S. General Hospital, d. at Washington, D. C., Sept. 23, 1862, aged 23. Burial at Dayton, Ohio.
- Alfred Grason Houghton Conover, 1855-56, d. at Mason City, Ill., March 14, 1874, aged 40.
- John William Coombs, 1869-70, M.D. (Chicago Med. Coll.) 1876, d. at Houston, Texas, March 31, 1892, aged 52.

NON-GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

- Egbert Bogardus, 1862-64, d. at his home in Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1879, aged 35.
- James Isaac Christiancy, 1861-62, 1865-66, d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, 1899, aged 55.
- Ferdinand Hall, 1878-82, Chief Engineer of the C. I. L. R. R., d. at La Grange, Ill., Nov. 22, 1899, aged 43.
- Marcus La Rue Harrison, 1847-50, d. in Alexandria Co., Va., near Washington, D.C., Oct. 27, 1890, aged 61. Burial in the National Cemetery at Arlington.
- Edward Frost Haskell, 1872-74, d. at Oneida, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1892, aged 38. Lawyer.
- Richard Montgomery, 1863-64, d. at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4, 1866, aged 24. Burial at Newburg, Mich.
- Daniel Sargent Corliss, 1870-71, d. at Springfield, Vt., June 23, 1886, aged 37.
- Jason Monroe Cosper, 1874-76, d. at Loomis, Mich., June 21, 1882, aged 39. Burial at Brady Hill, Saginaw.
- Greenberry Cousins, 1867-68, d. at Williamsville, Mich., Aug. 16, 1870, aged 44.
- Robert H. Coutts, 1864-65, d. at South Whitley, Ind., April 10, 1867, aged 25.
- Sidney Hopper Crane, 1866-67, d. at Pottsville, Pa. April 16, 1878, aged 36. Burial at Fleetville, Pa.
- James Lincoln Crawford, 1866-67, M.D. (Jefferson) 1868, d. at Greensburg, Pa., Jan. 6, 1889, aged 47.
- James Slater Crawford, 1858-59, M.D. (West Res. Med. Coll.) 1862, d. at Taylorstown, Pa., Nov. 11, 1890.

Medical Department.

- Lewis Wilson Baker, 1876-77, M.D. (Univ. of City of N. Y.) 1879, d. at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1895, aged 40. Burial at Buchanan, Mich.
- Hiram F. Beals, 1853-54, 1st Lieut. 4th Mich Cav. 1862-63, d. at Dowagiac, Mich., 1864, aged 29.
- Milton Spencer Bradley, 1872-73, d. at Oshtemo, Mich., April 14, 1882, aged 32.
- John Byram, 1879-80, M.D. (Baltimore Coll. of Phys. & Surg.) 1881, d. at Dover, N. J., Jan. 11, 1890, aged 36.
- John Alexander Campfield, 1860-61, Asst. Surg. 12th Ind. Inf. 1862-65, d. at Leesburg, Ind., July 8, 1865.
- Curry Ezekiel Chase, 1864-66, M.D. (Bellevue) 1870, d. at Brownsville, Cal., July 5, 1891, aged 48.
- Edwin Melville Crowell, 1857-59, d. at Seneca Falls, N. Y., March 10, 1862. Served in the 33rd N. Y. Inf. 1861.
- John Mather Cummins, 1860-61, M.D. (Cin. Coll. of Med.) 1862, d. at Avalon, Pa., Aug. 5, 1893.
- Augustus Reginald Davidson, 1867-68, M.D. (Buffalo) 1878, d. at Buffalo, N. Y., May 25, 1888, aged 43. Burial at Montreal, P. Q.
- John Cooper Davidson, 1873-75, M.D. (Long Island) 1876, d. at Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak., June 16,

- 1883, aged 34. Burial at South Rockwood, Mich.
- Thomas Andrew Davie, 1866-67, M.D. (Long Island) 1867, M.D. (Bellevue) 1879, d. at Tacoma, Wash., 1889, aged 48.
- John Edmund Snow Davies, 1884-86, d. at Casselman, Ont., 1888, aged 32.
- Edward Davis, 1864-65, d. at Clarksburg, W. Va., March 22, 1872, aged 28.
- George Washington Davis, 1867-68, M.D. (Univ. of Vt.) 1868, d. at Holyoke, Mass., Sept. 4, 1894, aged 48.
- Henry Gardner Davison, 1882-83, M.D. (Univ. of City of N. Y.) 1885, d. at Archbald, Pa., Oct. 22, 1886, aged 24.
- James Edward Davison, 1874-76, M.D. (Cin. Coll. of Med.) 1876, d. at Pittsburgh, Pa., March 8, 1899, aged 52.
- George Washington Decker, 1870-71, MD. (Miami Med. Coll.) 1872, d. at Clyde, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1880, aged 33. Burial at Milan, Ohio.
- Edmund Richard De Foe, 1871-72, d. at Chester, Mich., Oct. 27, 1896, aged 51.
- Roger Sherman Dixon, 1864-65, d. at Mt. Vernon, Ind., Feb. 12, 1897, aged 62.
- Augustus W. Dodge, 1861-62, M.D. (Med. Coll. of Md.) 1864, d. at Baltimore, Md., 1880.
- Samuel Le Drau Ellis 1865-66, d. at Perry, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1882, aged 35. Burial at Lima, N. Y.
- John Huston Finley, 1866-67, was killed in a railway wreck at Streator, Ill., Nov. 16, 1883, aged 36.
- Charles Dwight Fitch, 1866-67, M.D. (West. Res. Med. Coll.) 1869, d. at Fowlerville, Mich., July 10, 1873, aged 31. Burial at Napoleon, Mich.
- Adolphus Flint, 1866-67, d. at Parkman, Ohio, June 11, 1893, aged 53.
- Edwin Augustus Forbes, 1863-64, d. at Austin, Texas, May 20, 1877, aged 33.
- Luman Lewis Fuller, 1873-75, d. at Clio, Mich., June 24, 1899, aged 59.
- Parker Giltner, 1866-67, d. at Marshalltown, Iowa, July 16, 1890, aged 46.
- Michael Kane Gleason, 1858-59, M.D. (Univ. of Pa.) 1861, d. at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Aug. 20, 1891, aged 53. He had been Registrar of Vital Statistics in Chicago.
- Mancinus Charles Goucher, 1866-67, d. at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 12, 1882, aged 36.
- Harrison Wright Hendrick, 1869-71, d. at Hyde Park, Vt., March 23, 1883, aged 34.
- Henry Herman Holtzen, 1875-76, d. at Lake Creek, Mo., March, 1897, aged 41.
- William Marshall Hoyt, 1864-65, d. at Lundy's Lane, Pa., Nov. 9, 1875, aged 40.
- Cassius Fernando Hunter, 1868-69, M.D. (Jefferson) 1870, d. at Junction City, Kan., Dec. 12, 1884, aged 37.
- John Sidney Isham, 1868-69, M.D. (N. Y. Homeop. Med. Coll.) 1872, d. at Glenville, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1898, aged 51. Burial at Lake View, Cleveland.
- Clarence Leroy Jones, 1872-73, M.D. (Buffalo) 1881, d. at Evans Mills, N. Y., July 22, 1895, aged 47.
- James Madison Jones, 1864-65, M.D. (Ind. Med. Coll.) 1879, d. at Lapel, Ind., April 30, 1899, aged 61.
- Richard Owen Jones, 1875-76, d. at Britton, S. Dak., Dec. 1888, aged 38.
- John Albert Kelley, 1858-59, d. at Lyons, Mich., Oct. 21, 1878. Capt. 100th Ill. Inf. 1864.
- Washington James Kelly, 1867-68, d. at Butler, Pa., July 8, 1897, aged 77.
- William Marion Kelley, 1867-68, M.D. (Ind. Med. Coll.) 1870, d. at Knox, Ind., Aug. 22, 1896, aged 56.
- Colonel Morgan Kimball, 1878-79, M.D. (Bellevue) 1882, d. at Coolidge, Kan., Sept. 8, 1890, aged 32. Burial at Adrian, Mich.
- Benjamin Wade Lane, 1856-58, d. at Leoni, Mich., Feb. 29, 1860, aged 25. Burial at Gustavus, Ohio.
- William John Langworthy, 1881-85, d. at New Hartford, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1890, aged 29.
- Samuel Lathrop, 1850-52, d. at Clio, Mich., Aug. 21, 1885, aged 56. Burial at Pine Run, Mich.
- Edwin Augustus Lease, 1861-62, d. at Salem, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1891. Druggist.
- Philander H. Leavitt, 1866-67, M.D. (Rush), 1871, d. at New Point, Ind., June 25, 1871, aged 26. Burial at Newport, Ind.
- Charles Augustus Leiter, 1863-65, d. at Monroeville, Ind., March 1, 1887, aged 45.
- Albert Joseph Linville, 1866-67, d. at Freeport, Ind., December, 1871, aged 35.
- Jacob Utt Long, 1866-68, d. at Neodesha,

- Kan., September, 1881, aged 38. Burial at Greenwich, Ohio.
- Henry Weller Longstreth, 1873-74, d. at Avilla, Mo., Oct. 21, 1878, aged 32.
- Nathan Lorenzo Lusk, 1862-63, M.D. (Buffalo) 1865, d. at Penn Yan, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1893, aged 50.
- Matthew Henry Lynn, 1858-59, d. at Marissa, Ill., November, 1865.
- Oliver Huston McAlister, 1868-69, was accidentally killed at McAlister-ville, Pa., Feb. 15, 1883, aged 50.
- William McAlister, 1866-67, M.D. (Ind. Med. Coll.) 1873, d. at Pasadena, Cal., April 7, 1899, aged 55.
- Adam Sams McCandless, 1863-64, M.D. (Kentucky School of Med.) 1865, d. at Medaryville, Ind., April 12, 1896, aged 63.
- David Horner McClusky, 1867-68, d. at Newton Falls, Ohio, March, 1885, aged 43.
- Calvin Davis McDonald, 1862-63, M.D. (Starling Med. Coll.) 1864, d. at Kansas City, Mo., June 19, 1898.
- George W McKee, 1855-56, d. at Plymouth, Pa., Nov. 11 1896, aged 65.
- Duncan McLachlen, 1851-52, Surg. 39th U. S. Col. Inf., d. at Washington, D. C., May 17, 1864, aged 32.
- William Henry McMurray, 1858-59, d. at Bolivar, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1880, aged 44.
- Anthony Albert Manderfield, 1881-82, d. at New Ulm, Minn., Sept. 10, 1883, aged 25.
- Owen Prouty Marsh, 1850-51, d. at Yorkshire, N. Y., May 13, 1864, aged 33.
- Robert Yarnell Martin, 1869-70, M.D. (Med. Coll. of Ohio) 1872, d. at Rensselaer, Ind., April 18, 1886, aged 38.
- Henry Bird Maxwell, 1866-68, d. at Maitland, Mo., June, 1897, aged 50.
- Andrew Jackson Mead, 1851-52, M.D. (N. Y. Phys. & Surg.) 1854, d. at Niles, Mich., Dec. 23, 1883, aged 50.
- Isaiah Jefferson Meals, 1870-71, d. at Mill Creek, Pa., June 21, 1875, aged 28. Burial at Bendersville, Pa.
- Samuel Warren Mercer, 1859-60, M.D. (Rush) 1874, d. at Montpelier, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1886.
- John Miles, 1860-61, d. at Sullivan, Ind., Dec. 9, 1872.
- William Howard Miles, 1860-61, M.D. (Univ. of Wooster) 1869, d. at Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1887, aged 57.
- Was in hospital service throughout the civil war.
- Perry Henry Millard, 1869-70, M.D. (Rush) 1872, d. at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1, 1897, aged 49. Dean of Medical Department of Univ. of Minn., 1888-97. Burial at Stillwater, Minn.
- Robert Hamilton Milliken, 1859-60, M.D. (Jefferson) 1861, Surg. 57th Ohio Inf., 1865, d. at Windham, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1866.
- Brasleton Brown Morgan, 1870-71, M.D. (Med. Coll. of Ohio) 1872, d. at Irvington, Ind., March 10, 1897, aged 47. Burial at Crown Hill, Indianapolis.
- Asa Baldwin Munn, 1869-70, d. at Appleton, Wis., Oct. 10, 1888, aged 41.
- John Murdie, 1871-72, d. at Seaforth, Ont., May 19, 1872.
- Charles Alvah Murdock, 1862-63, d. at Philadelphia, N. Y., Jan. 1864, aged 20. Burial at Rensselaer Falls, N. Y.
- Herbert Thomas Neelv, 1876-77, d. at Whitesboro, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1885, aged 29.
- James Martin Newman, 1867-68, M.D. (Univ. of Wooster) 1869, d. at Elmira, N.Y., March 5, 1881, aged 35. Burial at Owego, N. Y.
- William F. Nichols, 1866-67, M.D. (Rush) 1869, d. at Menomonie, Wis., Feb. 21, 1887, aged 49.
- John Frederick Oellig, 1870-71, d. at Woodbury, Pa., July 1882, aged 33.
- Adolph Ortman, 1854-55, d. at Minneapolis, Minn., March 14, 1898.
- Alonzo Abel Palmer, 1863-64, d. at Pendleton Hill, Conn., Dec. 13, 1866, aged 30.
- Enoch Homer Pardee, 1862-63, M.D. (Rush.) 1868, d. at San Francisco Cal., 1896.
- David Charles Parmly, 1861-62, d. at Painesville, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1869, aged 28.
- Harris Emir Pattison, 1864-65, M.D. (Univ. of Wooster) 1866, d. at Winamac, Ind., Oct. 19, 1893, aged 50.
- Arie Otto Pauels, 1874-75, d. at Holland, Mich., Dec. 30, 1875, aged 24.
- Charles Edward Payne, 1874-75, M.D. (Fort Wayne Med. Coll.) 1881, d. at Cambria, Mich., Dec. 13, 1899, aged 52.
- William Crawford Peaslee, 1876-77, M.D. (Rush) 1882, d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1893, aged 40.

- He had been in practice at Salt Lake City.
- James Warren Peavler, 1863-64, M.D. (Am. Med. Coll., St. Louis) 1879, d. at Spring Garden, Ill., Dec. 31, 1891.
- Jonathan Birney Pierce, 1870-72, M.D. (St. Louis Med. Coll.) 1877, d. at Eureka, Kan., May 2, 1899, aged 56.
- Andrew Baker Pitzer, 1867-68, M.D. (Ind. Med. Coll.) 1875, d. at Tip-ton, Ind., March 22, 1895, aged 49.
- Samuel Johnstone Pollock, 1866-67 M.D. (West. Res. Med. Coll.) 1868, d. at Belle Centre, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1897, aged 60.
- Truman B. Porter, 1861-62, d. at Camp Denison, Ohio, April 22, 1863, aged 23.
- Fernando Coelo Sargent, 1862-63, d. at Danbury, N. H., Jan. 26, 1870, aged 33.
- Amos Strong Sellen, 1856-57, d. at El-mira, N. Y., May 30, 1899, aged 63. Dentist.
- William Harvey Sloan, 1868-69, M.D. (Cin. Coll. of Med.) 1874, d. at Chestsprings, Pa., June 10, 1886, aged 42.
- John Erwin Speer, 1892-93, M.D. (Long Island) 1895, was accidentally killed while hunting, at Blair's Mills, Pa., Oct. 27, 1896, aged 24.
- William Henry Stanton, 1856-57, d. at South Monterey, Mich., Jan. 20, 1885, aged 53.
- Charles J. Storck, 1854-55, M.D. (Al-bany) 1855, d. at Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1898, aged 70. Suicide.
- Allen Bailey Strode, 1867-68, d. at the Soldiers' Home, Orting, Wash., Jan. 27, 1894, aged 52. He served in the 13th Ind. Inf. 1861-64.
- Eugene Patrick O'Donnell Sullivan, 1874-75, d. in County Kerry, Ireland, 1880, aged 34.
- John Turner, 1871-72, d. at Davenport, N. Y. Oct. 5, 1872, aged 25.
- Edward Visart, 1866-67, M.D. (Long Island) 1867, d. at Eureka Springs, Ark., Aug. 16, 1893, aged 54. Burial at DeWitt, Ark.
- Andrew Wall, 1854-55, M.D. (Med. Coll. of Ohio) 1862, d. at Cambridge, Ohio, April 17, 1898, aged 68.
- Martin White, 1867-68, M.D. (Detroit) 1870, d. at Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 6, 1888, aged 41. Suicide.
- Kleber Wilkinson, 1870-71, d. at Fari-bault, Minn., 1876, aged 33.
- Howard Atlas Williams, 1878-79, d. at Ann Arbor, Oct. 30, 1878, aged 19. Burial at Muskegon, Mich.
- Merrit Henry Wilson, 1860-61, M.D. (Columbia) 1862, d. at Factory-ville, Pa., Aug. 29, 1861.
- Daniel Fredrick Woolley, 1857-59, d. at Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1892, aged 63. Burial at Big Rapids, Mich.

Law Department.

- Henry Allen Briscoe, 1869-71, d. at Law-renceville, Ill., Oct. 24, 1873, aged 27. Burial at Westfield, Ill.
- Henry Dickie, 1880-81, d. at West Su-perior, Wis., Jan. 11, 1891, aged 34. Burial at Guelph, Ont.
- Milton Jesse McCloskev, 1878-79, was killed in a mining accident at Du-rango, Colo., Oct. 11, 1892, aged 37. He was a member of the Col-orado Legislature in 1883.
- William Thomas Moore, 1872-73, d. at Metropolis, Ill., Sept. 1, 1883, aged 33.
- Alfred Hineman Sluss, 1868-69, d. at Creston, Iowa, April 5, 1875, aged 28. Burial at Tuscola, Ill. Edi-tor.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE LAUNCHING OF A MAN. By Stanley Waterloo, Chicago. Rand, McNally & Co., 1899, 285 pp.

This story from the pen of Stanley Waterloo has a special interest for the sons of old Michigan inasmuch as the scene of the earlier chapter of the book is laid here in Ann Arbor. Mr. Water-loo was a student in the Literary De-partment from 1865 to 1868, and he de-scribes the student life of his own time in the most interesting way. The fol-lowers of the yellow "M" nowadays may marvel somewhat at the fact that baseball games were then played in the fall of the year, but so it was and the story tells all about it. Bound in the Michigan colors, the volume presents an attractive appearance.

VICOMTE DE PUYJOLI. A romance of the French Revolution by Jules Clar-etie, Englished by Emma M. Phelps. R. F. Fenno & Co., New York, 1899.

Some years ago M. Victorien Sardou wrote a drama called Thermidor for Coquelin which excited great interest and had a long run at the Pte. St. Martin in Paris. It told the story of the humble actor La Bussiere who was able during the awful days of the Terror, to save the lives of many of his comrades of the Comedie Francaise who were under arrest and at the mercy of the

sanguinary authorities. Now M. Claretie, making acknowledgements to M. Sardou and to his play, tells the same story from another standpoint and in a most interesting way.

THE JAMESONS. By Mary E. Wilkins. New York, Doubleday and McClure Company; Philadelphia, Curtis Publishing Company, 1899. 177 pp., \$1.00.

This new book cannot fail to add to the author's reputation as a story teller. Mrs. Jameson, addicted to hygienic bread, Robert Browning and other hobbies, somewhat fallen in fortune, though still full of elevating and progressive ideas, goes out to a small New England village to spend the summer and incidentally to improve the social order of the place. Her schemes and her successes make a most interesting story.

THE PROMETHEUS BOUND OF AESCHYLUS. Translated with introduction and notes by Paul Elmer More. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1899. 11 opp. \$1.00.

This new edition of the Prometheus is bound to meet with success as it gives a most scholarly interpretation of the great masterpiece which is prefaced by an interesting essay upon the nature of Greek tragedy in general and of this play in particular.

THE OLD NORTHWEST, THE BEGINNINGS OF OUR COLONIAL SYSTEM. By B. A. Hinsdale, Ph. D., LL. D. Revised edition. Silver, Burdette & Co., New York, 1899, 430 pp.

Long recognized as an authority upon the subject with which it deals, this new edition of Prof. Hinsdale's book will be welcomed by all students of American history. Since the first edition of 1888 it has been necessary to rewrite a number of the chapters and these changes together with the added notes and the corrections which have been made give greater value than ever to this historical work.

TRANSATLANTICS. By Frederick W. Wendt. New York: Brentano's, 1899. 219 pp. \$1.00.

Here is a very clever volume of steamer stories which would go well with a steamer chair and a steamer rug, but

in case the latter articles are lacking the book will recall them in a pleasant way and afford much amusement.

A GUIDE TO THE WILD FLOWERS. By Alice Lounsberry, with pictures in colors and black and white by Mrs. Ellis Rowan, and an introduction by Dr. N. L. Britton. New York: F. A. Stokes Company, 1899. 847 pp.

This is not a dry botany in any sense of the word, but a beautiful book, artistic in its illustrations and written in a most attractive way. Not too large and too technical, it ought to serve as an excellent text book for old and young. Mrs. Rowan is well known as a painter of wild flowers and she has contributed no slight share to the value of the book.

MISTRESS CONTENT CRADOCK. By Annie Eliot Trumbull. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1899. 309 pp. \$1.00.

Those familiar with Miss Trumbull's earlier descriptions of New England life will be glad to welcome her latest volume which treats of the story of Roger Williams and his times. Historical novels have been coming thick and fast upon us during these last few years, but no one has written more entertainingly of the days of our Puritan ancestors than the author of *Mistress Content Cradock*.

TIVERTON TALES. By Alice Brown. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1899. 839 pp. \$1.50.

The New England atmosphere of modern times hangs heavy around this book, for here is a most lifelike portrayal of the rustic life of the people in the down east part of the country. At Tiverton, which seems to be a place that you know very well and a place that you cannot find upon the map, all of the types of rural character are drawn in a very realistic way, and the many phases of such a life with all its joys and sorrows, here find accurate expression. Here and there it seems as if you could detect the trace of something suggestive of Miss Wilkins' earlier books, but without that continual sad and minor key which made them, at times, rather doleful reading.

THE MICHIGAN ALUMNUS

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THE LIQUEFACTION OF AIR.

The liquefaction of air is by no means a subject of recent development as some seem to suppose, and the successful machines of today are to some extent an outgrowth of experience which extends backward almost to the beginning of the century. At that time a sharp distinction was drawn between gases and vapors, the first being looked upon as "permanently elastic fluids" which could not be condensed to a liquid, and the second as substances which could. The gaseous condition was one of the attributes of matter which could not be altered. Some scientists, it is true, believed that this distinction would not hold good in the light of more fundamental experimentation, but it is safe to say that this view was not participated in by the great majority.

We understand at the present time that all gases can be changed into liquids and even solids, the condition for the change being the cooling of the gas below its critical temperature, combined with suitable pressure. This pressure, if liquid is to be produced from a given gas, has its maximum at the critical temperature, which is the point above which no pressure can convert the gas to a liquid. The critical pressure is that pressure which is needed to change a gas into a liquid at its critical temperature. Both this pressure and this temperature are constant for a given gas, the higher the former and the lower the latter, the greater the difficulty of liquefaction, but under proper conditions there can be no failure. The older statement that certain gases are "permanent" therefore no longer holds good.

Before these conditions were properly understood, however, much useful work had been done, notably by Faraday, who, at Davy's suggestion, liquefied chlorine by sealing crystals of the hydrate in a bent tube which was heated at the end in which the substance was contained and cooled at the other by means of ice and salt. Soon afterward this investigator produced similar results with eleven other gases, in each case producing the necessary pressure by the chemical liberation of the gases in the simple apparatus which has been described. Ultimately, Faraday himself introduced an improvement by substituting a compression pump with two cycles, in the first of which he produced a pressure of ten atmospheres and in the second, one of fifty, substituting as a refrigerant a mixture of carbon dioxide and ether, for ice and salt; the final result being the liquefaction of all of the gases known at that time excepting oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon monoxide, nitric

oxide and marsh gas; the latter substances therefore still remaining in the "permanent" list.

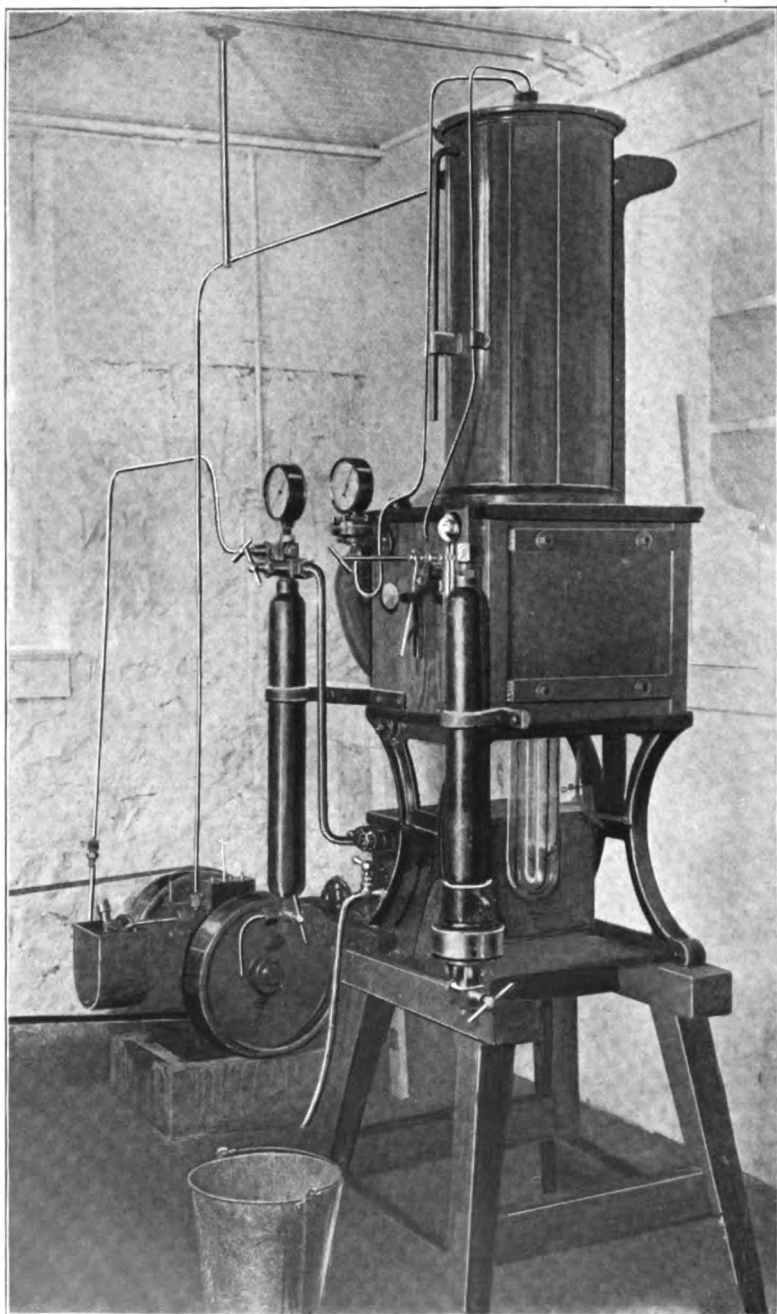
Natterer went so far as to build a machine in which he could produce one thousand atmospheres of pressure, but even under those conditions these six gases could not be changed to the liquid state because adequate means were not at hand for cooling them below the critical temperature.

Finally Cailletet, in 1878, constructed a rather simple apparatus by means of which he, as well as others, finally succeeded in liquefying all but one of the gases in question. He accomplished this result by observing that, if he cooled a gas, under high pressure (200 to 300 atmospheres) and then suddenly released the same, he could produce liquefaction by reason of the lowering of the temperature caused by the expansion of the gas. In this way he produced "fogs" of oxygen, carbon monoxide and nitrogen, and even suspected that he could see liquid hydrogen. As a matter of fact, these gases were only in a state of dynamic liquefaction, the liquids disappearing almost as soon as they were formed, and none were obtained in any quantity. Nevertheless, after the completion of these investigations, the number of "permanent gases" had shrunk to one—hydrogen; for undoubtedly Cailletet's observation about the latter element was in error.

Simultaneously with Cailletet, Pictet, working independently and using a cyclic process in which he employed two compression pumps and two refrigerants, succeeded in lowering the temperature in a tube to -130° , which was a point below the critical temperature of oxygen (-118° , 50 atmospheres) so that by introducing this gas, under pressure, he finally filled the tube with the liquid element. Pictet also believed that he obtained liquid hydrogen, an observation in which the wish was probably father to the thought. All of these attempts, however, had produced only small quantities of substance.

It was here that Olszewski and Wroblewski in 1883 introduced an improvement in methods of cooling, by evaporating liquid gases under diminished pressure and, by using ethylene, lowered the temperature of the refrigerant to -136° . By forcing oxygen at 20 atmospheres into a cylinder surrounded by boiling ethylene they finally produced the liquid gas in considerable quantity, and in 1884 Dewar, with a somewhat different apparatus, but with similar means of cooling, was able to increase the yield. In 1885, Wroblewski, liquefied oxygen and air, and finally, by evaporating oxygen in a vacuum, and then allowing hydrogen rapidly to expand while surrounded by boiling liquid oxygen, he also finally obtained the latter element as a fog. Subsequently both Olszewski and Dewar so improved their types of apparatus that liquid oxygen, nitrogen and air were no longer curiosities.

All of the processes mentioned above, however, depend largely on an artificial cooling of gases, allowing at the most, only of one expansion, and



LINDE LIQUID AIR MACHINE PRESENTED TO THE UNIVERSITY
BY CHARLES F. BRUSH.

they have in the last five years been replaced by a more efficient method which may be termed the "intensive" one, by which gases are cooled by a series of successive expansions.

This principle is by no means new. As early as 1850, Dr. Gorrie applied it in the construction of an ice machine, and in 1857 Siemens took out a patent for a cooling apparatus which used the same idea. Subsequently improvements were introduced, notably by Solvay, in 1875, although it was left for later years to so utilize the ideas of the pioneers that actual quantities of liquid gases could be produced by means of the intensive process. Linde, Hampson, Dewar and Tripler, all at about the same time, produced machines none of which differ in fundamental principle.

In all of the types of modern liquefying machinery the gas is pumped to a pressure of from one hundred to two hundred and fifty atmospheres by means of a compression engine. After cooling by means of a refrigerant, which may be anything from ordinary running water to boiling liquid oxygen, the gas is then allowed to escape to a lower pressure by means of a valve which is so situated that the gas is compelled to return upon itself in a tube surrounding the one leading to the exit valve. By this means the lowering of temperature caused by the expansion is continually intensified by the cooling effect of the return current until, finally, the point of liquefaction is reached.

The machine which has finally been placed in the University was purchased of Linde, in Munich, the funds for its purchase and for other necessary appurtenances, being furnished by Mr. Charles F. Brush, '69, of Cleveland. It consists of a Whitehead Compressor which, running at four hundred revolutions in a minute, is able to continuously furnish a pressure of two hundred atmospheres. The air is transferred from the compressor to the condenser by means of a small copper tube, traversing in its passage a cylindrical water separator, a filter and a coil immersed in ice and salt. Within the condenser, which is a wooden cylinder, tightly packed with wool, the copper tube forms the center of a triple coil extending from the top to the bottom. At the lower end is a pin-valve which is so adjusted that the pressure of the escaping gas is reduced to sixteen atmospheres, the surplus passing back through the second portion of the triple coil to the low pressure cylinder of the compressor, by which it is in turn forced back to the high pressure, thus completing the cycle. The sixteen atmosphere pin-valve also, by means of a short copper tube, connects with a second escape valve at which the pressure is finally reduced to one atmosphere, the surplus gas escaping in the outer part of the triple coil, which communicates with the atmosphere at the upper part of the machine. This arrangement allows of a double cooling effect, owing to two expansions, the first from two hundred to sixteen and the second from sixteen to one atmosphere. After being in operation for a little over one hour, liquid

air begins to collect in a glass receiver which is situated below the second valve, and the maximum effect is reached after about two hours, when approximately three-quarters of a liter of liquid air an hour can be collected.

The machine on the Campus makes no pretense of furnishing large quantities of substance for commercial purposes, its object being, apart from the instruction furnished by the apparatus itself, to give the means of certainly obtaining low temperatures for experiments in chemical and physical investigations. A new field in chemistry, from which great results may be expected, is soon to be developed, for the signs all point in that direction, and it is a matter for congratulation that the University is able to maintain an advanced position in this line of work. A debt of gratitude is owing to Mr. Brush for so promptly furnishing an apparatus the expense of which is too great to justify the Regents in purchasing it for any laboratory while it is yet in the experimental stage. While this gift has made it possible to do many things it certainly will not enable us to do all things. Other, equally expensive forms of apparatus are just as imperatively needed if we wish to complete our investigations in the various directions which have been planned, and I am sure the generosity of givers to the University could take no better form than in providing our laboratories with experimental machinery which, however necessary it may be, is beyond the power of the Regents to furnish, owing to the numerous and varied calls on the exchequer in other directions. No better memorial could be erected, for the results would be not merely for today but for the benefit of humanity for all time to come.

Paul C. Freer.

THE WALTER LIBRARY.

By the will of the late Professor E. L. Walter, his library was left to the University. As the collection is soon to be available for general use, and in order that its importance may be justly appreciated by the larger body of students, alumni and friends of the University, it seems desirable at this time to offer some account of it to the public, through the columns of the *ALUMNUS*.

The library as given to the University consists of about 2,100 volumes—most of which naturally treat of subjects in the general Romance field, though the catholicity of Mr. Walter's literary interests, and his earlier connection with special work in German and in Latin, necessarily widened the scope of his book buying activity. It will be remembered that in the first years of his teacher's life, Mr. Walter's subject was Latin, and that long after his transfer to the chair of Modern Languages, indeed until 1888, he taught German as well as the Romance Languages. With his accustomed energy and foresight he had begun to collect books in both these fields, but after 1888, the limita-

tions of space, as well as a remarkably developed distaste for the superfluous, caused him to dispose, in great measure, of his Latin and German books, and the University library has often been the richer for his gifts. So it is, that in this last collection, the great body of the store is Romance, and the books in general may be held to be the acquisitions of the last fifteen, or at the most, twenty years of his life.

Mr. Walter's character was peculiarly adapted to the accumulation of a valuable and useful library. His scholarly interests were so broad as to make any one-sidedness quite impossible, while on the other hand, they were so well controlled by him that they always presented themselves to him in a clear-cut way. He knew that he was moving in a broad field, but he kept the limits of his field very clearly before him, and closed it on each side without the intervention of any doubtful or neutral zone. To these characteristics of Mr. Walter is due the singular freeness of the library from useless books. Among the books he bought, there is scarcely a volume that could be spared by one having his aims in buying. Also, he had no fads. His opportunities for knowing books were of the best, and he made the most of them. His long maintained custom of summer trips to Europe gave him frequent access to the world's best book markets, and he was a well known and well loved customer in many of the greatest book shops of London and the continent, from some of whom touching tributes to him came after his death.

As between the literary and philological sides of his chosen department of study, Mr. Walter's interests leaned far toward the literary, and though there were many philological treatises, usually of the less common and more expensive kind—such as Du Cange, and *Lacurne de Ste Pelaye*, etc.—among his books, yet they may be properly regarded as ancillary to the main body of the library, which is devoted to the Romance Literatures, and mainly to the French and the Italian.

The French books, which are 886 in number, are chosen chiefly from the literature of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The collection is most complete in the works of the seventeenth century, specially in the less known prose writers, and in the philosophical writers of the eighteenth century. The earlier French literature is represented more sparingly, though there is a complete set of the *Ancien Théâtre Français*, with the *Fabliaux*, and also specially fine editions of such writers as Joinville and Villehardouin, and of the *Vaux-de-Vire*. The nineteenth century is principally represented in critical and philosophical writings, with occasional volumes of poems. There are strangely few examples of nineteenth century fiction—and those that appear are of the early philosophical type now so nearly forgotten, as *Adolphe* and *Obermann*. Mr. Walter's tastes for nineteenth century literature led him rather to Italy than to France, as we shall see.

Spanish, Portuguese, Roumanian and Provençal are but meagerly rep-

resented among the books of this library. In Portuguese, Rhæto-Romance and Roumanian, indeed, there are but the most elementary text-books, philological and literary. In Spanish there is more. The classical literature is fairly represented, and there is some considerable critical apparatus, grouped principally around Calderón, whom Mr. Walter particularly admired, and on whose works he lectured *con amore*. Provençal literary history is represented by a moderate collection of special researches. There are 91 Latin, 134 German and 5 Greek books.

The collection of Italian books is almost as large as the French. It consists of 812 volumes, 488 of which are on Dante. A list of the Dante books is offered below. The others are principally in modern literature—Leopardi, Goldoni, Carducci, D'Annunzio—to mention but a few among many names. Ariosto, Tasso, Boccaccio and Bojardo are well represented among the classics, while Petrarch is not forgotten.

As indicated by the foregoing, and as will be more exactly disclosed by examination of the list of Dante books following, this is emphatically a student's library. Its value is much more practical and alive than it is antiquarian. It was the every-day collection with which its owner worked. Hence it is of the greatest value to a library like that of the University, which is, for all its great recent growth, still but a great book of beginnings. It is no whit an exaggeration to say that the addition of Mr. Walter's books will more than double the efficiency of the University library for work in the field of Romance Languages and Literature. His methods in book-buying made it certain that this would be the case. As his friends have long known, he had for years planned to have his books belong to the University, and he had, so far as possible, avoided useless duplication in his own orders and those given for his department. So if there are few periodicals in Mr. Walter's library, they are as numerous as practicable in the department collection he created on the Campus—and if there are many lacunæ in the old library collection, many have been filled, now that his books are there. With all that is now in the library a solid basis has been made for a really fine library for work in the Romance Languages—and the regular library resources will suffice in great measure to keep it growing; but the Dante collection can not be continued as Mr. Walter would have continued it, without other help. It is certainly to be hoped that sufficient funds therefor may be provided in the not distant future. In no other way could honor so well be done Professor Walter's memory.

List of the books of the Dante collection in the library of the late Professor Walter.

I. TEXTS AND TRANSLATIONS.

A. THE COMPLETE WORKS.

1. Tutte le Opere. ed. Moore, Oxford, 1894.

B. THE DIVINE COMEDY.

2. Comedia. col commento di Jacopo della Lana. Bologna, 1866.
3. La Divina Commedia. con l'expositione di Bern Daniello. Venice, 1568.
4. Dante Alighieri. con l'expositione di Landino. Venice, 1578.
5. La Commedia. col commento d'Anonimo Fiorentino. ed. Fanfani, Bologna, 1866.
6. La Commedia, col commento di Francisco da Buti. ed. Giannini, Pisa, 1858-1862.
7. ———. col commento di Jacopo della Lana. ed. Scarabelli, Morelli, 1865.
8. ———. col commento di Talice da Ricaldone. Milan, 1888.
9. ———. ed. Bianchi, Florence, 1863.
10. ———. ed. Foscolo, Rolandi, 1842.
11. ———. ed. Lubin, Padua, 1881.
12. ———. ed. Tommaseo, Milan, 1869.
13. La Divina Commedia. Barbèra, Florence, 1879.
14. ———. Barbèra, Florence, 1898.
15. ———. Canzoni e Sonetti. ed. Zotti, London, 1808-1809.
16. ———. col commento di Lombardi. Florence, 1830.
17. col commento di Poletto. Rome, 1894.
18. col commento di Rossetti. London, 1826.
19. ———. ed. Casini. Florence, 1889.
20. ———. ed. Cornoldi, Rome, 1887.
21. ———. ed. Costa, Florence, 1830.
22. ———. ed. Niccolini, Capponi, Borghi, Becchi, Florence, 1837.
23. ———. ed. Fraticelli, Florence, 1881.
24. ———. Edizione minore di Scartazzini. Milan, 1893.
25. ———. ed. Martini, Turin, 1894.
26. ———. ed. Poggiali, Leghorn, 1807-1813.
27. ———. ed. Portirelli, Milan, 1804-1805.
28. ———. ed. Scartazzini, Leipzig, 1874-1882.
29. ———. ed. Volpi, Padua, 1727.
30. ———. ed. Witte, 4to edition, Berlin, 1862.
31. ———. Grotiko. Venice, 1555.
32. ———. illustrated by Giacomelli. Paris, s. d.
33. ———. lezione di Witte. Milan, 1864.
34. ———. Pickering. London, 1823.
35. ———. Salani. Florence, 1886.
36. ———. testo comune colle variazioni di Witte. Boston, 1867.
37. ———. Bettoni. Milan, 1828.
38. Commedia. Inferno. ed. di Siena, Naples, 1867-70.

39. *L' Inferno*, disposto in ordine grammaticale di Lord Vernon. Florence, 1842.
40. *Lo Inferno*. col commento di Bargigi. Marseilles, 1838.
41. ———. XXIX Canti. Sposizione di Lodovico Castelvetro. Modena, 1886.
42. *Il Purgatorio e il Paradiso*. Dichiarato da Gubernatis. Florence, 1887-1889.
43. *La Divina Commedia*. Translated by Ford, London, 1870.
44. ———. Translated by Mrs. Ramsay, London, 1862.
45. *The Commedia and Canzoniere*. Translated by Plumptré, London, 1886-1887.
46. *The Divina Commedia*. Translated by Boyd. London, 1802.
47. *The Divine Comedy*, translated by Cary. *The New Life*, translated by Rossetti. ed. Kuhns, New York, 1897.
48. *The Divine Comedy*. Translated by Longfellow. Boston, 1871.
49. ———. Translated by Wright. London, 1845.
50. ———. Translation of Pollock. London, 1854.
51. *The Trilogy*. Translated by Thomas. London, 1859-1866.
52. *Die Goettliche Komoedie*, Uebersetzt von Streckfuss. Brunswick, 1871.
53. *Goettliche Komoedie*, trad. Gildemeister. Berlin, 1891.
54. *Goettliche Komoedie*. Translated by Bartsch. Leipzig, 1871.
55. ———. Translated by Philalethes. Dresden and Leipzig, 1849.
56. ———. Uebersetzt von Hoffingen. Vienna, 1865.
57. *Guddomelige Komedie*, oversat of Malbech. Copenhagen, 1865-1866.
58. *La Comédie*, traduite de E. Aroux. Paris, 1856.
59. *La divine Comédie*, trad. Lamennais. Paris, 1855.
60. ———. Trad. Reynard. Paris, 1877.
61. ———. Trad. Mongis. Paris, 1876.
62. ———. Trad. Durand-Fardel. Paris, 1895.
63. ———. Trad. Brizeux et *La Vie Nouvelle*, trad. Delécluse. Paris, 1896.
64. *La divine Comédie*, trad. Artaud de Montor. Paris, s. d.
65. ———. Trad. Louis Ratisbonne. Paris, 1865-1869.
66. ———. Trad. Victor de Saint Mauris. Paris, 1853.
67. *La divina Commedia*. Translated into Latin by Marinelli. Ancona, 1884.
68. *Translatio et comentum totius libri Dantis Alighieri, fratris Johannis de Serravalle*. Prati, 1891.
69. *La divina Commedia*, traducción de Mitré. Buenos Aires, 1898.
70. *La Comedia*. Traslatada in rims cathalans per n'Andreu Febrer. Barcelona, 1878.

71. *La divina Commedia*, tradotta in dialetto Veneziano da Cappelli. Padua, 1875.
72. *La Commedia*. Translated into Greek verse by Musurus Pasha. London, 1882-1885.
73. *Hell*. Translation and notes by Butler. London, 1892.
74. *The Inferno or Hell*. Translated by Musgrave. London, 1893.
75. *The Comedy—The Hell*. Translated by Rossetti. London, 1865.
76. *The Comedy*, Vol. I. *The Hell*. Translated by Sir E. Sullivan. London, 1893.
77. *The Divine Comedy (L'Inferno)*. Translated by Sibbald. Edinburgh, 1884.
78. *The Inferno*. Translated by Dayman. London, 1843.
79. ———. Translated by Lee-Hamilton. London, 1898.
80. *The Vision of Hell*. Translated by Cary; illustrated by Gustave Doré. London, 1866.
81. *Le premier Chant de l'Enfer*. ed. et trad. Melzi. Paris, 1886.
82. *Une illustration de l'Enfer*. ed. Morel. Paris, 1896.
83. *Infernulu*, trad. Dómna Chitriu. Cracow, 1883.
84. *Hoelle*, uebersetzt von Bassermann. Heidelberg, 1892.
85. *The Purgatory*. Trans. Shadwell. London, 1892.
86. *Purgatorio*. Trans. David Johnston. Bath, 1867.
87. *Purgatorulu*. Trans. Dómna Chitriu. Cracow, 1888.
88. *Le Purgatoire*. Trad. Artaud. Paris, 1830.
89. *Paradiso*. Trans. David Johnston. Bath, 1868.
90. *The Paradise*, edited with translation and notes by Butler. London, 1885.
91. *Het Paradijs*. Trad. Kok. Haarlem, 1864.
92. *Divina Commedia*, twenty-five cantos. Trans. C. Polter. London, 1897.

C. LA VITA NUOVA.

93. *La Vita Nuova*. ed. Beck. Munich, 1896.
94. ———. ed. Casini. Florence, 1895.
95. ———. ed. d'Ancona. Pisa, 1884.
96. ———. e *il Canzoniere*. ed. Giuliani. Florence, 1868.
97. ———. e *le Rime*. ed. Keik. Chemnitz, 1810.
98. ———. ed. Luciani. Rome, 1883.
99. ———. ed. Perini. London, 1893.
100. *La Vita Nuova*. Trans. Theodore Martin. London, 1867.
101. ———. Trad. Durand-Fardel. Paris, 1898.
102. ———. Trans. Wulff. Stockholm, 1897.

D. THE MINOR WORKS.

103. *Le Opere Minori.* Florence, 1830-1841.
104. *Opere Minori.* ed. Fraticelli. Florence, 1861-1862.
105. *Il Convito.* ed. Giuliani. Florence, 1874.
106. *De Monarchia.* ed. Witte. Vienna, 1874.
107. *De Vulgari Eloquentia.* ed. Rajna. Florence, 1896.
108. *I sette Salmi Penitenziali trasportati alla vulgar poesia.* Bologna, 1753.
109. *Egloghe.* ed. e trad. da Pasqualigo. Lovigo, 1887.
110. *Raccolto Diario de Pensieri, etc.* Florence, 1894.
111. *Scena della terza Cantica, etc.* Venice, 1877.
112. *The Banquet.* Translated by Elizabeth Price Sayer. London, 1887.
113. *Traité de l'Eloquence Vulgaire, manuscrit de Grenoble.* Venice, 1892.
114. *Lyrische Gedichte, deutsch von Kannegiesser.* Leipzig, 1827.
115. *Lyrische Gedichte, uebersetzt von Kannegiesser und Witte.* Leipzig, 1842.
116. *I Codici di Dante in Venezia.* Venice, 1865.
117. *XX. Codici danteschi.* ed. Sarabelli. Bologna, 1870.
118. *Frammento di un Codice della Divina Commedia.* ed. Pasletti. Saragana, 1890.

A list of the works on Dante will be published next month.

Benjamin Parsons Bourland, '89.

IS THE UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM EFFECTIVE?

Every old alumnus of the University of Michigan is well acquainted with the many attempts which were made during the last quarter of a century to erect a suitable gymnasium building for Ann Arbor students. The story of the long list of concerts, minstrel shows, dances and various other student schemes by which the gymnasium fund was increased is well known, and need not be repeated here. It is also a matter of general information that in 1894, after so many years of waiting, the Waterman Gymnasium was finally thrown open as the result of the generosity of Joshua Waterman, Esq., of Detroit, one of the good friends of the University, although not one of its alumni. For two years this building was used by all of the students, the morning being reserved for the women, the afternoon and evening for the men. In 1896, through the kindness of ex-Regent Levi L. Barbour of Detroit, the woman's building, named the Barbour Gymnasium, adjacent to and connected with the Waterman Gymnasium, and forming part of the same architectural whole, was ready for occupancy.

While, however, publicity has been given to such statements as these,

there has been little attempt made to acquaint the alumni and the general public with the actual work which is being done for the betterment of the physical condition of the Michigan student. As some such report cannot fail to be of interest, the following facts are submitted.

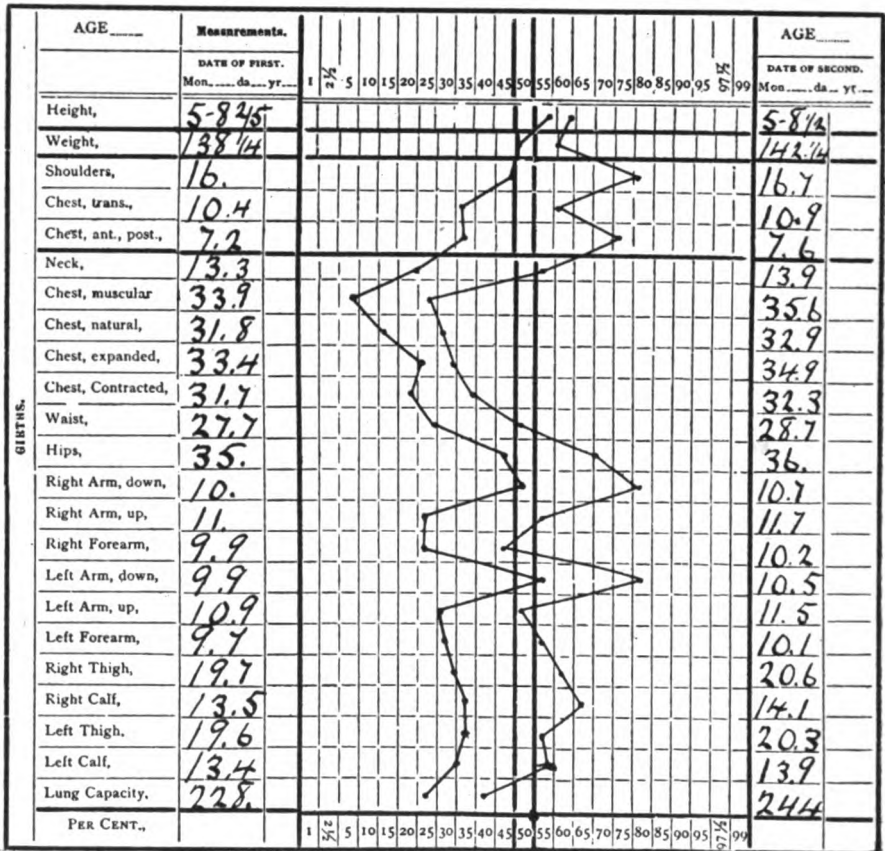
To speak first of the men's building, it may be well to begin by giving some idea of the way in which it is arranged and equipped. In the basement are to be found the lockers, baths and dressing rooms, on the first floor there is the trophy room at the right of the main entrance, back of this is the director's room, and to the left of both is the gymnasium room proper, which is one hundred and fifty feet long and ninety feet wide. On the second floor are two rooms for the punching bags, boxing and fencing, and at this same level is the running track which measures fourteen laps to the mile. Fifteen feet above the running track, on the south side of the building, is located the visitor's gallery.

As to equipment, the building was opened with a good assortment of all the various kinds of apparatus needed for such work, although the quantity was somewhat limited. Additions are being made from time to time as circumstances permit, but it is still a matter of fact that the supply is by no means adequate to the needs of the institution. It has been necessary, of course, to meet the increased demand for lockers from year to year. Some few statistics upon this subject will be enough to prove in a most conclusive manner, the way in which the students are taking advantage of the opportunities here offered them for physical development. During the year 1898-1899, 1,192 lockers were paid for and in use, this number being far in excess of anything before known. Some of this increase, it must be admitted, came from the fact that that year was the first during which regular gymnasium class work, two hours per week, was made compulsory for the freshmen of the literary and engineering departments, but inasmuch as the number of students taking this required work was little over three hundred, these figures honestly show a great amount of voluntary interest. At the present time, 1,280 lockers are in actual use and 50 more have been ordered which are almost all spoken for. The number of shower-baths provided for the accommodation of all these students is far from being adequate, as there are but 15 available. This number should be doubled in the near future, if possible, as the present crowded condition of things is far from desirable.

The compulsory work mentioned above is begun on the first of November and is continued until the weather is warm enough in the spring to permit of regular outdoor exercise. All students entering these classes are given a thorough physical examination, and are supplied with a chart showing the result of the measurements taken, in accord with the showing here made. Particular exercises are prescribed in individual cases, in addition to the regular class work. In the spring, a second set of measurements is taken

showing the developments which have been made. The chart which accompanies this article shows the average measurements for the classes doing the required work during the year 1898-1899, both at the beginning and at the end of the period. The results here shown are decidedly satisfactory, and

Class of 1902
ANTHROPOMETRIC CHART.



The line on the right indicates the improvement.

reflect great credit upon Director Fitzpatrick, who has had charge of the matter. There are about 335 students at the present time who are doing this required work which consists in free-arm and dumb-bell exercises, the wand drill, and apparatus work with the rings, bars, horses, bucks, ladders, and chest weights. It should be understood that all of the exercises here described are open to the students of all classes in all departments, and are in no

way limited to those for whom they are made compulsory. There are four sections devoted to regular class drill each day, besides one hour which is spent in giving special instruction in apparatus work to advanced students. Although it is impossible to state exactly how many students are doing this optional work in the gymnasium, as no accurate record is kept of their attendance, at a conservative estimate, it is safe to say that at least 400 such men are on hand daily. The number of men doing this optional work is increasing steadily, and it is safe to say that the first year of compulsory drill has been in no small degree responsible for this growth. Men who would not go to the gymnasium of their own free will, are convinced after a season that such exercise has a decided value and are eager to continue it.

With all of these students interested in its work, it can be readily imagined that the building is not allowed to remain idle. From the time the doors are open at nine in the morning until nine at night when they close, the apparatus is in use. Two handball courts are going all the time, and more could be used if there was a place to put them. The director is at work as long as the building is open, aided by one assistant, and his idea is to make the work popular, so as to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number. He is trying to turn out sound men, rather than expert athletes.

With these aims, and after the figures given above, it should be perfectly clear that the gymnasium work is being carried on for the benefit of the student body as a whole rather than for the benefit of the few men who compose the athletic teams. Incidentally of course, men are developed as they show special skill in special lines of work, and many men are discovered and brought out, who have been unaware of their own ability. This is as it should be, however, and no one can take exception to such facts.

At the present time preparations are under way for the spring season in track athletics and in baseball. At the track meeting, 87 men handed in their names and signified their intention to go into training for the various events. Special hours have been arranged for them, the sprinters coming at one time, the pole vaulters at another, and so on, and the gymnasium presents a busier scene than usual. With the beginning of the second semester the baseball men are to have the use of the floor from one to three in the afternoon until the weather will permit outdoor practice. For this baseball work the "cage" will soon be put in place. For the benefit of the uninformed it may be said that this cage is a huge box-like net which is suspended from the top of the building and so hung as to enclose most of the floor space and give a good opportunity for batting and fielding.

Before the time for the annual field day, the two annual indoor meets will be held, first the Freshman-Sophomore affair, and then the regular 'Varsity contest. In addition to these meets it is the intention of Director Fitzpatrick to give a public exhibition of the regular class drill, which will, no doubt, prove interesting.

In the Barbour Gymnasium the conditions are about the same. The women of the freshmen class are compelled to take the regular class drill for a year and other exercises are provided for the more advanced students. There is a fair supply of apparatus on hand for the Swedish, American and German systems of physical development, and a great deal of interest has been aroused. Basket-ball teams have been organized and that game is now well played and stands in high favor.

It is hoped that the statement of these facts will be enough to convince the most skeptical that the work now done by the gymnasiums of the University is most effective and valuable. As its benefits are more fully realized, the number of students desiring to take advantage of it is sure to increase beyond the present figures. It has been said by some and thought by others that these buildings were not going to benefit or interest the majority of the students, those most needing the work, and that they would merely serve as training quarters for the men representing the 'Varsity in athletic contests. All such predictions have proved untrue, however, and all such ideas erroneous. The figures show the building is never idle and that over seven hundred men alone, not taking into account the women, are using it daily. The scene is one of almost constant activity, and presents an object lesson of no mean importance. The fact, is, therefore, that the students, as a body, are taking advantage of the opportunities here offered, and the chart shows that this work, done under competent direction, has actually resulted in a betterment of their physical condition. These things being so, the gymnasium has fully demonstrated its usefulness and deserves the hearty support of every alumnus as well as of every undergraduate of the University of Michigan.

A NEGLECTED AMERICAN.*

There is promise in the fidelity with which a nation cherishes the memories of her great men. The exaltation of the patriot of yesterday is the inspiration of the hero of today. So a dawning century demands as her rightful heritage of hope and prophecy, the faithful recognition of a patriot unhonored, a sage forgotten, a great American statesman neglected.

For more than fifty years one of America's greatest citizens has been denied his proper place among the foremost of her statesmen and her patriots. Once the first citizen of the Republic, a great nation's chosen chief, he has become one of the most dim and shadowy figures of her past. Though to the historian and student of today, a sublime patriot, a man of remarkable character, and one of the world's first statesmen, he is to the great multitude of the American people but—John Quincy Adams, son of John Adams, sixth president of the United States—his true worth unknown, his greatest work

* Delivered in Detroit, January 25, 1900, under the auspices of the Detroit High School Alumni Association, the receipts of whose annual literary exercises go to increase the scholarship fund by which nineteen students have already been sent to the University of Michigan.—ED.

forgotten, and its significance unrecognized. It is for us to correct this popular error and when Americans come to realize the greatness of his achievements and his sacrifices, they must exalt him as one of their profoundest statesmen, as one of their noblest and purest patriots.

It is not difficult to determine why the American people have failed to give prompt recognition to this grand character of their early history. No pompous events cast their light upon the stern figure of John Quincy Adams. He stands within the shadows of the giant forms of the Revolution and between him and the present age rises the smoke of the Civil War. His career was both pathetic and unique. He was wanting in the attributes that go to make the popular hero, and won his way to power, not as the idol of a party, but by the resistless force of his own great character and iron will. By nature reserved, cold, and repellent, he was ever misunderstood. Justly unfaithful to the bitter feud of a choleric father, he antagonized neighbors and friends and became a social outcast. Refusing to follow blindly the dictates of party and content to stand alone in defence of principle, he was branded as a political apostate and loaded with the ignominy of an unpopular cause. Men could not know his character so misjudged his motives and opposed his efforts. Unconciliatory and austere he became probably one of the most solitary of the great characters of history. Yet the very qualities that set him apart from his fellowmen, were those that fitted him for the work awaiting, fitted him for the development of a great American idea, for the winning of a memorable victory for human right, to stand the solitary champion of a cause that was to be consecrated with heroic blood. And it has been given to us of a later generation to read his motives as we may read those of no other character in all history. A diary of twelve great published volumes, the faithful daily record of fifty-two years of public service, reveal to us a nature so simple and devout, a character so grand, such spotless personal integrity and political honesty, that we marvel at the long indifference of a generous people. And throughout all of its great length this stupendous work sounds not one discordant note, strikes no inharmonious chord. Posterity has misjudged John Quincy Adams, but a justice-loving present, ready to do honor to the heroes of today, must obey the mandates of her historians, and reverse the verdict of an indifferent past, and, pleading at the bar of equity, we must present the true significance of his life-work.

Probably no American has been better fitted for a great career than was John Quincy Adams by the circumstances of birth and education. The son of John and Abigail Adams was truly "cradled in patriotism and statesmanship." He was born on the eve of the great struggle for independence, in a home which was a senate-chamber for revolutionary councils. His lullabys were the Continental war-songs and the measured tramp of the minute-men. He was educated at the capitals of Europe, and as private secretary to minister John Adams received his training in politics and state-craft amid the

intrigues of foreign courts, and the policies and diplomacies of the greatest statesmen of two continents—the epoch-makers of history. It is not strange then, that he very early became one of the central figures in the political life of his country, and has left the impress of his mind and character upon its institutions and its history. Minister to Holland, Prussia, Portugal, Great Britain, and the Russian Empire; State Senator of Massachusetts; Representative and Senator of the United States; Secretary of State and President: a career of public service unsurpassed in the nation's history! But whether as diplomat, legislator, or executive, his purpose was ever the same—to preserve the sacred rights of man, and, as far as consistent with them, to promote his country's greatness. This was his one controlling idea, the impulse to his every public act. Judged by it, his whole life was consistent, his motives lofty, his services immeasurable.

Down through the long course of his diplomatic career, accumulating strength until it moulds the policies of states and binds the American republics with ties of sympathy and fellowship, comes America's contribution to the law of nations, the Monroe Doctrine. Do not misunderstand me. I know that great political ideas are the growth of ages and are inherent in the genius of a people; but so far as they may find expression in the life of one man, so far is the Monroe Doctrine an emanation from the hand and brain of John Quincy Adams. We see it struggling for expression in his able defense of Washington's proclamation, manifested in his neutral attitude at the courts of Europe, and reaching its full development in his career as Secretary and President. It found expression in his very life and character. Solitary and independent, but ever ready to champion the cause of the oppressed, he occupied among men the position he sought for his country among nations. As Secretary of State to President Monroe, we see him moulding the foreign policy of the administration; refusing to entangle the United States in any European coalition for the suppression of the African slave-trade; checking Russian aggrandizement in the northwest by the declaration that the American continents are no longer subjects for new European colonization; and persuading Monroe to hurl defiance into the teeth of the allied powers of Europe. The famous message of President Monroe bristles with the very words and phrases of his diplomatic communications. As President he secured the recognition of the South American republics, and braved political defeat by sending emissaries to the Pan-American Congress. In the protection and encouragement of the growing republics of the south, he read the security of the United States. For, with wonderful foresight, he already saw the powers of Europe dividing the spoils of the Orient; saw the British flag floating over the fertile valleys of the Indus and the mountain-passes of the Transvaal; the lion and the bear struggling for supremacy in China; German and French troops encamped upon the sands of Africa. America should not like the continents of the east become the spoil of Eu-

ropean conquest, but under the protection of the Great Northern Republic, the infant nations of the new world, bound together in the interests of liberty and peace, should rest a mighty and harmonious sisterhood of states, secure forever from the greed and avarice of emperor and king.

Such was his great achievement in the noon-day of his life, fitting prelude to his last mighty effort, the heroic struggle for the preservation of human rights. The closing period in the life of John Quincy Adams was unique in its character, great in its achievement, sublime in its pathos. After nearly forty years in his country's service he had retired to his home in Quincy, "the melancholy product of the American political system—an ex-President." The defeated candidate of a dying party, misjudged by his fellow-men, loaded with calumny and insult, he saw the sun of his political life setting in the deepest gloom.

But his work was not yet ended. His greatest task was still before him. It was the dawning of the second great struggle for liberty. A warrior was needed to fight the first battles of freedom in the halls of Congress, and John Quincy Adams responded to the call. Remember, that his whole life had been spent in the public service, his hairs whitened by the storms of party strife. Remember, that he had occupied nearly every great federal office, and the highest within the gift of man. Surely, enough had been done for duty and for fame. But it was his country calling, and the old statesman, putting aside all thoughts of personal comfort, forgetting that he had been Senator, Minister, and President, ignoring precedent and the injustice of his fellow-men, entered the House of Representatives, and for sixteen years, alone and unaided, fought for the cause of human right, one of the grandest battles that has ever been waged in a legislative assembly.

The cause of abolition had been gaining ground. Throughout the north had swept a wave of sentiment, which threatened slavery. The abolition leaders were now determined to force the issue into Congress by means of petitions. The South was startled and enraged. Slavery must not become a Congressional issue: free discussion in Congress meant its death. The infamous gag-laws were passed, the sacred right of petition was invaded, and slavery sat triumphant in the halls of the nation's Congress.

It was a dark hour for liberty. To save slavery the South had encroached upon a sacred human right. Who now could tell where its aggression would end? To what extremes might not the southern leaders be tempted? In this hour of peril, of all the people's representatives one alone dared stand forth to champion the cause of freedom. Firm and undaunted, with a stern rigidity of purpose, John Quincy Adams took his stand upon the floor of the House as the uncompromising foe of southern tyranny. The right of petition is an inherent right of a free people. It is the right of entreaty, supplication, prayer, and for its preservation all else must be sacrificed. The gag-laws, opposed to the genius of the American Constitution

and democratic government, must be repealed! Inspired with this one purpose, he was unshaken by calumny and threat, undismayed by defeat. Year after year he returned to the attack upon the gag-resolutions; session after session he continued to turn upon the House the steady stream of petitions. No matter from whom they came, from men, from women, or from slaves; no matter what their prayer, the right of petition was sacred and must be preserved. Did the petitions pray for the abolition of slavery? He struck a blow at once for the restoration of human liberty and the preservation of human right. Did they oppose the abolition of slavery? Then, more sacred than the liberty of the slave, were the sovereign rights of freemen. Did they pray for the abrogation of the Constitution, for the dissolution of Union? The son of John Adams revered the Constitution, but the right of petition was more sacred than the Constitution, more sacred than Union? What mattered it that legislation was delayed? What mattered it that the House was torn with strife at every fresh attack upon the obnoxious gag-laws? Was not the right of petition more sacred than peace? What mattered it that he himself was loaded with hate, his reputation blasted, his life threatened? Dearer than the plaudits of his fellow-men, dearer than reputation, than life itself was his love of human right.

Go back with me in imagination to the scenes of that Congress. See in the midst of that raging tempest, the passions of men inflamed by prejudice and hate, their senses maddened by opposition, an old white-haired statesman, over whose venerable head had rolled three-quarters of a century of his country's history, son of a President, himself a President—the mark for every shaft of curse and threat. But battling for right, he stands erect, firm and unflinching as Gibraltar, his eye flashing with the fire of his great purpose, his throat thundering invective. O, the infinite pathos of the scene, when amid the sneering indifference of the North, the taunts and mockery of the South, he presents petitions for his own expulsion from the House and demands their consideration with all of his awful energy and eloquence! Where more sublime devotion to duty in all of a nation's history? A master of sarcasm, he gives the southern leaders scorn for scorn, flings back their taunts with added sting, now lashes them into frenzied rage, now makes them cower and tremble beneath the scourge of his terrible eloquence. Year after year the gag-rule majority dwindles under the continued fire of his argument until finally it is swept away, and the gag-resolutions repealed. Destiny has preserved him for his triumph. The long-fought battle is won, and bursting forth in one great humanitarian cry, the long-stifled voice of public sentiment, unbridled, sounds the knell of human slavery.

The right of petition rescued from the strangling clutch of slavery, he brings all the powers of his still vigorous faculties to aid the growing effort toward emancipation. But he was not to behold the fulfillment of his dreams. Standing in debate upon the floor of the House, he was stricken down upon

the very spot where he had labored so long for the cause of liberty. The old warrior had fallen upon the field of his battles. Smothered at last became the venomous breath of slander, as friend and foe gathered to do reverence to the departing statesman. "This is the last of earth—I am content." He who had fought so long against adverse fate, who had stood alone on nearly every issue, scorned and threatened, was content—content that he had done his duty fearlessly, been true to himself, his fellow-men, and his country. Not since the death of Washington had his funeral pageant been equaled, and as his remains were borne to the tomb of the elder Adams, at Quincy, they were followed by the tears of a now grateful and sorrowing nation.

But the sounds of mourning were soon drowned in the roar of the Civil War, and America, exalting the martyred heroes of that conflict, has failed to do justice to one of her noblest sons. John Quincy Adams gave to the world the unique spectacle of a former President returning to the service of his country and winning his greatest glory in the House of Representatives. He showed the power of will and character to be as great as that of genius, and taught that political success could go hand in hand with honor and with truth. His struggle for the right of petition marks an epoch in the history of a people's emancipation, for it branded slavery with the infamy of the gag-resolutions. It kept exciting the giant forces of public opinion which, battling for escape through the safety-valve of petition, were accumulating resistless strength, until set free by his effort, they burst forth with a crash that rent the nation asunder, and tore slavery from its foundation-stones.

And today, when this nation stands the unquestioned arbiter of the destiny of the western world, when a reunited people has shed its blood on foreign soil in defence of human liberty, is oblivion the only reward America has to offer for such a life? Is the name of John Quincy Adams to be forever shrouded in a veil of falsehood and indifference? For the dictator of the Monroe Doctrine, is there no place in the hearts and memories of the American people? And that sublime struggle for the right of petition! Is it never to inspire song or story, to remain forever an unwritten page in the very school books of the republic? I ask of every American glorying in his sovereign rights; of every freedman, whether of African or of Spanish blood, who views the broken fetters of his race; I ask of *you*—recognition for the memory of a great American statesman. Write his deeds high upon the walls of senate chambers and in halls of learning, that our youth may know the purity of his patriotism, our politicians the unselfishness of his ambition. There needs no towering shafts, no chiseled tributes in marble and granite to perpetuate his lifework, for so long as America holds her proud place among the nations and democracy remains the prevailing theory of government, so long will the Monroe Doctrine and the Right of Petition stand as living monuments to the wisdom, courage, and patriotism of him who stood ever the great defender of justice, champion of right, the devotee of truth.

Charles Simons, '98.

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Mr. E. S. Martin in his department of *Harper's Weekly*, This Busy World, has brought out once more the problem of co-education at Michigan. Mr. Martin is always an entertaining writer, and what he has to say upon this topic is well worth reading by any one who is not busy. Mr. Martin says that the men students and the women students here have for several years been drifting apart until now "the men would as lief there were no girls in the University, and the girls feel that they could get on just as well if the men were dropped." The reasons for this coldness are found in the following facts says Mr. Martin:

The girls do not support athletics with their money; and when they go to the games they go in squads and are not escorted by the men. To which the facts—the ordinary facts not Mr. Martin's—answer that the young ladies subscribe their money for the support of athletics and they pay their subscriptions; they have joined the Athletic Association in larger numbers this year than ever before; when they attend the games, it is not a matter of note whether they go in companies of their own sex alone or in those made up partly of men or whether one young lady has a man escort—each way is common enough to attract no attention. There is the same clash between Mr. Martin's facts and the Michigan facts in regard to attendance upon the Choral Union concerts. In addition, Mr. Martin says, there is a discrimination made by the "boarding house people" against the women, in that the women pay the same rent for rooms as do the men and are yet obliged to take care of their own rooms. This tyranny, which we learn by consulting This Busy World has been the cause of much dis-

content in the University, the writer has heard mentioned but once, so far as he can remember, in the half-dozen years he has been in Ann Arbor. And finally, with possibly the exception of the annual Junior Hop, the girls of the University are never slighted when the students invite their guests for parties. And in fact their numbers at the Hop have been increasing rapidly in the last few years. This year they will be greatly in the majority among the ladies present.

Yet whence the wear and tear of flails in threshing out straw which has been battered over and over again year in and year out for so long? Why does Mr. Martin fill his columns of the *Weekly* with discussions of this sort? We strongly suspect that he intends it all in fun. But it is such dispiriting fun. Come west, Mr. Martin, come west! and tarry with us in Ann Arbor for a few years. By the time you have been here three months you will be so interested in the university work that you will forget there ever was a problem of co-education. Then one morning you will pick up your paper and find that some pedant on one side or the other of the Atlantic is "looking with great solicitude toward Michigan where the mighty question of co-education is being worked out." You will smile at this or its like for the first five or six times you read it; but the smile will grow fainter upon each succeeding occasion, until you will get into a condition where even humorous remarks like your recent ones in *Harper's* will become a weariness to flesh and spirit alike.

There is no co-educational problem at the University of Michigan, nor has there been one for a dozen years or more.

THE UNIVERSITY.

ATHLETICS.

As time goes on the somewhat chaotic state of Western Intercollegiate athletic affairs becomes more and more clarified until now there is great probability that amicable relations in all branches of college sport will be resumed by the leading institutions of the West before the opening of the spring games. So far as Michigan is concerned, it has all been arranged but the few attendant details, that she will play Chicago in football on Thanksgiving Day at Marshall Field next year, with a return game the following year at Detroit on the second Saturday preceding Thanksgiving. Wisconsin, Illinois and Northwestern will also find places on the Michigan football schedule for 1900. The season just closed, while a regretful one to look back upon from the point of view of championship honors, was a successful one in another and important sense—that of the financial, and augurs well for the future. With all debts paid, the Athletic Association found itself with over \$3,000 in the treasury. Of that sum \$2,500 has been set aside for grand stands and football coaches next year, leaving \$400 or \$500 with which to begin the approaching baseball and track season. If Manager Baird is as successful with 1900 track and baseball teams as he was with those of a year ago, Michigan will next fall be in the best financial condition known in years.

BASEBALL.

With the passing of the holiday recess and the approach of the second semester, the thoughts of those athletically inclined have turned to baseball and track work, but as yet little of importance has been done in either department. With examinations over, however, a general call will be issued on February 13 to baseball candidates and active training in the gymnasium and out of doors on clear days will be begun.

The general prospects in baseball are not as good as they were a year ago, because of the necessity of building an entirely new battery. Miller has become ineligible under the four years' rule, and Lehr and Lunn left college at the close of their course last June. There is a great need of strong men in these positions, and unless material of a high quality is found among the newcomers, it

may be necessary to draft from the infield and outfield of last year's 'Varsity. Capt. McGinnis, who has played two years at center field, may enter the list of pitchers, and with him will probably be found France, who pitched on last year's class team, and Utley, a freshman lit from the Detroit High School. Mohr and Bennett, candidates for catcher a year ago, are still in college, and Blencoe, who held down the initial bag in the '99 'Varsity, is available for the position, if needed. Of the new men to enter college, Whitney, who caught at Amherst, is the most likely candidate. The infield and outfield have fared far better for, with the exception of Sullivan at right field, all of last year's team are back. Blencoe will be the leading candidate for first base, while Matteson, Davies and Flescher, at second, short and third, will lead any who seek those places a strong race. Snow will have undisputed title to left field and Capt. McGinnis, unless he enters the battery, a similar hold on center field. While these men enjoy the advantage of a year or more experience on the 'Varsity, they will, nevertheless, be forced to fight for their places, as a number of new and experienced men have already announced their intention of training. Of the latter the more prominent are: Eddy, a member last year of the Yale 'Varsity, who it is rumored will enter the chemical department the second semester; Moore, an Olivet college man, who this year becomes eligible, and Cutting, a freshman lit from the Austin High School. Judging from the number of candidates now in the field, with little or no effort on the part of those in authority, great hopes are entertained that the general call will bring out a great quantity of unknown material for those places in which it is most needed. Watkins, who coached the '97 and '98 'Varsities, will have general charge again this year, and will in all likelihood be assisted by a large number of the ineligible men now in college.

GAMES TO BE PLAYED.

With the straightening out of western athletic affairs, games with all the big institutions are assured. Agreements have already been made for five games with Illinois, two in Ann Arbor and three in Champaign, and four with Chicago, two at Marshall field and two

at Regents' field. Two each will be played with Wisconsin, Northwestern and Beloit, and in all probability with Notre Dame, Indiana and Purdue. The spring trip will begin on April 14 and include games with Illinois, Northwestern, Wisconsin, Beloit, Notre Dame, Indiana, Purdue and others. Nothing definite has been done as yet in respect to specific dates with these teams, but conditions are such that it is absolutely certain that a great majority of those enumerated will be played as designated. Manager Baird made a flying trip east in the middle of January and signed contracts with Cornell for three games, one at Ithaca on May 26, and two return on June 15 and 16. Pennsylvania will be played at Philadelphia on May 28, and if the Michigan team can be held together long enough she may be given a series in the west, which she is seeking. It will thus be seen that the schedule when finally completed will provide for about twenty big games, and while here and there mid-week games with smaller colleges may be played, they will be few and far between. The policy of the management is to provide a good home schedule.

TRACK DEPARTMENT.

In the track department, work is well under way, and while it is far too early to draw any lines on the men, enough is known to assure a first-rate team. A mass meeting was held January 16 and ninety candidates turned out, a larger number by two hundred per cent than has appeared at the first call in the past four years. The men have been divided into squads, and under the supervision of the old 'Varsity men are put through the regular light work on the track and floor in the gymnasium. Trainer Fitzpatrick is at present devoting the greater part of his time to the pole vaulters and high jumpers, and already has over twenty under his direction. Of the former, Davies, 'Varsity baseball team, and D'Vorak, a freshman from the Lewis Institute, are showing excellent form. The high jumpers are principally old men, for Flournoy and Tryon, of the 'Varsity, are still in college. Fishleigh and Armstrong, who entered last year, are also showing up well. It is in the weights, however, that the greatest need of men is felt, and there the largest number of the new candidates are seeking places. Avery, of last year's 'Varsity, is again at work, and with him, it is rumored, will be Miller, who made an excellent

showing in those events at the University of California. In the sprints, Westphal and Hartzburg, of last year's team, and Nufer, an Albion college man, who this year becomes eligible, are all out again. Hayes, Hatch, Teetzel, Barrett and Thompson, the old middle distance men, are still in college, as well as Wood and Case, in the long distance. The hurdles will of course be amply cared for by Capt. McLean, and with him will be found Bjork and Hartzburg, both old men. All told there are now over a hundred men training for the team in the gymnasium.

The track schedule is as yet in a very uncertain state, but it is practically assured that there will be a dual meet with the University of Chicago, either here or at Chicago. There is a strong probability of a team being sent to the "Invitation Indoor Meet" at Notre Dame on March 10. Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin and Northwestern will in all probability accept, and if it is possible to get men in condition to adequately represent Michigan it is likely that a team of ten men will go. Pennsylvania has also extended an invitation similar to that of two years ago, and another has come from the Boston Athletic Association to their indoor meet with a guarantee of one-half the expenses. Nothing definite has been done by the athletic board in respect thereto. Negotiations for dual meets have also been entered into with Wisconsin and Oberlin with indefinite results. The Western Intercollegiate, however, is a certainty, and all the training looks forward to that as the ultimate goal.

The dates for the indoor meets in the Waterman gymnasium have been arranged as follows: February 17, preliminary 'Varsity meet; March 3, Freshman-Sophomore meet, and regular 'Varsity meet March 24.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

* * * This department is in charge of Professor F. N. Scott, '84, University Editor. By action of the Board of Regents it is made an official record of the University.

COST OF LIGHT AND POWER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

In working on the problem of securing more electricity from the University of Michigan light and power plant for the homœopathic hospital now building and the new science hall soon to be erected, Carroll D. Jones of the department of

electrical engineering of the University, has obtained some interesting data.

The figures show that the operating expense of the present plant for a year is as follows:

Interest, depreciation, etc ..	\$2,274 00
Labor	1,775 00
Supplies, oil, waste, etc.	251 00
Lamp renewals, carbons and globes	840 00
Coal (25 per cent of coal used)	450 00
used	450 00
Total	\$5,590 00

[Only 25 per cent of the coal used is charged to the lighting and power account as the exhaust steam from the engines is used in heating the University buildings on the campus.]

The total amount of work done by the plant at the present time in a period of one year, is 179,700 kilowatt hours. This gives 3.112 cents as the cost per kilowatt hour. At the time the plant was installed the University was paying the Ann Arbor Electric Light & Power Co. 13.39 cents per kilowatt hour. From these figures it would appear that the University saves by owning and operating its own plant 10.278 cents on every kilowatt hour of electricity used. If the University had to pay for the electricity it is now using at the old price of 13.39 cents per kilowatt hour the cost of lighting and power would be \$18,470 more than it now is.

With 3.112 cents as the cost per kilowatt hour the cost of operating a 16-candle power incandescent lamp per hour is .186 cents, and the cost per hour for the arc lights 1.43 cents.

Since the installation of the University's plant, motors aggregating 35 horse power and requiring 140 amperes, besides a large number of lamps, have been added to the system for which the dynamos produce the electricity. As now arranged, the system includes 5,194 incandescent lamps of 16 candle power each, 42 arc lamps of 1,800 candle power each, and over 20 motors, with an aggregate of 175 horse power. As the normal capacity of the three generators in the power house and at the hospitals is but 725 amperes, it is necessary to shut down certain machinery, including the motors that operate the ventilating fans in the law building and the power motor in the physical laboratory, during the portion of the day between four and six

o'clock p. m. when the number of lights in use is greatest.

It is estimated that the new homoeopathic hospital will require 235 amperes, 100 for motors and 135 for lighting; and that the science hall soon to be built will take 370 amperes, 120 for motors and 250 for lighting. Including these, the maximum load, which is now 720 amperes, or 120 beyond the normal capacity of the two generators on the campus, will be increased to 1,500 amperes.

With generators having a normal capacity of 1,500 amperes the cost of electricity can be reduced below 3.112 cents per kilowatt hour and .168 cents per lamp hour.

The estimates as worked out by Mr. Jones are as follows:

Interest, depreciation, etc ..	\$5,187 00
Labor	2,375 00
Supplies, etc	1,884 00
Coal (25 per cent of coal used)	1,065 00
Total	\$10,511 00

The total output of the plant would be 425,000 kilowatt hours; the cost per kilowatt hour 2.48 cents; and the cost per lamp hour .15 cents.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Ever since about 1860 the twenty-second of February has been observed at the University of Michigan with appropriate exercises. The following is a partial list of the speakers:

- 1860. President Henry P. Tappan, University of Michigan.
- 1870. Speeches by students.
- 1871. No special exercises were held.
- 1872. The Honorable Thomas M. Cooley, University of Michigan.
- 1877. No special exercises were held.
- 1878. Professor William P. Wells, University of Michigan.
- 1879. The Honorable Henry M. Cheever, Detroit.
- 1880. Professor Ridpath, Greencastle, Ind.
- 1881. The Honorable Thomas M. Cooley, University of Michigan.
- 1882. The Honorable Stewart L. Woodford, New York City.
- 1884. Colonel John Atkinson, Detroit.
- 1886. Senator Z. B. Vance, North Carolina.
- 1887. The Honorable Charles A. Kent, Detroit.

1888. Professor William P. Wells, University of Michigan.
 1889. No special exercises were held.
 1890. The Honorable John M. Thurston, Omaha.
 1891. A debate at which Professor Bradley M. Thompson of the University of Michigan presided.
 1892. Ex-President Grover Cleveland.
 1893. The Honorable Stephen A. Douglas, Chicago.
 1894. The Honorable J. P. Dolliver, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
 1895. The Honorable John J. Lentz, Columbus, Ohio.
 1896. The Honorable Benjamin Butterworth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1897. President Henry Wade Rogers, Northwestern University.
 1898. President E. Benjamin Andrews, Brown University.
 1899. The Honorable Charles A. Towne, Duluth, Minn.

DIPLOMA FRESHMEN FROM MICHIGAN.

The following table shows, for the last five years, the number of freshmen entering the literary department of the University of Michigan on diplomas from the different high schools in the State that are on the approved list. It also gives the entire number entering the department for the five years.

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Total.
Adrian.....	2	1	2	4	11	
Allegan.....	3	2	2	2	7	
Alpena.....	2	1	1	2	6	
Ann Arbor.....	40	39	30	32	24	165
St. Thomas' School.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Battle Creek.....	6	3	4	4	3	20
Bay City.....	4	4	1	7	3	21
Belding.....	1	2	1	2	4	
Benton Harbor.....	1	2	1	2	3	
Normal and Collegiate Institute.....	1	2	2	2	5	
Big Rapids.....	1	4	2	2	9	
Ferris Industrial Inst.....	1	1	2	2	5	
Birmingham.....	1	3	2	1	7	
Buchanan.....	1	1	1	1	4	
Calumet.....	1	2	3	1	6	
Caro.....	1	2	2	2	4	
Cassopolis.....	1	2	1	1	4	
Cedar Rapids.....	1	1	1	1	4	
Champion.....	1	1	1	1	4	
Charlotte.....	3	1	2	2	9	
Cheboygan.....	1	1	1	1	4	
Oshtemo.....	1	1	1	1	4	
Clyde.....	1	2	1	1	5	
Coldwater.....	1	4	3	1	9	
Constantine.....	1	1	1	1	4	
Corunna.....	1	3	1	1	5	
Decatur.....	1	1	1	1	4	
Detroit, Central.....	16	14	19	19	25	93
Western High School.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
School for Boys.....	4	2	2	1	9	
Home and Day School.....	2	2	2	1	4	
Dewagiac.....	1	1	1	1	4	
Eaton Rapids.....	1	1	1	1	4	
Escanaba.....	2	1	1	1	5	

Fenton.....	2	1	1	1	5
Fillis.....	5	1	2	2	10
Grand Haven.....	1	1	3	2	7
Grand Rapids.....	11	10	21	10	52
Greenville.....	1	1	3	3	8
Hancock.....	2	1	4	1	8
Hastings.....	1	3	1	1	6
Hilledale.....	1	1	1	1	4
Holly.....	1	1	1	1	4
Houghton.....	1	1	1	1	4
Howell.....	4	5	3	3	15
Ironia.....	2	1	2	1	6
Iron Mountain.....	1	1	1	1	4
Ironwood.....	1	1	1	1	4
Ishpeming.....	1	5	6	3	15
Ithaca.....	1	1	1	1	4
Jackson.....	2	1	6	3	12
Jonesville.....	1	1	1	1	4
Kalamazoo.....	1	1	3	1	6
Lake Linden.....	1	1	1	1	4
Lansing.....	3	4	5	9	21
Lapeer.....	2	1	3	1	7
Ludington.....	3	1	1	2	7
Manistee.....	1	6	2	2	11
Marquette.....	3	1	1	3	8
Marshall.....	1	1	1	3	6
Mason.....	1	1	1	1	4
Menominee.....	2	4	1	1	8
Monroe.....	1	1	1	1	4
Mt. Clemens.....	1	2	1	1	5
Mt. Pleasant.....	1	1	1	1	4
Muskegon.....	1	2	2	5	10
Nashville.....	1	1	1	1	4
Negaunee.....	1	3	1	1	6
Niles.....	1	1	1	1	4
Orchard Lake, Michigan Military Academy.....	1	2	2	2	7
Owosso.....	3	4	1	3	11
Paw Paw.....	1	1	2	1	5
Petoskey.....	1	1	2	2	6
Pontiac.....	3	7	7	9	26
Port Huron.....	3	1	1	7	12
Reed City.....	1	1	1	1	4
Romeo.....	2	2	2	1	7
Saginaw, East Side.....	5	12	5	6	28
West Side.....	4	3	5	1	13
St. Clair.....	1	1	1	1	4
St. Johns.....	1	1	1	1	4
St. Joseph.....	1	3	1	2	7
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	1	2	1	5
Schoolcraft.....	1	2	4	1	8
Sturgis.....	1	1	1	1	4
Tecumseh.....	1	2	3	1	7
Three Rivers.....	1	1	1	1	4
Traverse City.....	1	1	2	1	5
Union City.....	1	1	1	1	4
Vassar.....	1	1	2	1	5
Vicksburg.....	1	1	1	1	4
Wayne.....	1	1	1	1	4
West Bay City.....	5	1	1	1	8
Wyandotte.....	1	2	1	1	5
Ypsilanti.....	1	1	3	1	6

REGENT LAWTON'S ADDRESS.

The *Lawton Leader* of Friday, December 29, 1899, publishes in full an address by Regent Charles D. Lawton of the University of Michigan, read before the Porter Farmers' Union, entitled "Importance of Michigan Mines and Their Relation to Agriculture and Other Industries." The following extract is of special interest:

"If it is true that the people have been slow to appreciate the value of the mineral resources of the northern peninsula, this is not to be wondered at, for it was a wilderness and inaccessible. But now I am sure that the intelligent portion of the people in the southern peninsula realize

the value of mining interests of the northern peninsula and have every disposition to deal as justly with that section as with their own. It only needs that we be well informed for us to understand what is desirable and necessary. For there is a reciprocity of interest between the two sections of our state, notwithstanding that the one is almost wholly a mining region and the other, to an equal extent, an agricultural one. The upper peninsula has a population largely of laborers who are foreign born. The labor element must always largely preponderate in that section and if at any future period a contest were to arise between labor and capital, the force of numbers would be in the hands of the former. It is true that the laboring population of Lake Superior is industrious and law abiding; there is little to apprehend regarding it. But circumstances may change; we cannot foresee what emergencies may arise; the labor problem is one of the momentous issues of the future. There is every manner of doctrine afloat, every degree of demagoguery. It is not easy to predict the manner of fruit that all the pernicious influences to which the laboring classes will be subjected, will produce. But, if blatant agitators and secret manipulators shall in the future engender a dangerous antagonism between the mining companies and their employees, the farming population of lower Michigan will constitute an important regulating influence, a valuable safeguard. Men who own their farms, pay their taxes, educate their children, regulate their conduct in accordance with laws which they are largely instrumental in making, are not the class of men among whom communism and similar subversive doctrines will meet with favor. With such men the rights of property are sacred; they can ever be relied on to uphold law and order.

"The prosperity of the mines is a matter of great pecuniary interest to the farmers from the fact that the mining region is an important market for their produce. In proportion as the mines are worked, as our mineral deposits are developed, so will the population to be fed and supplied be increased. And in proportion as there is increased demand for the product of our mines and increase of profit in the business, so will there be increase in the number of laborers employed, in the number of consumers of the products of our farms. If our mines are active and prosperous, there will be a large population of consumers to be supplied with the necessities of life. Thus will be furnished within our borders one of the best outlets for our sur-

plus products. Michigan produces a large surplus of grains and fruits, and much of this finds market in the upper peninsula.

"It is surprising to note how much has been accomplished in the brief period that the mines have been worked. During that time more than one hundred million tons of iron ore have been mined from the Lake Superior region; and yet it is barely forty-four years since the first test of the ore was made. In 1856 the first shipment of a few thousand tons of ore was begun to the coal fields of Pennsylvania—a small rivulet that now has become a mighty stream that will pour into the markets of the country in 1899 seventeen million five hundred thousand gross tons of ore. No other iron mining region can make such a showing. Originally it seemingly possessed few of the advantages that pertained to other mining sections. It was isolated, a wilderness, severe of climate, far from the coal fields to which the ore must be taken for reduction. But through the richness of its ores and the great extent of the deposits the region has surpassed all of its rivals. And today there is no iron mining region in the world that has so successful a record or so promising a future as the region which borders the south shore of Lake Superior."

REDUCTION OF FEES.

At the meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan held January 17 it was voted to reduce the fees of the summer session of the University to \$15. The fee will be the same whether the student takes one course or several.

ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

The University of Michigan was represented at the meetings of the affiliated organizations of the Society of American Naturalists at their annual meetings held at Yale University, December 26-28, by several members of the faculties.

Dr. Albert B. Prescott, dean of the pharmacy department, Dr. Paul C. Freer, professor of general chemistry, and George A. Hulett, instructor in general chemistry, attended the meetings of the American Chemical Association. Dr. G. Carl Huber, director of the histological laboratory, read three papers summarizing his recent investigations. He attended the sessions of the American Physiological and the American Anatomical Associations. He was elected a

vice-president in the Anatomical Association. Dr. J. B. Pollock of the botanical department read a paper before the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology entitled, The Stimuli that Cause the So-called "Peg" or "Heel" on the *Cucurbita* Seedlings.

INDIAN RELICS IN THE MUSEUM.

The collection of American archaeological relics belonging to Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, dean of the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan has been loaned to the University museum. The collection consists of several thousand specimens. Among them are a large number of arrow points, a valuable assortment of skinning knives, hatchets and spear points. There are also in the collection several earthen vessels, a number of mortars, grinding stones, several dozen stone pipes and a large number of ceremonial implements. The relics represent every grade of workmanship from the river pebble slightly grooved to the highly polished stone ax.

A five-kilowatt universal alternating dynamo is being constructed by the students in the department of electrical engineering of the University of Michigan. The machine was designed and the specifications, including shop drawings, were worked out last year as a thesis, by two students in the department. The building of the machine has now been assigned to two other students. The dynamo is primarily a laboratory machine. It is so designed that one, two or three phase currents can be generated and in this respect it will do the work of three different kinds of dynamos. When completed the machine will increase the valuation of the equipment of the electrical laboratory by about \$1,000.

Titles of several recent papers by Dr. H. S. Jennings of the zoological department of the University of Michigan, are as follows: (1) The Mechanism of the Motor Reactions of *Paramecium*, in the *American Journal of Physiology* for May, 1899; (2) Reactions to Localized Stimuli in *Spirostomum* and *Stentor*, in the *American Naturalist* for May, 1899; (3) Laws of Chemotaxis in *Paramecium*, in the *American Journal of Physiology* for May, 1899; (4) The Psychology of a Protozoan, in the *American Journal of Psychology* for July, 1899.

Five members of the University faculty were in attendance at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, held at Boston the last week in December. They were Professors B. A. Hinsdale, Andrew C. McLaughlin, Asaph Hall, jr., E. W. Dow and Mr. A. L. Cross. A paper by Professor Dow entitled Governmental Conditions at Langres in the Early Middle Ages and Especially in the Ninth Century was read by title. The next meeting of this association will be at Detroit and Ann Arbor in conjunction with the meeting of the American Economic Association, during the last week of December of the current year.

Four members of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Michigan took part in the semi-annual meeting of the Northern Tri-State Medical Association held at Adrian, Mich., January 16. Dean Victor C. Vaughan gave a talk on Typhoid Fever; Dr. Charles B. Nancrede, professor of surgery, opened the discussion on Angio Tribe; Dr. George Dock, professor of the theory and practice of medicine, read a paper on the indications for the Treatment in Certain Anemias; and Dr. W. F. Breakey, lecturer on dermatology, read a paper on Treatment of Suspected Specific Primary Lesions.

The Second lecture in the course arranged by the appointment committee of the University of Michigan on subjects relating to the work of the teacher, was given January 17 by Professor B. A. Hinsdale of the University. The subject was Pedagogical Principles Involved in Preparing to Teach. The other numbers in the course are: The Legal Status of the Teacher, Professor F. R. Mechem; School Sanitation, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan; Teaching History, Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin; The Biological Sciences, Professor Jacob Reighard. These lectures will be given in February, March, April and May respectively.

The pupils of the seventh and eighth grades of the Wayne public schools, accompanied by their teachers, spent Saturday, January 20, in visiting the museum and the art galleries of the University of Michigan. They numbered about fifty. The greater part of the day was spent in the museum, where they were made welcome by the University authorities.

Two consignments of books, one from England, the other from Germany, recently received at the general library of the University of Michigan, are now being catalogued. The collection from England consists of over 300 volumes, including 54 volumes of the *Argosy*, 75 volumes of the *Journal of Gas Lighting*, and George Gilfillan's edition of the English poets in 48 volumes. In the cases from Germany there were 149 volumes of the *Journal Asiatique* and 44 volumes of the *Acta Eruditorum* bound in vellum. These 44 volumes represent 111 of the original volumes.

At the meeting of the Modern Language Association held at Columbia University, December 27-29, papers were read by three members of the faculty of the University of Michigan: by Professor Hemol on The History of the Contractions A'n't and Ha'n't, by Professor Scott on Figurative Elements in the Terminology of English Grammar, and by Professor Bourland on the Date of the Rimed Chronicle of the Cid. Professor Scott was re-elected president of the pedagogical section and Professor Bourland was made a member of the executive council.

The University of Michigan has received a visit from Professor John Uri Lloyd of the Lloyd Library of Pharmacy in Cincinnati. This library is a collection of over fifteen thousand volumes, and is well known throughout this country and Europe for the rare works it contains. While he was in Ann Arbor as the guest of Dr. A. B. Prescott, Professor Lloyd read privately before a company composed chiefly of members of the faculties, extracts from his forthcoming book on life in Kentucky.

President Angell, Professors Richard Hudson, Wooster W. Beman, and Allen S. Whitney and Mr. Edwin C. Goddard represented the University at the Michigan State Teachers' Association held at Lansing December 27-29. President Angell spoke upon the Relation of the Denominational Colleges of the State to the University.

Professor B. A. Hinsdale, head of the department of the science and the art of teaching in the University of Michigan, was elected president of the Michigan State Teachers' Association at the annual meeting of the association held in Lansing, Mich., December 27-29.

A Treatise by Outline, Cases and Annotations on the Common Remedial Processes by John R. Rood, instructor in the law department of the University of Michigan, is being printed by the Inland Press, Ann Arbor, Mich. The work, which will make a volume of about 375 pages, will be a case treatise on attachment, garnishment, executions, replevin and judgments. It will be used as a textbook by the senior class in the law department the second semester of the present college year.

The research of Abraham Van Zwaluwenburg, the holder of the Stearns fellowship in 1897-98, has recently been published. The title of the report is The Development of the Seeds of *Theobroma Cacao* and *Gossypium Herbaceum*. It has appeared in the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1899 and in the November number of the *Pharmaceutical Archives*. Two plates of stone engraving illustrate the results.

Warren W. Florer, instructor in German in the University of Michigan, attended the meeting of the Central Division of the Modern Language Association held at Nashville, Tenn., during the holiday vacation. He read a paper entitled The Change of Gender from Middle High German to Luther as seen in the 1545 Edition of the Bible, and also spoke on Professor George A. Hench's aims as a teacher.

Chapter XIII of the report of the United States commissioner of education, entitled Notes on the History of Foreign Influence Upon Education in the United States, is by Dr. B. A. Hinsdale, professor of the science and the art of teaching in the University of Michigan. The chapter occupies thirty-eight pages of the report and contains matter which is presented to the public for the first time.

Dean H. B. Hutchins of the law department of the University of Michigan, spoke at the Congregational Church Sunday noon, January 21, upon The Conclusions of the Hague Conference; in What Way Will they Affect Nations?

By vote of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan at the last meeting the masters' degrees conferred by the University are reduced to two: master of arts and master of science.

Drs. Cushney and Huber of the medical department of the University of Michigan, gave demonstrations before the meeting of the Washtenaw County Medical Society held Monday evening, January 8. Dr. Cushney showed the action of chloroform and ether on the heart of a live animal and Dr. Huber gave a stereopticon demonstration of the sensory nerve endings.

Substantivflexion bei Martinus Luther (Bibelausgabe von 1545) is the title of the thesis of Dr. Warren W. Florer, instructor in German in the University of Michigan, which has recently been published by the Inland Press, Ann Arbor. This is the thesis submitted by Mr. Florer for the degree of doctor of philosophy at Cornell University.

Professor I. C. Russell of the department of geology of the University of Michigan has addressed a letter to the superintendent of the United States Coast Survey requesting that work upon the new topographical map of Michigan be begun at Ann Arbor. The Board of Regents endorsed this request at their recent meeting.

Saturday, January 13, Professor Patterson of the physics department, discussed the subject of Storage Batteries in Lighting and Power Plants before the Scientific Club of the University. He gave especial attention to the question of the advisability of a storage battery in connection with the University lighting and power plant.

Professor A. B. Prescott of the University of Michigan and Professor Mallett of the University of Virginia were in St. Louis, Mo., on January 11 and 12, as witnesses in the test case of the constitutionality of the pure food law enacted at the last session of the legislature of Missouri.

A new work on trigonometry, with logarithmic and trigonometric tables, has appeared from the publishing firm of Allyn & Bacon, Boston. The authors are Elmer A. Lyman of the Michigan State Normal College and Edwin C. Goddard of the University of Michigan.

W. L. Miggett, superintendent of the engineering shops at the University of Michigan, will give a talk on The Development of Machine Tools, before the Engineering Society of the University, Saturday evening, January 27.

Professor John O. Reed of the department of physics of the University of Michigan gave the commencement address at the Detroit central high school Thursday forenoon, January 25. The subject of the address was The Relation of the High School to the State.

The senior classes in electrical and mechanical engineering will make a test of the Birmingham power station of the Detroit and Pontiac electric railway about the middle of February. The machinery in the power house will be tested for a complete working day.

Professor George W. Patterson, of the physics department of the University of Michigan, will give an address on the subject of Liquid Air in Chicago Saturday, February 3, before the Northwestern Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The second lecture in the course on the History of the Great Epidemics, by Professor Frederick G. Novy of the medical department of the University of Michigan, was given before the medical students of the University Wednesday evening, January 24.

Professor Adams of the department of political economy read a paper entitled Suggestions for the Legalizing of Pooling, at the annual meeting of the American Economic Association held at Cornell University during the latter part of December.

Dr. Paul C. Freer, professor of general chemistry in the University of Michigan, will lecture upon the subject, Liquid Air and the Liquefaction of Gases, in the Park Congregational Church, Grand Rapids, Mich., February 3.

Reversal of Cleavage in Ancyclus is the title of a paper by Dr. S. J. Holmes of the zoological department of the University of Michigan, in the November number of the *American Naturalist*.

The annual meeting of the Geological Society of America held in Washington December 27-29 was attended by Professor Israel C. Russell of the geological department.

Professor Geddes of Edinburgh is expected to address the Philosophical Society of the University of Michigan Thursday, February 8.

The botanical gardens of the University of Michigan recently received through the kindness of Mrs. F. Ohlinger, an American missionary at Foo Chow, China, three assortments of Chinese lilies and orchids.

Professor Henry S. Carhart of the department of physics of the University of Michigan, who has been spending the year in Germany, is now in Zürich studying the subject of electrical engineering with Professor Weber.

Professor A. V. McAlvay of the law faculty of the University of Michigan is on the programme of the farmers' institute at Traverse City, February 7, for an address on the subject of Home Sanitation.

The annual meetings of the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association for the year 1900 will be held at Detroit the latter part of next December.

The plans of Spier & Rohns, architects of Detroit, for the new science building at the University of Michigan were adopted at the January meeting of the Board of Regents.

ON THE CAMPUS.

EVOLUTION AND IMMORTALITY.

Professor Lloyd spoke before the members of the Philosophical Society and many others interested in the subject on Evolution and Immortality. The subject was treated in a clear and logical manner and was listened to with close, thoughtful attention.

DEBATING.

Friday evening, January 12, the University of Chicago again went down in defeat before Michigan's debaters. The contest was not close; it was not even interesting—as a contest. There was no doubt in the minds of any one present to whom the victory would go. The decision of the judges came promptly and was unanimous. With the exception of Mr. Bestor the Chicago team was lamentably weak. They showed a plentiful lack of preparation, immaturity of thought, and poor team work. Michigan's debaters, as was expected, came to the contest thoroughly prepared, with a well arranged plan, and showed great proficiency in rebuttal. They should have won over a much stronger team

than that which opposed them. On the same evening at Minneapolis, Minnesota won its first debate with Northwestern. Michigan and Minnesota will, therefore, meet in the final Central League Debate, which will be held at Chicago, April 6. The question to be debated is as follows: "Are the economic advantages of trusts such as to justify their existence under the law?" It has been decided by lot that Minnesota is to have the affirmative side of the question and Michigan the negative. The debate will be held in Studebaker Hall, and admission will be by invitation. Each of the four colleges in the League has contributed \$50 toward defraying expenses.

The team to represent Michigan against Pennsylvania has been selected. Messrs. Jacob, Young and Rydalc, with Mr. McGee as alternate, will support the maize and blue in the City of Brotherly Love, March 9. The contest at which they were selected was probably one of the strongest home debates that has ever been witnessed in Ann Arbor. The six men competing were selected from a field of one hundred and fifty contestants and made their way to the final through three sets of preliminaries. The debate was conducted in a thoroughly dignified and gentlemanly manner, yet with no lack of the interest and enthusiasm characteristic of Michigan's debaters. The team chosen is very well balanced. All three men are polished speakers as well as clever debaters and will not only give a good account of themselves at Philadelphia but will give the easterners a correct impression of Michigan men. Mr. Jacob is a native of this state. Mr. Young is from Des Moines, Iowa, and Mr. Rydalc hails from Salt Lake City, Utah.

Michigan's debating record is an interesting one. Of ten intercollegiate debates we have won seven, the last five consecutively. We have defeated Wisconsin, Northwestern and Pennsylvania and vanquished Chicago in four out of five debates. In the last five debates, fourteen of a total of fifteen judges cast their ballots in favor of Michigan. This has not been the result of accident. Michigan has developed a debating system and standard of public speaking probably unsurpassed by any other college in the country. Other universities have frequently been represented by teams whose strength lay in the exceptional ability of some one man. Michigan's teams have always been well bal-

anced, showing not only a wealth of material but the comprehensiveness of the system by which it has developed. Indications point to a continuation of debating successes.

TEACHING PRONUNCIATION.

On January 15 the Pedagogical Society met to hear Professor Hempl's address on Teaching Pronunciation. His talk was practical and very beneficial to all who expect to teach the languages. Emphasis was put upon the necessity of teaching the student correct pronunciation when he first begins the study of a language, in order that no bad habits may be formed. Professor Hempl's suggestions as to how to do this were very helpful.

MUSICAL CLUBS.

The University Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs are holding daily rehearsals in preparation for their coming concert in Ann Arbor. Several years have elapsed since the last Glee Club concert, and the custom of presenting an annual Ann Arbor concert will this year be revived. The date of the home concert will be February 10, the Saturday night following the Junior Hop. The executive committee in deciding upon this date hoped that a precedent would be established and that in future years the Glee Club concert on Saturday night would be anticipated in conjunction with the Junior Hop as an important factor in the festivities attending that social event. Besides the home concert, arrangements have been made for a concert in Detroit on February 17, under the auspices of the University Club of that city. Concerts in Grand Rapids and Chicago are also anticipated.

ORACLE.

The *Oracle*, published annually by the sophomore class, has recently appeared. Its coming was heralded by a clever poster and verses beginning:

"Hail! students all!
Both tall and small!
Hark ye the crier's horn;
Here ye him call:
The *Oracle*
Is out tomorrow morn."

All that was promised by the poster was found in the book; grinds, neither very new nor very funny but rather cutting; some excellent cuts of '02's class officers and athletic teams; a bright pro-

phesy by Vive Perrin and class poem by Edna Cummings. Professor Wenley gives us an interesting glimpse of the Scottish Sophomore. A few stories of college life and the usual class directory complete the book.

INLANDER.

The first number of the *Inlander*, so long expected and much advertised, appeared finally about Christmas time. The book is a great disappointment. Although it has two very good and appreciative articles on Professor George A. Hench, one by Professor A. C. McLaughlin, the other by one of Professor Hench's pupils, Irma Heath, '99; and although Professor R. M. Wenley has contributed, under the heading, An Unrecognized Achievement, an excellent article on Mr. Scott-Moncrieff's drama, *The Abdication*, which deals with incidents in the life of Mary, Queen of Scots, yet the *Inlander* is certainly not so good as those of '98 and '99. Mr. Morrill describes rather graphically a Christmas Hunt on the Sweetwater, but the publication lacks life and spice.

JUNIOR MEETING.

The juniors are the only ones who put much snap into their class meetings this year. Three attempts have been made to elect the officers for this year. Balloting has been lively and disputes among the tellers rife. Two tickets, the lit-engineer and the literary, were in the field and very evenly matched, but at the third meeting the lit-engineer faction elected every officer on their ticket by an overwhelming majority.

PHYSICAL COLLOQUIUM.

The last Physical Colloquium on January 15 was addressed by Mr. C. D. Jones of the engineering department, on *Armature Reactions*. His talk was of especial interest to engineers working on electrical designing.

LIQUID AIR.

The machine for making liquid air, which was presented to the University some time ago, is now in working order and the liquid air is being experimented with in many classes. January 12 Professor Freer gave a lecture before the Unity Club. The Unitarian Church was packed to its utmost capacity by the curious, and those interested in his subject. Professor Freer gave a detailed history of the attempts made to liquify

air and described many of the machines used. Several instructive experiments were performed.

PREPARING TO TEACH.

The second lecture in the course offered by the Appointment Committee to those students who desire to teach eventually, was given by Professor Hinsdale January 17. Tappan Hall lecture room was well filled by students who looked as if they meant to take life seriously, while they heard Professor Hinsdale talk on the Pedagogical Principles Involved in Preparing to Teach. He spoke especially of the relative importance of personal preference and commercial advantage of certain lines of work to students who are about to decide on some specialty.

IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Novy has begun a special series of lectures before the medical students on The History of Great Epidemics. The first of the series, given January 16, was on the History of a Plague.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

January 20 Mr. H. C. Anderson spoke before the Engineering Society on Overhauling a Locomotive. This is Mr. Anderson's first year in the engineering faculty, and owing to the fact that he has had a large amount of practical experience, the lecture was an interesting one and of benefit to every engineering student.

Mr. H. H. Dickinson gave a talk at the same meeting on Practical Work During Vacation.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE BARBOUR GYMNASIUM.

January 20 will hereafter be celebrated by the women of the University as the anniversary of the opening of the new Barbour Gymnasium. A large house warming was given. The building was filled with the guests and about two hundred dollars was raised for furnishing the parlors. The audience room in the second story has been called Sarah Caswell Angell Hall in honor of the wife of President Angell. In this hall the U. of M. band gave a concert the first part of the evening and later the doors leading into the Waterman Gymnasium were opened and the guests danced there till midnight.

MICHIGANENSIAN.

Walter Pitkin, '00, the managing editor of the *Michiganensian*, has left college and the *Michiganensian* Board elected James Shirley Symons as his successor. Although Mr. Pitkin had done considerable valuable work in the way of planning and organizing the work, the delay and change of management will make the undertaking a hard one for Mr. Symons, but the class feel confident that he can turn out a book which will be a credit to them. The chief feature of the publication this year will be individual photographs of members of the class.

VELASQUEZ.

Dr. B. P. Bourland addressed the Unity Club January 15 on the subject of Velasquez. His lecture was bright and entertaining and was well illustrated with stereopticon views.

LIBRARY.

Among new acquisitions to the library is the *Journal Asiatique*, a philological journal published in Paris, running from 1822 to the present time. The library has also lately obtained the *Journal of Gas Lighting* in seventy-three volumes, published in London, running from 1849-99. The *Acta E'Ruditorum*, a periodical of general science, published at Leipzig, in forty-four volumes, from 1682-1768, has also been obtained, besides an edition of British Poets in forty-eight volumes, edited by G. Gilfillan.

ANOTHER JOURNAL CLUB.

Dr. Warthin of the department of pathology has organized a new Journal Club among his students. This will enable each student to hear a report of the cases worked up by the others. The object and methods of the club are much the same as those of the journal clubs in other departments of scientific work.

WILL CARLETON.

A sympathetic audience filled University Hall, on the evening of January 17, to hear Will Carleton deliver his lecture on the Drama of Human Nature, in the Students' Lecture Association Course. Mr. Carleton was gracefully introduced by the president of the Association, Mr. Lafayette Young, as the real "poet laureate" of Michigan, this being his native state. The lecture was replete with wit, poetry, and impersonations; and the poet

left with his audience many ennobling and uplifting thoughts. His witticisms were greeted with frequent applause, and his remarks fairly punctuated with laughter from his audience, who honored him at the end with the Michigan yell.

BIBLE CHAIRS.

In a paragraph under the above heading, in our October issue, the following appeared: "It has recently become known that the Rev. Mr. Forrest may not continue this work here through the year, but will probably go to India whither he has been called to take it up in connection with the great English University of Calcutta." The Registrar of the University of Calcutta writes to say that "the person named is not authorized by the syndicate (i. e. Regents) or the Senate to take up any work in connection with the University of Calcutta, and that no such person holds any appointment on its staff." We regret to have given currency to this misstatement.

Y. M. C. A.

The University Y. M. C. A. opened this year's work with better prospects for a successful year than ever before. Thus far these prospects have been realized.

In the first place the old home of the Association, Sackett Hall, was entirely renovated, papered, painted, furnished with a steam heating plant and general repairing done. In this hall there are now eighteen members of the Association rooming. It furnishes a home for young men where they can enjoy all the social features of fraternal association and have the advantage of the reading room, bowling alley, gymnasium and bath room in McMillan Hall, with which Sackett Hall is connected. Here the student feels himself surrounded by an atmosphere of moral health and a companionship of the most helpful kind.

Then, in addition, the almost new and finely equipped McMillan Hall has been opened for the use of the Association, which, with the above-named features, together with Tappan Library of six thousand volumes, is a headquarters worthy the organization.

The membership has increased more than one hundred and twenty-five per cent this year, so that now there are about three hundred and fifty members. Of this number about two hundred and

thirty are active and the rest associate members. There are represented all classes, all departments of the University, a large number of states and many religious denominations, as well as different nations, Persia, Hawaii, Japan, China and Porto Rico.

The usual lines of work are vigorously pursued—Bible study, missions, devotional, etc. Eight Bible classes are conducted with an enrollment of one hundred and three. One mission study class has been conducted and a new one is just being organized. The Rev. W. M. Forrest will lead this. The Bible classes are led by students and are in the Life of Christ, Life and Writings of Paul, Old Testament Heroes and Study of the Gospel by John. All these courses call for daily Bible study and are intended to form habits in the student's life.

The Association secured D. L. Moody for three days in October and had gone so far in the arrangements as to have ushers, singers, and places and hours of meetings arranged for, when a telegram announced Mr. Moody's inability to come on account of ill-health.

The effort to minister to the student body has resulted in securing Professor King of Oberlin for a series of addresses on Christian Evidences, February 16, 17 and 18. The subjects will be The Significance of Christ, The Abiding Significance of the Old Testament, The Relation of Christianity to Evolution, What Are We to Think as to Miracles and Providence; Difficulties Concerning Prayer, The Present Return to the Historical Christ.

Professor King was professor of philosophy at Oberlin but is now professor of theology in that institution. He is a most thoroughly qualified and interesting speaker, and the students will find it a rare privilege to be able to hear him.

The members of the Association are working for the building up of Christian character and look forward hopefully for an ever widening field. They are doing much to refute the charge of irreligion so unjustly made against Ann Arbor, by some who do not know of the strong Christian influences ever at work here.

An innovation has been indulged in in the way of a reception to the lady friends of the Association, January 19. Two hundred and fifty invitations were sent and the event proved a very great success.

The budget of the Association amounts to fully three thousand dollars and is nearly all provided for, though

some energetic work must come from the finance committee.

The officers of the Association are: Irving T. Raab, president; H. A. Vandeman, vice-president; C. E. Clark, recording secretary; Fulton Thompson, corresponding secretary; H. E. Westerdale, treasurer, and H. J. McCreary, general secretary. The advisory committee consists of Judge V. H. Lane, C. E. Thompson, Professor F. W. Kelsey, H. G. Van Tuyl, Leonard Lawrence, Dr. R. S. Copeland, Dr. Dean Myers and Fulton Thompson.

ALUMNI.

'97 LAW CLASS BULLETIN.

The third issue of the *Bulletin* of the law class of '97 made its appearance January 1, 1900, William Lincoln Hart, Alliance, Ohio, editor and publisher. The paper is a modest affair of eight pages, containing a condensed report of the year's happenings at the University, and a roster of the fifty members of the class, with interesting personal reports from nearly all of them.

From the editorial page we quote: "One or two members suggest that a class reunion be held at Ann Arbor during the commencement week of 1902, the fifth anniversary of the graduation of this class. This will be the year of the Toledo, Ohio, centennial, and low rates can be had from all parts of the country. Let us have an expression from the class on this matter and we will publish the consensus of opinion later. We think the suggestion a good one."

NORTHERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Of the six members constituting the faculty of the new Michigan Northern State Normal School, at Marquette, Mich., three are graduates of the University. They are: Flora Elsie Hill, '99, preceptress; William McCracken, '86, natural and physical sciences; and Edward G. Maul, '93, mathematics. The School was opened this fall in the city hall of Marquette, pending the completion of the Normal School building.

ALUMNI IN LANSING.

During the annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' Association, held at Lansing, in the last week in De-

cember, the ladies of the First Baptist Church served supper to a number of Michigan alumni in the church dining room, December 27.

The room was decorated with the yellow and the blue, and songs, stories, yells, reminiscences, laughter, but no toasts, were in order.

Henry R. Pattengill, '74, editor and proprietor of the *Michigan School Moderator* and of *Timely Topics*, was elected manager for the ensuing year.

NEW YORK ALUMNI.

The regular bi-monthly round table occurred on Friday, December 8, at the Hotel Vendome, New York City. The dinner was preceded by a short business meeting at which the organization committee made its report, embodying the draft of a constitution. The latter was adopted after an informal discussion, and, among other things, provides that the organization shall be known as The University of Michigan Club; that a man shall be eligible to membership who is or has been a member of the faculty, or who has been in regular attendance as a student, at the University, for at least one year; provision is also made for an annual banquet. The present committee were authorized to act until the election of the Board of Directors at the first annual meeting. The next bi-monthly meeting will take place on the 9th day of February, 1900. The following were present:

Albert A. Day, '67 l.
James F. Tweedy, '70.
Floyd B. Wilson, '71.
Charles T. Harris, '75.
Abram P. Kerley, '77 p.
Allen R. Sheffer, '80 l.
Williston S. Hough, '84.
C. L. Harwood, '88.
Edgar M. Doughty, '90.
William W. Bishop, '92.
Stanley D. McGraw, '92.
George W. Harris, '94.
Henry W. Webber, '94 l.
Miron W. Neal, '95, '96 l.
Neil A. Gilchrist, '96.
Rufus L. Weaver, '98 l.
A. Van Zwalumburg, '98.
Arnold L. Davis, '98 l.
J. Sterling St. John, '98 l.
George M. Stevens, Jr., '98 l.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

ALUMNI ARE INVITED TO CONTRIBUTE TO
THIS DEPARTMENT.

The plan of this department is to give items of interest concerning those who have ever matriculated at the University of Michigan, whether graduates or non-graduates, and the latter are classified according to the year in which they would have graduated had they completed their courses. The fact of a person's being mentioned in the News from the Classes, does not necessarily imply that he is a graduate of the University.

On behalf of the readers of the *ALUMNI* as well as on their own behalf, the editors wish to thank all alumni and friends who have furnished items for this department and we hope that the privilege of reporting to us all news about Michigan men and women, will be generally realized this year by alumni everywhere.

1860.

George Hill Seymour, '60, '61 *e*, after graduation spent a year in the Auditor General's office, in Lansing, Mich. He then enlisted as a private in the 20th Mich. Inf., and remained in the service till August, 1863. He was assistant engineer on the Union Pacific railroad from April, 1864, to June, 1867. The year following he spent as assistant city engineer of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in May, 1868, he returned to the Union Pacific for about eight months, after which he took a position as assistant engineer on the K. P. R. R. From 1870 to 1871 he held the same position with the M. K. T. R. R., and was afterwards rodman and leveller with the Northern Pacific road. From 1873 to 1876 he was in a planing mill at Coral, Mich., and since 1877 he has been engaged in market gardening in Grand Haven, Mich. His temporary address until next March, however, is 727 Detroit St., Flint, Mich.—James Franklin Spalding, '60, who formerly lived in Ann Arbor, has been for a number of years located in Kansas City, Mo. He is president of Spalding's Commercial College, which is probably one of the best commercial colleges in the country. His office is in the N. Y. Life Bldg., one floor of which is used entirely for class rooms and business offices.

1862.

Ansel Bascom Denton, '62, is general agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, with office in the Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

1867.

Edward W. Wetmore, '67, formerly professor of science in Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey, and afterwards a teacher in the central high school in Brooklyn, N. Y., is now professor of

natural science in the New York State Normal College, at Albany. The December *Echo*, published monthly by the students of that college, contained an article by Professor Wetmore on the Essentials of Method in the Teacher's Profession. The life and achievements of Michael Faraday, the scientist, are used as illustrations.

1869.

Charles Francis Brush, '69 *e*, '99 M.S. (Hon.), was born at Euclid, Ohio, in 1849. In the fall of 1867 he entered the University from Wickliffe, afterwards removing to Cleveland. In 1875 he was married to Mary E. Morris of that city and they have two daughters and one son. Mr. Brush was at one time professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Cleveland Homœopathic College, and in 1880 the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the Western Reserve University. Becoming an engineer he founded the Brush Electric Company and became the inventor of practical arc lighting. For this achievement he was decorated by the French government with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1881. He was also awarded the Rumford medals by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is a member of many engineering and scientific societies and is engaged in the work of electrical engineering and scientific investigations. The University is indebted to Mr. Brush for the liquid air machine recently set up in the general chemistry laboratory. His address is the Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.—Benezette Williams, '69 *e*, was born in Logan county, Ohio, November 9, 1844. In 1872-75 he was assistant city engineer of Chicago. In 1876 he became superintendent of sewerage and city engineer holding the positions for three years. In 1886 he was a member of the commission which recommended the present plan of drainage for Chicago, and in 1892 he became chief engineer of the sanitary district of that city. He is now engaged in the business of consulting engineer and contractor, with office in the Association Bldg., 155 La Salle St., Chicago. His son, Carl Benezette Williams, '96 *e*, is a civil engineer, and occupies the same office.

1874.

John Thomas Michau, '74 *l*, who is practicing law in St. Joseph, Mo., was born Feb. 26, 1852, at Maryville, Mo. In 1871 he entered the University and studied in the literary and law departments. He afterwards entered Harvard Univer-

sity but soon returned to Michigan. He was married Feb. 26, 1878, to Miss Lizzie McCreery of Ann Arbor, who died in 1880. Mr. Michau practiced law for several years in Kansas City, but finally settled in St. Joseph, Mo. For many years he has been engaged in writing a work on archæology, and in preparation studied three years abroad—at Cairo, Egypt, Rome, Paris and London. He has spent some time in study at the Astor library and at that of Columbia College. Mr. Michau states that the object of his work is to create a fund, the proceeds of which will pay the expenses of a student for a course of study at Athens or Rome.

1877.

Lawrence Cameron Hull, '77, was born at Saline, Mich., May 4, 1857, and entered the University from Hamburg, Mich., in 1873. Among the offices held by him while in college was that of treasurer of the Students' Lecture Association. For two years subsequent to his graduation he was principal of the high school at Battle Creek, Mich., and 1879-80 he was principal of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake. The following year he was principal of the high school at Coldwater, Mich., and from 1881 to 1887 of that of Detroit. Since that time he has been Latin master in the Lawrenceville School, at Lawrenceville, N. J. He is now principal of the academic department of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Mr. Hull has held a number of positions of honor, having been vice-president of the Michigan State Teachers' Association, 1886-87; president of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club, 1885-87; and he is now president of the Brooklyn Free Kindergarten Society. In 1885 he was married to Eliza Darling, '82, who was assistant in history at Wellesley College in 1884-85. They have four children and now reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.

1878.

Charles Mills Gayley, '78, formerly a member of the faculty of the University, now professor of English literature in the University of California, is the author of the poem "When the Queen Was Young," inspired by the recent war in South Africa. Professor Gayley was born of Irish parentage and received his early education in London, his parents afterwards moving to America. He was prominent in college, and was joint author with Fred N. Scott, '84, of the

words in the "Yellow and Blue" song book. Mr. Gayley wrote the well known song,

"Birds of a feather
We haunt the same old tree,—
And sing, sing together,
O Michigan, of thee."

He was also the composer of the beautiful "Goddess of the Inland Seas," of which the four verses are immortal:

"Sing no more the fair Ægean,
Where the floating Cyclads shine,
Nor the honey'd slopes Hyblæan,
Nor the blue Sicilian brine,
Sing no storied realms of morning
Rob'd in twilight memories,
Sing the land beyond adorning
With her zone of inland seas."

Professor Gayley has recently written in collaboration with Professor F. N. Scott a notable work on literary criticism. Two years ago he received the unprecedented compliment (for an American) of an honorary fellowship in Lincoln College, Oxford. The recent poem, which is attracting so much attention, is as follows:

When the Queen was young, her gaunt-
let she flung

In the teeth of the foremost Crime;
And the look on her face was orient grace
For a troublous world and time.
And the glooms were dispelled, and the
monsters felled—

When the Queen was young, and her
battle was flung

On the Brood of Crime.

When the Queen was young her lau-
reates sung

Of brotherhood, freedom and right;
And her prelates prayed, and her coun-
sels made

For the cause that was worthy of
might;

And, in war and peace, God gave in-
crease

When the Queen was young and her
bugles sung

Of the Glory of Right.

But the century rolled, and the Queen
was old

And only her heart was young;
And her wise men died, and her poets
lied

And an Upstart Pack gave tongue
To a lickerish creed; and few gave heed,
In the rapture of gold, to the Queen and
her old

Old heart—still young.
 So her thousands went forth from the
 Isles of the North
 To spoil a handful of men
 Whose home was their own, and whose
 succor the Throne
 Of the God of Battles, Who then
 Was sudden to strike. There had never
 the like
 Befallen the North when her Right-
 eous went forth
 And the Queen was young!

—Ossian Cole Simonds, '78 *e*, was born Nov. 11, 1855, in Grand Rapids, Mich., and registered from there in the University in 1874. In 1881 he was married to Martha Rumsey of Grand Rapids, student in the University 1878-80, and they have five children. For about nineteen years Mr. Simonds has been superintendent of Graceland Cemetery, in Chicago, and is engaged in a general practice of landscape gardening. For two years, 1895 and 1896, he was president of the American Association of Cemetery Superintendents. Mr. Simonds is now treasurer of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, and is a member of the executive committee of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and also of the Western Society of Engineers.

1881.

Frank William Briggs, '81 *l*, of Fields, Ohio, is a member of the Lorain County Republican Executive Committee.

1885.

Frank Estil Burrough, '85 *l*, is judge of the court of common pleas, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

1886.

Fred Goodrich Frink, '86 *e*, is now at Moscow, Idaho, professor in charge of the department of civil engineering at the University of Idaho.

1888.

Charles Alling, '88 *l*, A.B. (Hanover College) 1885, mentioned in the October ALUMNUS as one of the aldermen of the third ward in Chicago, is spoken of in the *Times-Herald* of Jan. 17, 1900, as follows: "Alderman Charles Alling, who desires the city council to pay a reward of \$200 to any person or police officer who kills a highway robber, is not a person of bloodthirsty disposition, nor does his unique ordinance indicate that Chicago has a greater number of footpads than New York or other large cities. Mr. Alling is serving his second term as al-

derman, and is a radical, clean-handed advocate of municipal reform. His character is as spotless as his official record as a city father. He was born in Madison, Ind., in 1865, and graduated from Hanover College in 1885. He taught school one year and then graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan. He has resided in Chicago since 1888, and is a successful lawyer. He is a director of the south central district of the Bureau of Associated Charities, a Mason, a Forester, a Royal Leaguer and an efficient representative of the Hamilton Club. He is also a deacon of the First Presbyterian church. He represented Mayor Harrison for the South Side on the late educational commission, and is connected with all progressive movements for the betterment of the city which start in the council."—Peter J. Galle, '88 *l*, is county attorney of McPherson county, his headquarters being McPherson, Kans. —William Hickman Moore, '88 *l*, is reported to be judge of the equity court, Seattle, Wash.—Fred Townsend, '88 *l*, is a prominent resident of Albia, Iowa, and the *Union* of Jan. 2, 1900, published in that city, gives the following account of his career: "The Hon. Fred Townsend, the present Democratic state senator from this district, was born in Albia, July 1, 1862. Mr. Townsend comes of a vigorous, brainy and talented ancestry, a class of forefathers to which the present generation of Iowans owe a large debt of gratitude. Strong minded and large souled men, every one of whom carried his own sovereignty under his hat, and tolerated freedom of thought and action in his neighbor. His father, John Selby Townsend, was one of the best known lawyers in Iowa; he came to Iowa in 1850 and made for himself a splendid reputation as citizen and lawyer. A man of the strictest integrity, his honest methods and sterling manhood won him the highest esteem. He was a member of the fourth general assembly of Iowa, and judge of the district court from 1853 to 1863. His mother was a daughter of Dr. John D. Elbert, a skilled surgeon and a man of public affairs who served as president of the council of territorial legislation. Young Townsend acquired his common school education in this city and entered the high schools of Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1879, but on account of failing eye sight was obliged to quit his studies in the spring of 1881. However, in the fall of the same year, he entered the law de-

partment of the University of Michigan, and in the spring of the following year, entered the freshman class of the literary department; but could not complete the year, as his eyes again failed. He then went to El Paso, Texas, and spent the following five years there, part of the time engaged in the mercantile business and part of the time in the law office of his brother, Judge J. E. Townsend. In 1887 he returned to Iowa, and in May of the same year was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of this state. Four months later he entered the law department of the University of Michigan as senior and graduated with the class of 1888. He then returned to El Paso, Texas, and entered into partnership with his brother under the firm name of Townsend & Townsend. In 1889 he was united in marriage with Miss Helen Dawson, also a student of the University of Michigan, and in 1890 returned to Albia at the request of his father who was in feeble health. Here his talents were quickly recognized and his attainments marked him for a man of important positions. The Democratic party nominated him for the office of county attorney, almost immediately on his arrival here, and he was elected, overcoming a heavy Republican majority, and being the only Democrat to carry the county. He was three years chairman of the county committee of this county; and a member of the Congressional committee for the sixth Iowa district for four years. In 1896 he was elected a member of the state central committee to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Chas. A. Walsh, and was re-elected the following year for a full term. In 1898 he was unanimously chosen chairman of the state central committee. During the past year he was nominated as state senator for the fifteenth district of Iowa and was elected by a plurality of about 60 in the district which went Republican by a plurality of nearly 200. Mr. Townsend is a member of the Masonic, the K. of P. and the Elks orders, and is an extensive property holder. He is popular with all classes, approachable, considerate and a staunch friend, qualities which have done much to make his popularity almost universal."

1889.

Horace Vaughn Winchell, '89, formerly assistant state geologist of Minnesota, is now economic geologist for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and lives at Butte, Mont.—James Francis

McElroy, '89, B.S. (University of Washington) 1886, is prosecuting attorney of Seattle, Wash.

1891.

Samuel Stevens Sherman, '91, is now in the employ of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, and is also Chicago correspondent for the New York *Evening Sun*. His home address is 4846 Calumet Ave., Chicago.—Bernard Lincoln Green, '91, is with the Osborn Company, Cleveland, Ohio.—Charles Albert Boynton, '91, is practicing law in partnership with J. E. Boynton, under the firm name of Boynton & Boynton, at Waco, Tex.—Parminus Calvin Gilbert, '91, is practicing law at Traverse City, Mich.—John Rush Newcomer, '91, of Chicago, was given the following mention in the *Times-Herald* of that city on Jan. 10, 1900: "John R. Newcomer, who has been appointed to the position of assistant state's attorney, left vacant by the resignation of Haynie R. Pearson, is a well-known and successful lawyer. He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1863, and was brought by his parents to Ogle county, Illinois, when two years old, where he was raised on a farm. His father, who was a country physician, died when he was nine years of age, and he was forced to begin the struggle for an education without the assistance of his parent. After being educated in the public schools he entered the teachers' training school at Oregon, and until he was twenty-one taught in the winter and worked in the summer. In 1887 he graduated from Jennings' Seminary, Aurora, and later he entered the University of Michigan, where he graduated from the law school with honors in 1891. Since that time he has practiced his profession in this city. He was elected a member of the lower house of the State Legislature to represent the second district at the last election. During the last session he introduced a bill to revise the present justice court system and introduced a resolution asking for a new constitutional convention to revise the constitution. He was the leader on the Republican side of the house for the Greater Chicago bill that failed to pass. He was also chosen chairman of the Republican house caucus in January, 1899. Owing to his experience and success in criminal court practice he is well fitted to take up the work in the state's attorney's office."—Charles Elliott Sweet, '91, is practicing his profession at Dowagiac, Mich.

1892.

Ralph Robinson Bradley, '92, was married Jan. 10, 1900, to Miss Maude Louise Morrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis A. Morrison of Fort Madison, Iowa. The wedding took place at the Union Presbyterian Church of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley will be at home after March first at 5001 Washington Ave., Chicago.—James Noble Hatch, '92 *e*, is assistant engineer for the Brown Hoisting & Conveying Mach. Co., of Cleveland, Ohio.—Ralph V. Sage, '92 *e*, is chief draughtsman for the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown, Pa.—Edwin Merrill Smith, '92 *e*, is general manager of the Cleveland (Ohio) Electric Company.—Allison William Haidle, '92 *d*, was born in Newark, N. J., Feb. 26, 1861. His early education was received in the Newark public schools, and in a business college in the same place, from which he graduated in 1875. The next year he moved with his parents to Michigan where they settled on a farm near Deerfield. After four years of farm life, young Haidle went west and engaged in railroading. Returning to Michigan a year later, he went to Detroit where he remained until 1889 engaged in clerking. He then entered the dental department of the University. Immediately after his graduation in 1892, he was appointed by the Regents, demonstrator of prosthetic dentistry, which position he held until 1898 when he began the practice of his profession at Negaunee, Mich. He is a member of the State Dental Society, and the Detroit Dental Society. During his connection with the University he was much interested in the Students' Dental Society and was instrumental in establishing the *Dental Journal*. He was also an editor of *Desmos*, from which the *ALUMNUS* has gleaned these facts concerning his history.

1893.

Vladimir August Geringer, '93, '94 *l*, is an attorney, solicitor and counselor at 150 W. 12th St., Chicago.—Leonard Frederick William Hildner, '93 *e*, is chief draughtsman for the Riter-Conley Mfg. Co., Allegheny, Pa.—Frank Eliot Mulder, '93 *e*, is with the Brown Hoisting & Conveying Mach. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Timon J. Spangler, '93 *l*, a popular young attorney of Mitchell, S. Dak., was married Dec. 27, 1899, to Miss Grace Carruthers. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's mother in North

Newburg, Mich., and was witnessed by some seventy guests.

1894.

Frederic Leigh Osenburg, '94, mentioned in the November *ALUMNUS* as principal of the high school at Elsinore, Cal., is reported to have been married in that city, Dec. 20, 1899, to Miss Gertrude Van Every Laufer.—Ralph Winthrop Newton, '94 *e*, is reported to be with the Pittsburg Bridge Company.—Walter Shepard Fulton, '94 *l*, is reported to be assistant prosecuting attorney of Seattle, Wash.—Oreon Earl Scott, '94 *l*, A.B. (Bethany College), is head of the real estate firm of Oreon E. Scott & Co., 817 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Scott was Mabel Crabbe, '93.

1895.

Mary Putnam Blount, '95, is teaching zoology and botany in the high school at Marshalltown, Iowa.—Edward Marsh St. John, '95 *e*, is with the Brown Hoisting & Conveying Mach. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Frederick Gardiner Skinner, '95 *e*, is with the Gillett-Herzog Bridge Company at Minneapolis, Minn.—Edward Sidney Rogers, '95 *l*, is practicing law in Chicago, address 403 Home Insurance Bldg.

1896.

Lucy Harrison Seeley, '96, was married Dec. 19, 1899, at Colorado Springs, Colo., to Mr. William Clayton Crafts. Mr. and Mrs. Crafts will spend the winter in El Paso, Tex.—Matthew Lamont, '96 *e*, is chief draughtsman with the Schultz Bridge & Iron Co. at McKees Rocks, Pa.—Guy Dorick Newton, '96 *e*, is reported to be employed with Julian Kennedy, Pittsburg, Pa.—Lee Luke Newton, '96 *e*, is with the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown, Pa.—Charles Henry Spencer, '96 *e*, is with the Southern Indiana Railway Company, at Bedford, Ind.—William Hamilton Anderson, '96 *l*, B.S. (Blackburn University) 1892, on Jan. 1, 1900, gave up his practice in Carlinville, Ill., where he has been located since his admission to the Illinois bar in June, 1896, and he has accepted the position of general attorney of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, with headquarters in Springfield. Mr. Anderson will also engage in the general practice of law giving special attention to the business of non-residents of Springfield. Having secured a notary's commission he will also do general notarial work. Mr. Anderson's office is with those of the

league in the Y. M. C. A. building, Springfield, Ill.

1897.

E. May Bowen, '97, has been compelled by ill health to give up her work in the schools of Boston, and will spend the year abroad. Letters addressed to her home, Marathon, Ohio, will be forwarded to her.—Harold Hunter Emmons, '97, '99 *l*, who was president of the class in his freshman year; treasurer of the Oratorical Association; manager of the performance of *Julius Caesar* by the Comedy Club; president of the Students' Lecture Association; manager of the 'Varsity baseball team, and member of the Board of Control, is now practicing law in Detroit; address 61 Moffat Bldg.—Charles Hubert Mooney, '97, was recently elected secretary of the Red Cross Medical Service and he was succeeded as manager of the company, by George Herschael Beach, '99 *m*. Offices: suite 72, 140 Dearborn St., Chicago.—William Harrison Rippey, '97 *e*, is with the Shiffler Bridge Company at Pittsburg, Pa.—Charles Francis Abbott, '97 *l*, who received the degree of A.B. from Dartmouth, is now practicing his profession at West Gardner, Mass.—Grant Charles Bagley, '97 *l*, of Provo City, Utah, was married in that city Feb. 22, 1899, to Miss Etta Davis.—Frederick B. Stanley, '97 *l*, A.B. (Earlham College), has been practicing in Kansas City, Mo., since graduation until Nov. 1, 1899, when he formed a partnership with his brother, C. C. Stanley, in Wichita, Kans. On Oct. 31, 1899, he was married to Miss Ethelyn Stanley of Mayville, N. Y.

1898.

Lloyd Bown Smith, '98 *e*, is with the Mo. Valley Bridge & Iron Works, at Leavenworth, Kans.—Ernest Reginald Pike, '98 *m*, is practicing his profession at Metlakatla, Alaska.—Edwin Southworth Bartlett, '98 *l*, who is located in Brocton, Mass., was in Ann Arbor visiting friends during the Christmas vacation. Mr. Bartlett has a good practice and his friends will be glad to know that he is so well established.—Stewart Lawrence Tatum, '98 *l*, of the law firm of Tatum & Krapp, of Springfield, Ohio, was married in that city on Dec. 21, 1899, to Miss Grace Marie Cowan.—Wilson Adams Russell, '98 *h*, was married Jan. 1, 1900, to Miss Jennie Caulkins, a teacher, Mich., where Dr. Russell is practicing his profession.—Alfred Baldwin, '98 *d*, is practicing dentistry at Calumet, Mich.

NECROLOGY.

[This department of THE ALUMNUS is conducted by Professor Demmon. In order to make it as complete as possible, the co-operation of subscribers is solicited. Let deaths be reported promptly as they occur, with date and place. Be careful to distinguish between fact and rumor. The large number of non-graduates in this and recent numbers is due to "tracers" sent out for this class of students, in collecting materials for a revised edition of the GENERAL CATALOGUE.]

GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

1850. Samuel Harper, A.B., d. at Orland, Ind., July 7, 1898, aged 74.

Medical Department.

1853. James Lamb, d. at Aurora, Ind., March 1, 1894, aged 76.

1861. John Harmon Hutchinson, d. at DeWitt, Ark., Jan. 7, 1897.

1890. William Evart Visscher, A.B. (Hope Coll.) 1886, A.M. (Hope) 1889, d. at Altona, Mich., Dec. 12, 1899, aged 40. Burial at Holland, Mich.

Law Department.

1862. John Wesley Emerson, d. at Iron-ton, Mo., June 20, 1899, aged 69.

School of Pharmacy.

1896. James Willard Ames, d. at Little Rock, Ark., July 16, 1899, aged 27. Burial at Berea, Ky.

NON-GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

John Bennitt, 1862-63, M.D. (West Res. Med. Coll.) 1850, for many years professor in that institution, d. at Cleveland, Ohio, May, 1892.

Edward Freeman Burdick, 1845-47, d. at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 11, 1891, aged 62.

John Kenny Cravens, 1857-58, d. at Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 2, 1892, aged 54. Lawyer.

Henry Ervin Palmer, 1880-83, d. at Oak Grove Sanitarium, Flint, Mich., Jan. 13, 1900, aged 36. Burial at Detroit.

Sarah Eliza Stanley, 1872-73 (Mrs. Archibald H. Grimke), d. at San Diego, Cal., Aug. 25, 1898, aged 48.

Nettie Eunice Wagner, 1897-99, d. at Belding, Mich., Dec. 26, 1899, aged 22.

Lincoln Dewey Wright, 1872-73, d. at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1881, aged 28. Suicide.

Medical Department.

Milton Emery Atkinson, 1876-77, M.D. (Univ. of Wooster) 1878, d. at Cortland, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1894, aged 39.

- Zina Hyde Blair, 1883-85, d. at St. Louis, Mo., July 1890, aged 41.
- Milton Robin Boyd, 1866-67, d. at Si-
loam Springs, Ark., May 2, 1884,
aged 46.
- Wesley Manning Carpenter, 1860-61,
M.D. (Columbia) 1863, d. at New
York, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1888, aged
49.
- William Carveth, 1868-69, d. at St. Jo-
seph, Mich., June 3, 1876, aged
33. Burial at Bainbridge, Mich.
- Almon Dexter Coffin, 1878-79, M.D.
Univ. of City of N. Y.) 1880, d.
at Trenton, N. Y., May 5, 1884,
aged 31.
- George Collins, 1861-62, Surg. 12th
Maine Inf. 1865, d. at Bethel,
Maine, Aug. 25, 1867, aged 28.
Burial at New Gloucester, Maine.
- John Corbitt, 1864-65, d. at Three Riv-
ers, Mich., 1873, aged 34.
- Ganson Webster Croff, 1864-65, M.D.
(Buffalo) 1867, d. at Bethany, N.
Y., March 22, 1893, aged 48.
- William Ramsey DeMoss, 1853-54, 55-
56, d. at Washington, D.C., 1864.
- James A. Estill, 1865-66, d. near Fort
Wayne, Ind., 1894, aged 51.
- William Henry Ewing, 1864-65, M.D.
(Cin. Ecl. Med Coll.) 1865, d. at
Seattle, Wash., July 28, 1895, aged
56.
- William Flory, 1868-69, M.D. (Bennett
Med. Coll.) 1881, d. at St. Ed-
ward, Neb., Dec. 1, 1898, aged 55.
- Levi Force, 1865-67, M.D. (Geneva)
1872, d. at Arcata, Cal., Feb. 5,
1891, aged 51.
- John Galloway, 1866-67, d. at Nobles-
ville, Ind., Jan. 6, 1888, aged 47.
- Robert Bruce Gilbert, 1866-67, d. at Mo-
dred, Iowa, Sept. 21, 1870, aged
29.
- Joseph Thurston Goucher, 1870-71, M.D.
(West. Res. Univ.) 1882, d. at
Los Angeles, Cal., April 16, 1897,
aged 47. Burial at Whittier, Cal.
- John T. Guy, 1869-70, d. at Kalida, Ohio,
March 20, 1893, aged 47.
- Joseph Hale, 1864-65, d. at Byron, Ill.,
Sept. 1867, aged 40.
- William Smith Hargrove, 1864-65, M.D.
(West. Res. Univ.) 1886, d. at
New Salem, Ind., Aug. 25, 1894,
aged 46.
- William Mellick Hartpence, 1863-64,
M.D. (Bowdoin Coll.) 1865, d. at
West Hoboken, N. J., July 9,
1889, aged 52.
- Benjamin Woodruff Hendricks, 1861-62,
d. at Dundee, Mich., Oct. 17, 1898,
aged 62.
- John Henry Herrington, 1864-65, M.D.
(Bellevue) 1867, d. at Pentwater,
Mich., June 10, 1877, aged 35.
- Hugh Thompson Hubbard, 1866-67,
M.D. (Detroit) 1883, d. at Hol-
land, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1889, aged
53. Burial at Strykersville, N. Y.
- William Johnson, 1850-51, d. at Vassar,
Mich., Jan. 18, 1884, aged 60.
Judge of Probate for Tuscola Co.
1881-84.
- Jedediah Samson Kingsley, 1863-65, M.
D. (Univ. of Vt.) 1866, d. at
Rome, N. Y., April, 1899, aged 77.
- Andrew Jackson McClellan, 1860-61, M.
D. (Barnes Med. Coll.) 1896, d.
at Weir City, Kan., March 6,
1897, aged 62. Burial at Baxter
Springs, Kan.
- Albert John McClelland, 1866-67, d. at
Veedersburg, Ind., Jan. 29, 1888,
aged 42.
- Joseph De Ford McHenry, 1863-64, d. at
Payne, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1894, aged
59.
- Robert Edward McKillop, 1885-86, d. at
Wolverine, Mich., Feb. 10, 1894,
aged 29.
- William Young McLeod, 1867-68, d. at
Exeter, Ont., Nov. 3, 1868, aged
25.
- Ithurial McMillan, 1850-51, d. at Union
City, Mich., Dec. 1, 1891, aged 73.
- William Henry Mast, 1861-62, d. at Sa-
lina, Kan., May 1, 1889, aged 39.
Burial at Jelloway, Ohio.
- Martin Eleazer Munger, 1853-55, M.D.
(Rush) 1864, d. at El Cajon, Cal.,
Aug. 10, 1893, aged 63.
- Charles Rollin Payne, 1852-53, d. at his
home in Indiana about 1854.
- Isaac Hildreth Phillips, 1865-66, M.D.
(West. Res. Univ.) 1867, d. at
Monticello, Iowa, April 13, 1888,
aged 48.
- John Clark Potter, 1861-62, d. at Mil-
ford, Ind., Aug. 10, 1869.
- Uriah Clark Prather, 1865-66, d. at Min-
neapolis, Minn., March, 1889,
aged 51. Burial at North Ver-
non, Ind. He served in the Civil
War as Capt. 82d Ind. Inf.
- Frank Ethan Pray, 1862-63, d. at the Sol-
diers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, June
8, 1896, aged 58. He served in the
Civil War as Capt. 88th Ohio Inf.
- James William Pritchett, 1860-61, d. at
Madisonville, Ky., July 21, 1883,
aged 44.
- Smith Ralston, 1866-67, d. at Geneva,
Ind., Dec. 15, 1887, aged 42.

- George Porter Randall, 1868-69, 70-71, d. at Holland Patent, N. Y., May 6, 1874, aged 34.
- Frank Fitz Randolph, 1860-61, d. in New York City, Feb. 24, 1892, aged 51. Burial at Norwalk, Ohio. He served as Asst. Surg. 18th Mo. Inf. 1863-65.
- Milton Edmond Rawson, 1851-52, d. at Fremont, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1880, aged 50.
- Lewis Reynolds, 1859-60, d. at Canton, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1881, aged 39. Major 58th U. S. Col. Inf. 1863-65.
- William Frank Reiley, 1853-54, M.D. (Med. Coll. of Ohio) 1858, d. at Sardinia, Ind., Nov. 21, 1895.
- Walter Oscar Richards, 1850-51, 54-55, d. at Waterloo, Iowa, March 2, 1898.
- William Tarlton Ridenour, 1856-57, M. D. (Ohio Med. Coll.) 1858, d. at Toledo, Ohio, June 16, 1894. Surg. 12th Ohio Inf. 1861-65.
- John Rix, 1873-74, d. at Fort Madison, Iowa, Dec. 14, 1893, aged 56.
- Eliphalet Lewis Roberts, 1857-58, M.D. (Det. Homeop.) 1873, d. at Marshall, Mich., Feb. 11, 1887.
- Reuben Hall Robinson, 1865-66, M.D. (Univ. of City of N. Y.) 1867, d. at Lee Center, N. Y., April 25, 1894, aged 51.
- George Frederick Rockwell, 1863-64, M. D. (Bellevue) 1865, d. at Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 19, 1885, aged 47. Burial at Americus, Kan.
- Henry Rockwell, 1860-61, d. at the National Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va., Dec. 23, 1885, aged 44. Assist. Surg. 28th Conn. Inf. in the Civil War.
- Rufus Clarence Rockwell, 1851-52, d. at Troy, Pa., Aug. 8, 1876, aged 42.
- Arthur William Rogers, 1869-70, d. at Lincoln, Neb., March 16, 1885, aged 37.
- William Henry Rogers, 1867-68, M.D. (Med. Coll. of Ohio) 1869, d. at Lexington, Ky., 1897, aged 52.
- Michael Rooney, 1864-65, A.B. (St. Xavier Coll.) 1863, M.D. (Miami) 1866, M.D. (Long Island) 1874, d. at Quincy, Ill., Sept. 10, 1897, aged 60.
- Arthur I. Rosa, 1860-61, Assist. Surg. 52d Ohio Inf., d. at McAfee's Church, Ga., Feb. 20, 1864, aged 26.
- Gordon William Alexander Ross, 1879-80, d. at Embro, Ont., Feb. 6, 1890, aged 32.
- Leander George Ross, 1860-61, d. at Raleigh, Ind., Jan. 25, 1892.
- Sardine Harrison Rowe, 1863-64, was drowned near Milford, Ill., May 26, 1864. Burial at Sycamore, Ill.
- James Bringhurst Ryan, 1887-89, M.D. (Chicago Med. Coll.) 1890, d. at Chicago, March 29, 1893, aged 28.
- George Washington Salladay, 1866-67, 68-69, d. at Albion, Ind., Sept. 27, 1871, aged 26.
- William Haniford Sanborn, 1864-65, A. B. (Union Coll.) 1864, d. at Morristown, N. J., April, 1874, aged 30.
- James Monroe Sayles, 1881-83, M.D. (Long Island) 1884, d. at Stockbridge, Mass., May 15, 1891, aged 29.
- John James Schoales, 1874-76, d. at Constance, Ont., April 11, 1876, aged 25.
- Samuel Augustus Seabring, 1870-71, M. D. (Long Island) 1871, d. at Newfield, N. Y., April 20, 1891, aged 45.
- Andrew Jackson Sears, 1875-76, M.D. (Univ. of Wooster) 1878, d. at Wattsburg, Pa., Nov. 24, 1895, aged 47. Burial at Lowville, Pa.
- Edwin Moses Shurtleff, 1878-79, M.D. (Univ. of Vt.) 1879, d. at Proctorsville, Vt., Feb. 23, 1894, aged 38.
- George Varnum Skiff, 1857-58, M.D. (Univ. of City of N. Y.) 1860, d. in New York City, Jan. 28, 1890. Burial East Koy, N. Y.
- Julius Franklin Slocum, 1869-71, d. at Marion, Minn., Nov. 13, 1874, aged 30.
- James Archibald Smith, 1882-84, d. at Avalon, Cal., June 13, 1892, aged 31.
- Robert Andrew Snodgrass, 1866-67, M. D. (Buffalo) 1870, d. at Conneaut Lake, Pa., Aug. 18, 1890, aged 46.
- Isaiah Morris Snyder, 1854-55, M.D. (Buffalo) 1859, d. at Montpelier, Ohio, Oct. 9, 1891, aged 56.
- Granville James Southworth, 1851-52, d. at Monroe, Mich., April 17, 1856, aged 25.
- Theodore Henry Spencer, 1881-82, M.D. (Rush) 1883, d. at Port Stanley, Ont., May 23, 1891, aged 31. Burial at Gladwin, Mich.
- Franklin Pierce Stamp, 1874-75, d. at Muskegon, Mich., Jan. 5, 1897, aged 43.
- Edgar H. Stillman, 1855-56, d. at Elkhart, Ind., Oct. 8, 1893.

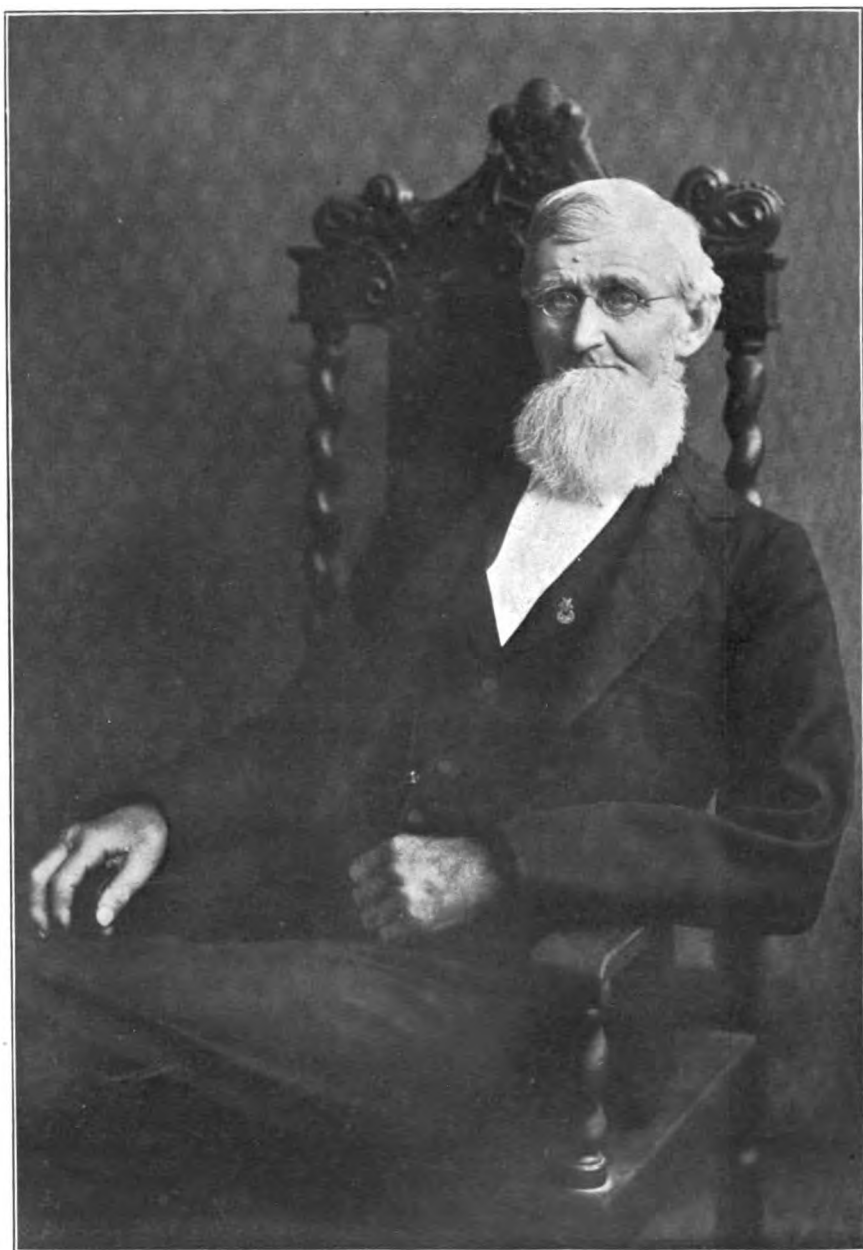
- Samuel Stobbelaar, 1883-85, d. at Pella, Iowa, April 21, 1892, aged 31. Burial at Zeeland, Mich.
- John Emory Stonebraker, 1865-66, d. at St. Charles, Mo., June 18, 1889, aged 42.
- Joseph Francis Strain, 1872-73, d. at Maumee, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1883, aged 31.
- John Garston Stuart, 1864-65, d. at Fortville, Ind., Oct. 7, 1898, aged 74.
- William Henry Harrison Sykes, 1857-58, M.D. (West. Res. Med. Coll.) 1866, d. at Plymouth, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1898, aged 62.
- Joseph Seymour Taylor, 1854-57, M.D. (North West. Univ.) 1872, d. at Mt. Clemens, Mich., Aug. 9, 1897.
- Tunice Denice Tibbits, 1871-73, d. at North Rose, N. Y., May 10, 1899, aged 51.
- Daniel Webster VanHorne, 1856-57, d. at Caldwell, Kan., March 1, 1899, aged 62. He served in the 2d N. Y. Cav. throughout the Civil War and rose to the rank of Major.
- Charles Andrew Wakefield, 1867-68, M.D. (St. Louis Med. Coll.) 1869, d. at Eureka, Kan., Oct. 12, 1896, aged 50.
- William Mervine Walker, 1869-70, d. in New York City, Dec. 29, 1886, aged 36.
- Bushrod Ward, 1856-57, d. at Lowell, Ohio, March 7, 1860.
- LeRoy Moses Wardner, 1867-68, M.D. (Univ. of Vt.) 1868, d. at St. Regis Falls, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1896, aged 54.
- John Terry Warner, 1859-60, M.D. (Univ. of City of N. Y.) 1861, d. at Neosho Falls, Kan., Sept. 26, 1895.
- Sherman Harry Washburn, 1871-72, M.D. (Detroit) 1872, d. at Redlands, Cal., Feb., 1898, aged 53.
- Edward Merriam Waterbury, 1880-81, 82-83, A.B. (Rochester Univ.) 1880, d. at Adel, Iowa, March 10, 1895, aged 39.
- Ervin Wilder, 1867-68, d. at Flint, Mich., 1868, aged 59.
- Morgan Willoughby, 1855-56, was killed at Little Rock, Ark., 1860.
- Edwin Gerrish Wilson, 1869-70, d. at Laconia, N. H., Feb. 8, 1883, aged 35.
- Noble Winterrowd, 1875-76, M.D. (Miami) 1878, d. at Atchison, Kan., Dec. 3, 1897, aged 45.
- Norton Wolcott, 1862-63, M.D. (Bellevue) 1864, d. at Holland Patent, N. Y., April 10, 1884, aged 46.
- Delight Josephine Wolf, 1870-71, 72-73, d. at Howard City, Mich., June 9, 1888, aged 43.
- George Woodward, 1868-69, d. at Long Rapids, Mich., Sept. 14, 1897, aged 57.
- Charles Henry Wright, 1865-66, d. at North Madison, Ind., Aug. 26, 1889, aged 48.
- David Boose Young, 1866-67, d. at Signal, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1874, aged 31.
- John Young, 1870-71, d. at Clarkstown, Mich., April 28, 1875, aged 25.
- Robert Zener, 1863-65, d. at Indianapolis, Ind., May 12, 1899, aged 58. Insurance agent.
- John Henry Ziegler, 1869-70, d. at Rebersburg, Pa., July 24, 1874, aged 27.

Law Department.

- Isaiah Jacob Hillegass, 1879-80, d. at Hometown, Ind., Dec. 31, 1880, aged 23.
- George Furman Mount, 1860-61, 1st Lieut. 112th N. Y. Inf., was killed in action at Bermuda Hundred, Va., Aug. 25, 1864, aged 27.
- George Washington Parkes, 1861-62, d. at Ellendale, N. Dak., Dec. 12, 1899, aged 65. He practiced law in Chicago till 1883, when he removed to Ellendale.
- David James Parkinson, 1865-66, d. at Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 24, 1878, aged 35.
- Newton Edward Powers, 1867-68, d. at Merced, Cal., May 15, 1879, aged 34.
- Charles Edward Williams, 1867-68, d. at Alpena, Mich., Dec. 8, 1897, aged 53.

School of Pharmacy.

- Milton Sherman Burgess, 1885-86, d. at Cambridge, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1899, aged 34. Suicide.
- Homœopathic Medical School.*
- John Rockwell Avery, 1880-81, 83-84, d. at Northville, Mich., Aug. 9, 1891, aged 32.
- William Welch Watson, 1887-88, d. at Holt, Mich., April 18, 1896, aged 34.



EDMUND FISH, '45,
OLDEST LIVING GRADUATE.

From a photograph by Randall, Commencement, '09.

THE MICHIGAN ALUMNUS

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GRADUATE WORK.

A SYMPOSIUM.

There are many and widely different conceptions of what constitutes graduate work. In fact, there is unfortunately no uniformity in the standards of under-graduate courses of study in our colleges and universities. The bachelor's degree may mean much, but frequently means but little. There are numerous legally chartered colleges, empowered to confer degrees, that are by no means of equal grade with the best high schools, and these are turning out hundreds of graduates every year. I do not mean to say that the small college is altogether worthless, but it should be estimated at its true value. Many of them are without the equipment necessary to give liberal courses of study. Some of the universities are so anxious to increase their numbers that they make special bids for the graduates of the smaller colleges and enroll them as graduate students. Many of these so-called graduate students do work of the most elementary character, but in many institutions any work done by a student who has already received a degree is designated graduate study. It is needless to say that this designation is a misnomer, and that the majority of students of this class are by no means prepared to do research work.

According to another conception of this subject it is held that any study in advance of that required in the undergraduate curriculum may be properly designated as graduate work. According to this conception if one reads a classic not ordinarily read in course he is supposed to be doing graduate work. On the same basis, one may be said to be doing graduate work in history when he reads larger volumes and acquaints himself with details not given in the ordinary college text-books. Similar standards have been applied to work in the experimental sciences. While graduate work in this sense is by no means devoid of value, it is not that with which I am at present concerned.

True graduate or research work has for its object the extension of the bounds of positive knowledge. Its problems are unlimited, and the difficulties to be overcome in their solution and the results to be attained are of widely different values. It is useless for one to attempt research work until he has perfectly familiarized himself with the literature of his subject. If others have attempted to solve the same problem, he must be able to go over their records critically and logically. Only the exceptional student can at-

tempt research without the aid of a good teacher,—one who can point out the way and be ready to lend a helping hand when needed. While a research teacher must be one who has carried out original investigations for himself, it does not necessarily follow that the man who has been most successful in his own researches will be the best guide in this line. Great research teachers, like the late Professor Ludwig of Leipsic, are rare. However, men moderately successful in work of this kind may be found in all of our best universities. A good research teacher must have ideas. In the experimental sciences he must be both imaginative and logical. His imagination must picture the unknown, and his reason must guide him as he proceeds from the known to that which has been conceived.

In the second place, a research library is essential to the organization and development of good graduate work. By a research library I mean one containing books in which the original records of investigators may be found. The student who attempts a piece of research without first familiarising himself with all that has been done along that line wanders in the dark and is pretty sure to fall into the ditch. It is not the size of a library that determines whether or not it is adapted to research work. This depends upon the character of the volumes. Our university libraries formerly were filled largely with text-books. These soon cease to have any value at all. At least this is true of most of them. A research library is made up largely of standard journals and monographs. These are the books which have permanent value.

Both the research teacher and his graduate students should have ample time in which to carry out their investigations, and they should be furnished with every equipment necessary. The only ideal research school, established up to the present time, is that of Experimental Medicine at St. Petersburg. Here extensive laboratory buildings have been constructed. They lack nothing in the way of equipment. To these laboratories the best scientific men in Russia have been called. They are furnished with every facility possible and have nothing else to do but devote their whole time to research work.

In this country the conditions prevailing in our universities are not altogether favorable for research. In the first place there are many professorial chairs still held by men who think that the chief duty in the life of a college professor is to drill his students in the text-books. However, these men belong to the past and will soon be replaced by others. I think that the first duty of a university professor is not only to make himself master of the subject which he teaches, but to make contributions to that subject. I have no doubt that the time will come when the laboratories of the great universities of America will turn out original research quite equal to any furnished by the European universities.

Victor C. Vaughan, '75, '78 m.

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The phrase graduate work, properly understood, contains the vital principle of higher education in the United States. Interpreted in the light of what is needed to adjust education to the demands of current life, it provides the directing principle for the future organization and development of a University. The history of education declares that effective instruction has always held in mind the connection between knowledge on the one hand, and the use to be made of knowledge on the other. Whenever formal education, on account of over-development of the scholastic spirit within or of changes in the condition of life without, has ceased to conform to the real needs of the people, enthusiasm for education, by which alone it can achieve great ends, is seriously checked; and while, under such conditions, a system of higher education may perhaps continue, it must content itself with an appeal to the needs of a comparatively narrow class, if, indeed, it does not degenerate to the service of a privileged class.

Such, speaking generally (for one can be neither entirely courteous nor entirely truthful in discussing a broad subject in brief space), was the situation of higher education in this country twenty-five years ago. An American student was then obliged to go to Germany for preparation in any of the lines of professional activity outside the three established professions, and in the case of these professions (the ministry not entirely excepted), the tendency was for professional education to ignore the scholarly side of university instruction.

The turning from so pernicious a tendency took place under the influence of graduate work, and graduate work was successful just as far as it adjusted itself to newly recognized professional needs. The chief outlet for graduate students was for a number of years college, university and laboratory positions; and as long as there continued to be a demand for high-grade instructors, graduate schools flourished and were prosperous. The conclusion of the argument suggested by these brief statements is clear. If graduate work in our universities is to continue its development, it must seek out other needs of the community than the profession of teaching and demonstrate by the superior successes of those whom it trains the importance of careful preparation for all the highly specialized lines of social and industrial activities. This, in my opinion at least, should be the guiding principle in the organization and administration of advanced work. The graduate school should be brought distinctly and avowedly under the influence of the professional idea, but in so doing the conception of professionalism should be as broad and comprehensive as the demands of life.

To go beyond this simple statement would require an extended argument, the object of which would be to show that this view of the case does not ignore the legitimate claims of general education, but rather that it is the only view which can result in a broad diffusion of general education; that it is in harmony with the trend toward specialized service so characteristic of mod-

ern life; that scholarship, whether represented by attainment of knowledge or power for research, will not be endangered by placing advanced work under the guidance of what is socially practical and useful; and finally, that this view of advanced work conforms to the end toward which the professional schools, in the University of Michigan at least, are striving. The ideal of university development is that all professional work should be advanced work, and there is no means of so surely arriving at this ideal as a frank recognition of the practical as well as the social end of education.

Henry C. Adams.

* * * *

A fundamental misconception of the meaning of research work is too often apparent. Untrained beginners are set at some hackneyed problem which involves little thought on their own part or on that of the proposer, and no knowledge of the general aspects of the subject, the results, even if the ultimate end is accomplished, being of little value to science as a whole—and yet these tyros are told they are, and suppose themselves to be, engaged in original investigation. For this reason, all competent workers should continually reiterate the fact that training of the most careful and conscientious kind, not only in the immediate subject of interest, but also in all of the branches related to it, must always precede any endeavor to enter into new and untried paths. The better the preliminary education the better the results, provided always the worker has the proper capabilities and enthusiasm. If the impulse and spirit is lacking, the attempt to do anything had better be abandoned. No good ever came from compulsion either from without or within.

True research does not occupy itself merely with the observation of a few details which of necessity suggest themselves in conjunction with any subject, but it must also connect the facts which it has established with those observed by others, in such a way that the results will form a portion of the whole structure of science. In other words, the investigator must be able to generalize—or do hack work. Without generalization there would be no sciences, and the present comity existing between kindred disciplines would be absent. Observations, however carefully carried out, are not research, and it is wrong to call the mere observer a research worker.

The logical result of the above argument is that the student, in order to accomplish anything as an original worker must clearly realize the necessity not only of a thorough understanding of his own subject and of the allied branches, but also the importance of a good substratum of general culture. The more a man has used his brain as an apparatus for thinking, the more will he be able to do in research. For this reason the undergraduate should not be too anxious to specialize. Let him, perhaps, during his four years' course, obtain some insight into the underlying facts and theories of his

chosen science, but, of all things, let him beware of neglecting the opportunity of familiarizing himself with the world which surrounds both him and the subject to which he intends to devote himself.

The undergraduate who really means to accomplish something, makes no greater mistake than to suppose himself able to do without graduate work. All beginners are dependent on their teachers, the advanced student should learn to depend upon himself, and this end can only be reached after the necessary preliminary routine is completed.

An undergraduate cannot be expected to master the necessary details of a profession. He must and will be an amateur. If he really loves the subject he has chosen he certainly should be willing and anxious to prepare himself for further development by graduate study. Here, too, the brief time given to obtaining the master's degree is not sufficient for any valuable results in research; nor indeed, if the student has properly used his time during the preliminary period of training, will he be prepared to properly launch himself in the higher fields of original investigation. He had far better devote the interval given to the intermediate degree to acquainting himself with the necessary details of his chosen subject, with its relations to other sciences and to gaining as good an insight as possible into its literature and history. In this way the worker will discover in what portion of the field an original investigation can be carried on, understand its relative importance and comprehend the way in which it is related to the whole structure of which it is to form a part. A man so trained may do something worthy of the doctorate and also worthy of the vast field of scientific thought into which he has entered.

Above all, no one should strive to begin scientific work actuated solely by mercenary considerations. The question is too often asked "where can I apply this to some practical end? How can I make money out of this subject?" No more blighting influence to scientific development can be imagined. It deprives science of the very essence of its existence—the universal comity of knowledge—it changes that which might be for the good of all, into something for the benefit of the individual pocket-book; it retards rather than accelerates growth. The history of each individual case is but a repetition of the universal history of science. A premature attempt to apply what he has acquired to practical ends simply results in robbing the student of his power for further development. It leaves him where he stands for all time to come, and his more studious brethren will soon pass and distance him, regardless of the fact that his immediate pecuniary gain may be greater.

The sciences of today form a body of great generalizations, none of which have come to us through the efforts of one man; they are, on the contrary, a result of gradual growth in each step of which the mental acumen of some investigator, perhaps long since dead, can be seen, and each research of today is built upon some perhaps equally great one of yesterday.

Science is a stern mistress who gives of the best within her only to those

who follow her unflinchingly, however difficult the task, however remote the prospect of pecuniary gain or of self-aggrandizement, their sole hope being that they too may add to mankind's knowledge of truth, so that future generations may profit by the sacrifices of the present. This has been the spirit of the past; it must also be the spirit of the present and of the future. Science is moving onward, swiftly, relentlessly, unflinchingly—no half-hearted followers for her—the weak fall by the wayside, there is no place for those who have not the patience to acquire the necessary knowledge, the strong press forward in fierce rivalry, each striving for the ultimate goal—a perfect human knowledge by which from any given premises the logical conclusion may be drawn with unerring accuracy.

Paul C. Freer.

* * * *

Limitations of space preclude the statement of reasons for the few suggestions I have to make in connection with graduate work. But those who are familiar with this aspect of academic teaching will be able, doubtless, to fill the gaps for themselves.

First, then, as to graduate work in general. No student should enter upon advanced work, leading to definite specialization, unless convinced of a "call." He ought to recognize in himself a distinct *métier* or bent towards the line he chooses. It is all humbug, or self-deception of the worst kind, to undertake such study, because it is a nice thing to do, or because it may, conceivably, open up desirable positions to one. Nor can the necessary conviction be the product of a certain vague enthusiasm either for a teacher or for a subject. It must have grown up, slowly but surely, as the result of a gradual process of crystallization taking place throughout an extended period of undergraduate familiarity with the selected topic. "Kirk o' Scotland, right about face, quick march!" as the Highland sergeant said to his men at church parade, "fancy releegions, bide whaur ye are." Graduate work has no room for "fancy releegions"—for mere supposed likes and dislikes. It implies an overmastering interest and a willingness, for the most part unconscious, because integral to the student himself, to make every self-sacrifice in behalf of learning. In a word, it demands consecration. Unless founded deep and sure on proved ability and on tested affinity, attempts to attain the upper reaches of mastery are doomed to end fatally for all concerned, teachers and pupils alike. Therefore I hold it for a stupid error that any professor should press his subject on a student simply because it is *his* subject, just because a certain man professes it. Higher work exists, not for the teacher, but for the student. Moreover, some of our present academic tendencies go to prove that this undesirable process does exercise influence, even although everyone who thinks for a moment must foresee the inevitable consequence. We tend to coddle our graduate students too much, to help them over stiles as if they were selected lame dogs, to stuff them with spoon-meat or other food hardly

fit even for freshmen. As I conceive of the matter, a graduate student is no longer one who requires, first and foremost, to be crammed with facts. Rather, he stands in dire need of stimulus, of principles, of the example that flows from a personality so far finished, one which this very finish transfuses into another character as yet in the gristle of scholarship. Graduate work presupposes comity between teacher and taught. The teacher must possess an ideal of his subject; the pupil must be prepared to appreciate companionship. And the essence of whole matter centers in the ability of the former to infuse his ideal of his subject into the latter; in the preparation of the latter to be thus influenced.

Second, graduate work in particular—as it stands related to philosophy. The several disciplines included under the name philosophy happen to occupy a wholly peculiar position, so far as they may be of interest to students who propose to specialize on advanced lines. “All roads lead to Rome”—and to philosophy. To come at once to the point—this subject has no precise parallel as a *supporting* study. Name almost any department of research you choose, from chemistry to religion, and you will find one or other of the philosophical disciplines exceedingly useful, if not indispensable. The physicist *is*, as the old title runs, a natural philosopher; and there are deep reasons for calling apparatus for the laboratory philosophical instruments, notwithstanding Hegel’s scorn. In literature, classical or modern; in sociology, in jurisprudence, in history; to be brief, in all the human sciences, acquaintance with philosophy in some sort is essential. The man who does not possess the philosophic temper cannot but be terribly handicapped, and, as he grows older, he cannot fail to attempt to remove this limitation, as numerous examples prove. In the natural and biological sciences, the necessity is not so obvious; and I am of opinion that it varies in strength from epoch to epoch. Science has done very well without philosophy for the last fifty years. Nevertheless, during this period, the greatest men *have* been philosophers—Darwin, Helmholtz, Huxley, Romanes, Mach and many others. Furthermore, as problems now stand, we seem to be entering upon a period which is likely to be marked mainly by a very close alliance between scientific workers and philosophers. We have amassed plenty of information, but our insight has not kept pace with our acquisitions. Of course the old stock dogmatisms that used to stand for philosophy, and still stand for it in so many American institutions, are worse than useless; they are so much lumber—indeed they never had any accurate meaning. But philosophy, as understood by men of modern training, by those who are alive to the contemporary status of problems and to the needs of the moment, cannot, as I think, be less useful to the scientist than it is to the humanist. Possibly, it may be even more indispensable to the former, as the stress of the present generation tends.

Finally, in regard to the question of adopting philosophy as a *Haupt-*

fach. If a man be well endowed with this world's goods he may make his own choice with a freedom denied to his less fortunate fellows. On the other hand, the average student, who looks to an academic position for his livelihood, ought not to be recommended to adopt philosophy as his life-work unless he display promise which may justify one in the belief that, some day, he will rise to the highest rung of the ladder. I do not deem it fair to press philosophy as a major upon graduate students in other circumstances. At the same time it may be remarked that, given clear original ability, there is no pursuit now in a more promising condition. At the top there is room and to spare, for, even decently respectable attainments in this subject are a good deal rarer than outsiders might think, basing their judgment, as they must, upon the demeanor of persons who are "professors of philosophy." The contrast between the sophist (he who is wise in his own conceit) and the philosopher (he who loves truth) still remains all too patent. *R. M. Wenley.*

THE HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

Inasmuch as the Laboratory of Hygiene is a somewhat recent addition to the University it may be that a brief statement of its origin and of the work carried on in that department will be of interest to the readers of the ALUMNUS. In this as in other educational problems the University was among the first to recognize the need and value of a well equipped hygienic laboratory. It is a matter of no little pride to the alumni to know that the laboratory was the pioneer of its kind in this country. Since then other universities and states have followed in the footsteps of Michigan, but none have laid a broader and more thorough foundation for work in hygiene.

The hygienic laboratories are relatively modern institutions. A score of years ago only one university—that of Munich—could boast of the possession of such a department. At that time investigations in the domain of hygiene followed along purely physical and chemical lines. For example, the purity of a water was judged wholly by chemical methods; poisonous foods would be tested solely for the presence of metallic and vegetable poisons, and adulterations were looked for by chemical and microscopical means. Epidemic diseases, the most important factor in public health, received only such consideration as could be obtained from a purely epidemiological standpoint. It is not surprising, therefore, that the laboratory instruction during that period, in so far as it was given at all, was largely applied chemistry.

The classical researches of Pasteur and of Koch at about this time brought to light the new science of bacteriology. The realization that germs were man's deadliest enemies gave a wonderful impetus to hygiene inasmuch as health problems could be approached from a very definite and most important standpoint, that of the cause. The establishment of the Hygienic In-

stitute of the University of Berlin in 1885, six years after that of Munich, gave a precedent which was soon followed by other universities. The importance of this new trend of thought may be gathered from the fact that during the next six years nearly every one of the twenty-six German and Austrian universities organized laboratories of hygiene.

The scope and usefulness of a hygienic laboratory is three-fold. It was called into existence by the desire or demand for a knowledge of the hidden facts which bore upon the causation of disease. The first object, therefore, of such an institute is to carry on original investigations whereby the bounds of knowledge will be materially widened. The practical application of known facts in elucidating health problems and in preventing disease constitutes another aim of a hygienic laboratory. The sanitary analysis of water, milk, butter and foods in general; the identification of disease-producing organisms in suspected tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever and in other affections render such a laboratory useful to the community. The third, and by no means the least important object of a hygienic laboratory, is that of instruction. That department is really useful which combines teaching with original research and in a university it is difficult to conceive how one can be fostered without the other. If Franklin's maxim that "Public health is public wealth" be true, then it is evident that instruction in general hygiene and in bacteriology constitutes an important means to a very desirable end.

It was largely the appreciation of these needs which prompted the Michigan State Board of Health to take the initiative in urging upon the Regents of the University and upon the legislature the request for a state laboratory of hygiene. It was the persistent demand of the Board of Health, in face of no little opposition, which resulted in the establishment of the hygienic department in the University.

The first step in the direction of establishing the hygienic laboratory was taken at a meeting of the State Board of Health in October, 1886, when a resolution was passed to the effect "that the Regents of the University be respectfully requested to consider the advisability of establishing a laboratory of hygiene in which original investigations—chemical, microscopical and biological—shall be carried on, and attention shall be given to the subjects of the analysis of water, the adulteration of food and the practical investigations of other questions in sanitary science." A committee of the State Board, consisting of Professor Henry F. Lyster, Professor V. C. Vaughan and Dr. Henry B. Baker conferred with the Regents of the University with the result that the latter body expressed a willingness to establish a laboratory of hygiene if the necessary means were provided by the legislature.

At a later date the State Board of Health memorialized the legislature to establish a well-equipped laboratory of hygiene at the University. Success eventually crowned the efforts of the Board and a generous appropriation by the legislature of 1887 enabled the Board of Regents to establish in that year

the Department of Hygiene. The erection of a suitable building to be used conjointly with the department of physics, was at once begun, and in the fall of 1888 the new laboratory was ready for occupancy.

Eleven years have passed since the laboratory entered upon its work in its present quarters. During these years the health officers throughout the state have freely drawn upon the services of the laboratory. The control of the purity of a water supply is readily effected by a chemical and bacteriological analysis, and for that reason the demand for such examinations has been very great. When it is remembered that these analyses are made for the mere cost of material it will be seen that the laboratory is truly useful to every part of the state.

In addition to the analysis of water, frequent demands have been made for the examination of poisonous cheese, milk and meats; the detection of adulterations and for divers other chemical analyses. Besides the chemical work, the health officer of any locality in Michigan can avail himself of the facilities of the laboratory for the diagnosis of communicable diseases. Specimens from cases of suspected consumption, diphtheria, typhoid fever and other affections are examined bacteriologically and the work of a local health officer is thus rendered more effective.

From the very beginning laboratory instruction has been given in bacteriology and in sanitary chemistry. A recent compilation, by Professor Ernst of Harvard, of the bacteriology requirements in the prominent schools of the world reveals the fact that Ann Arbor leads the list while Harvard is candidly admitted to be next to the lowest.

The change in the medical department from a three-year to a four-year course resulted in a serious overcrowding of the laboratory. The maximum capacity has been reached for some years and the need for new quarters is more and more imperative. The proposed "Science Hall" when realized will supply a long felt want and will enable the Hygienic Laboratory to maintain the position it has acquired as a research and teaching institute.

F. G. Novy.

THE TRAINING OF CHEMISTS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORK.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY PROFESSOR WM. M'MURTRIE, PRESIDENT
OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, TO ONE OF THE
TEACHERS OF CHEMISTRY ON THE CAMPUS.

What the industries of today and the near future need, more than all and above all, is well educated—broadly educated men. Industrial chemists in this country, to be successful in the future must first of all be *thorough chemists*. They must know not only the general principles of the science, but they

must also know intimately and thoroughly the great facts and theories underlying it. Abstract knowledge must precede and serve as the ground work of concrete knowledge. Theory must precede practice.

So I would advise *all* students having industrial chemistry in view to study earnestly, theoretical chemistry—both inorganic and organic—and the great reactions upon which the classifications are based; to study deeply thermo-chemistry, electro-chemistry, chemical equilibrium; in fact physical chemistry in its broadest sense. In doing the work incident to this study, analytical chemistry will be followed and acquired and, with its study in this way, will come the feeling of responsibility regarding accuracy of manipulation and result, the need for economy of time in reaching results, the importance of systematic effort in research, and all will be made easier by the broader knowledge which has been acquired. I may illustrate the importance in practical operation of such theoretical knowledge as is here referred to. Last summer I listened in one of the meetings to an elaborate and somewhat theoretical paper in physical chemistry, about which I must confess I know but little, and I went home from the meeting and applied in the works the law developed and illustrated in the paper. It was of great value to me. Again, in another meeting in the discussion of a paper on a manufacturing process, difficulties were brought out which could not be explained or remedied. One who had devoted his time almost wholly to abstract physical chemistry and who was present, arose, declaring that the problem was of easy solution and demonstrated his position by means of differential and integral calculus and the laws of dissociation and osmotic pressures. The details of the demonstration could hardly be followed by all, but the results he arrived at were perfectly plain and showed the importance of such knowledge as his in the everyday experience in great industrial establishments.

No part of the great science of chemistry, therefore, can be neglected by those who expect in this country to become leaders in the chemical industries of the future, and no class of professional men needs broader or more generous education.

When the young men have thus become good chemists—thoroughly educated chemists—I would have them also fairly good engineers. The production and utilization of heat, the generation and transmission of power, the movement and storage of liquids, the handling and pulverization of solids—all these are as important in carrying out reactions in a large way, as is the construction and setting up of apparatus and the treatment of materials analytically and synthetically in the laboratory in a small way. As men are boys grown tall, so the industrial works are the laboratories and their appliances grown large. And to the successful industrial chemist of the future, the practical difference is narrow. Accuracy in manipulation is as important in the works as in the laboratories, but in addition, economy in manipulation must be considered in the former which need not be taken into account in the

latter. Hence the need of the engineer's skill in the former in addition to the chemist's knowledge, and both are essential.

Young men who can do so should therefore avoid hurry in their training. Employers do not want to be teachers. Most frequently they need to be taught. And the best of them want no question regarding the absolute reliability of what is taught them. The law with this regard among the best employers is as absolute as any of the reputed laws of the Medes and Persians, and the young men who go out prepared to meet promptly and accurately the demands of this law will not miss the additional two or three years of work done under the direction of careful and conscientious instructors. I have long felt the importance of what I have said here and have frequently been tempted to say it more elaborately in print. I have felt it particularly when it has been necessary to employ assistants and appreciated it most keenly when I have been able to secure the services of carefully educated men. I shall be glad therefore if these words shall influence even a few to better, broader and more thorough work in the preparation for life in the industries.

Wm. M'Murtrie.

DETROIT HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The calendar of the University makes brief mention of scholarships that have been established at the University of Michigan for the benefit of graduates of the Detroit High Schools. It gives, however, no idea of the method by which they are regulated and maintained and but an inadequate notion of their scope. A more detailed account of this splendid work of the alumni of the Detroit High Schools may furnish encouragement or suggestion to alumni organizations of other institutions which have a similar purpose.

It was in 1891 that the fund from which these scholarships have been created was first inaugurated by the Detroit High School Alumni Association. The purpose of its establishment was "to assist graduates of the Detroit High Schools to secure a college education at the University of Michigan." In 1893 an association for the purpose of controlling this fund was duly incorporated under the laws of the state and known as the Detroit High School Scholarship Fund Association. In the short time that has elapsed since the inception of this Association nineteen students have been sent to the University, nine of whom have already been graduated, while ten are at present pursuing under-graduate work.

Members of the Scholarship Fund Association are of two kinds: Graduates who have paid their annual dues to the Detroit High School Alumni Association become by virtue of such payment *Alumni Members*. All persons, whether graduates or otherwise, may become members by pledging at least \$50.00 to the fund in annual payments of \$10.00 each. Such contribu-

tors are known as *Donors*. The Association acts through a board of six trustees with the principal of the Central High School as ex-officio member. Two trustees are elected annually, one by the Alumni Members and one by the Donors, and hold office for three years. The income of the Association is derived from three principal sources: 1. "by securing subscriptions from all persons who will agree to contribute \$50.00 or more in yearly installments of at least \$10.00;" 2. "by inducing people of means to contribute a definite sum during their life-time or by bequest for the endowment of permanent scholarships to be named in their honor;" 3. by the profits of the annual reunions and literary exercises of the High School Alumni Association.

Assistance from the Scholarship Fund is regarded as a loan to be repaid and in no case exceeds \$250 per year. It is paid to the beneficiaries in monthly installments. Upon receipt of each installment the beneficiary executes to the treasurer of the Association a one day non-interest bearing note, indorsed by his parent or guardian for an amount equal to the installment. At the end of each college year these notes are returned to the beneficiary who executes in their stead a one day note for the total amount, properly indorsed. One year after graduation the notes begin to bear interest at 4 per cent. It is expected that at least one-fourth of the amount loaned to each beneficiary will be repaid each year beginning with the second year after graduation. Extension of time can be secured only by special action of the Board of Trustees. Each beneficiary must at his own expense insure his life for \$1,000 and assign his policy to the Scholarship Fund Association as security for the loans made to him. Assistance is given only to students intending to graduate from the Literary Department and, whenever possible, preference is given to candidates for the degree of A. B. All transactions of the Board of Trustees as far as they relate to applicants or beneficiaries are kept secret and the names of beneficiaries are not disclosed until after they have severed their connection with the University: "All correspondence with beneficiaries must be carried on in envelopes which will not disclose the source from which it emanates."

The work and conduct of students assisted is carefully looked after while they are at the University. They are made to understand that the tenure of their scholarships depends largely upon "such creditable work and exemplary conduct in college as will distinguish them above their fellows and reflect credit on the Detroit High Schools." They are required to make reports of their election of studies to the Trustees of the Association and cannot, without the unanimous consent of the Board, connect themselves with any of the Greek letter fraternities.

Scholarships are of two kinds. A "full" scholarship consists of \$250 per annum and may be endowed and named after the donor by a gift of \$4,000 to the Scholarship Fund or by the promise of an annual payment in perpetuity of \$250. A "partial" scholarship, to be named after the founder, may

consist of anything less than \$250 per annum and may be endowed by a gift of \$1,500 or the promise of an annual payment of not less than \$100. Through the efforts of the students and teachers of the Central High School a partial scholarship, known as the Mary C. Lute Memorial, has been established as a tribute to the late Mary C. Lute, a former teacher in the Central High School.

The growth of the Scholarship Fund and the work that it has accomplished have far exceeded the hopes of its promoters. This year through the untiring efforts of the very efficient executive committee of the Alumni Association the reunions were made more than usually remunerative and it is hoped that three or four additional students will be sent to the University in the fall. The assets of the Association are now something over \$8,000, consisting principally of the notes of the beneficiaries. Some of the money loaned to the graduates will soon begin to return to the treasury of the Association and as the scholarships already established gradually become self-sustaining, the income of the Association will be used for the establishment of new ones.

An organization similar to the Detroit High School Scholarship Fund Association has been formed at Grand Rapids, and it is to be hoped that the example set by the alumni of the Detroit High Schools will be followed in other of the large cities in the state. The state legislature in 1893 passed an act making it possible for such organizations to become incorporated "for the purpose of establishing scholarships in the University of Michigan, for the benefit of graduates of the High schools of this state."

Charles Simons, '98.

NOTE.—In detailing the work of the Detroit High School Scholarship Fund Association it has been necessary to take freely from the "Rules and Regulations" published by the Trustees of the Association in December, 1899.

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

A year ago there was organized in the literary department an Appointment Committee, the purpose of which was "to give better direction to the work of supplying schools applying to the University, with suitable candidates for vacancies in their teaching force, and of securing positions as teachers for those who are studying or who have studied in the University." This committee is made up of twenty members, each member

representing a different department of the faculty of literature, science and the arts. This body has an executive committee of five members, including a chairman and secretary.

The need for system in the work of furnishing teachers for vacancies and of helping teachers to find suitable positions has long been apparent. It is generally the case that a high school teacher is asked to give instruction in more than one subject; and not infre-

quently in the past one position would find two or three candidates warmly recommended by as many different professors, each professor thinking of the applicant merely as a good student in a particular department, and thinking little of his fitness for the position's whole range of duties. Such cases were always more or less annoying, and were sometimes irritating—for even professors have their share of the frailties of the spirit. From the point of view of the superintendent or of the board of education, it was equally unsatisfactory. The writer has in mind one superintendent who came here for the express purpose of hiring half a dozen teachers, and who became so wearied with the task of gaining information concerning candidates in the way then necessary, that he went on to Ypsilanti and secured his teachers at the Normal College. Having said this much, there is no need to speak of the matter from the point of view of the teachers and of the prospective teachers.

By the present system, students and alumni of the literary department who desire to find situations as teachers may register their names and qualifications with the committee, and thereby enjoy absolutely free the advantages of a first-class teachers' agency. The committee's facilities for judging an applicant's actual professional work are certainly equal to those of any agency; its opportunity for estimating a person's ability as a student must be better than those of any agency. It cannot do—nor does it desire to—the “hustling” for candidates which some of the agencies do; yet the measure of its success is indicated in the fact that of the candidates registered last year, only two of all whom the committee could unqualifiedly recommend, were not offered satisfactory positions. These two did not receive acceptable offers simply because of their fastidiousness.

All overlapping and friction in the

recommending of candidates for positions by professors in different departments of the literary faculty is done away with. When a request comes from a school for a teacher or when a vacancy is reported, the Appointment Committee, after considering all the position will demand of the teacher, recommends the person who can best perform not one of, but all, its duties.

For good men to fill the important positions of superintendents and principals in the state schools, the committee is especially on the lookout. All over Michigan the work of the young superintendents and the young principals is being watched, and when a man is found who has been faithful over a few things, who is administering the affairs of a small school capably and is indicating ability worthy of a larger field, he is brought to the attention of some board of education which has need of him. Already more than one board has been glad to take the judgment of the Appointment Committee, backed by careful and sufficient observation, in preference to the personal solicitation of any number of “hustling” applicants.

The disciplinary force of the committee is very great. It is an encouragement to efficiency; a menace to carelessness. Some teachers—the younger ones are more likely to be found in this class than the older—do not realize to the full the responsibilities of their profession. When such a person gets into a place which is not entirely to his liking he may neglect his duties with the thought that next year he will have a better place and will render better services. Teachers thus tempted to negligence find a great spur to their best efforts in the knowledge that their work is being watched and noted, and that failure in one place means lack of support from their Alma Mater in efforts to secure another position. During the present year, some of the inexperienced teachers of the class of '99 have received from the watchful committee advice, sug-

gestion, or warning, as the case might call for.

The plan is meeting with the appreciation it deserves from the teachers, superintendents, and school boards of the state. In his visits of inspection Professor Whitney finds that the University has taken no step in

some time which has met with such universal approbation. The results of the work have only begun to be apparent and with each succeeding year its influence should grow; while with this increase should come a broadening and deepening of the University's influence upon the schools and the life of the State.

THE UNIVERSITY.

ATHLETICS.

The representatives of the nine leading western universities met in conference at the Chicago Beach Hotel on February 17, and discussed questions relating more specifically to the annual track meeting and the abolition of the graduate council which has heretofore had full control of the W. I. A. A. By resolution the conference decided that an annual field meet be held, to which the schools in the northern central states, comprising Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota will be invited to send competitors. Owing to partial completion of its plans, the graduate council will manage the meet this year, but in 1901 the conference will assume full control of the management. A committee composed of Professors Pattengill of Michigan, Jones of Minnesota, and Barton of Illinois, was appointed to formulate rules to govern the meet, and it was specified that such rules should conform to the present baseball and football rules. The committee will have until November 30 to complete its work, and will report to the annual conference at that time.

After the meeting the committee which was to consider the abolition of the mile walk and the bicycle contest met. The members present were Stagg of Chicago, Eggeman of Notre Dame, Huff of Illinois, Baird of Michigan and Fisher of Wisconsin. The latter pointed out the fact that its track captain was a walker and that throwing out their track captain would demoralize their team. On a vote it was decided that the events stand as they are until next year, when it was recommended that the schools abolish the events. The bicycle events are to be made separate events from the meet.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The report of the financial secretary of the Athletic Association for the period

beginning April 1, 1899, and ending January 1, 1900, has just been made, and contains interesting figures showing what athletics cost at the University of Michigan. The total amount disbursed for expense of all kinds during that period, which included a baseball, track, tennis and football season, was \$18,411.89. This is an increase of about \$2,400 over what was spent last year. At the time the report was completed, Michigan's share of the profits of the Pennsylvania game had not been received, but a settlement was made recently, and it amounted to about \$1,200. This as usual, makes the football season the money making season, although the last baseball season was surprisingly successful, considering the fact that the year before saw a loss of \$1,570.89. The receipts during the football season were as follows: Season tickets, \$483; games, \$10,417.27; a total of \$10,900.27. The expenses were about \$9,501.09, and included among other items which go to show the cost of running football elevens, \$1,802.50, for salaries to coaches, and \$1,052.25, for a training table. This leaves a profit of some \$1,500 on the season, where last year the balance was but \$131.57. The baseball team made money. The net profit on all the games was \$1,783.41, while the general expenses were \$1,065.03, leaving a balance of \$718.38 to the credit of that team. As usual the track team was the heavy drain on the treasury, there being a loss on the season of \$991.15. The tennis department cost \$33.35 over all receipts, while the interscholastic meet saw a loss of \$109.39. The association received from other sources \$3,819.80. Of this amount the students subscribed \$1,280.10, while membership tickets brought in \$1,686, which means that but 562 students joined the Association. The general expenses were \$1,919.81, which leaves a net gain in the general accounts of \$1,899.99. With the amount received

from the Pennsylvania game, the balance with which the Association started the new year was about \$3,000.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

Director Baird has returned from Chicago and has his baseball schedule all arranged except an open date on May 23. It is the best and hardest baseball schedule Michigan has ever had. There are twenty-four regular games with the leading universities of the west besides those with Cornell and Pennsylvania. This number does not include practice games. The spring trip will be taken during the spring vacation and will include seven consecutive games.

The list of home games is especially good. Eight first-class games are assured for Ann Arbor besides a possibility of the odd games with Cornell being played here. The students will have an opportunity of seeing games on the home grounds with Beloit, Northwestern, Chicago (2), Wisconsin, Illinois, Notre Dame, and Cornell. Last year baseball earned more than football this fall and the present interest in baseball promises to result in a balance in its favor at the end of June.

There will be a game with Illinois on May 30, but the place is not yet decided. It will probably be played at Detroit as in years past. The contracts for all these games are signed so there will be no more changes or chances.

The following is the schedule:

- April 14—Indiana at Bloomington.
- 16—Illinois at Chicago.
- 17—Dixon at Dixon.
- 18—Wisconsin at Madison.
- 19—Beloit at Beloit.
- 20—Northwestern at Evanston.
- 21—Notre Dame at Notre Dame.
- 28—Beloit at Ann Arbor.
- May 5—Northwestern at Ann Arbor.
- 9—Chicago at Ann Arbor.
- 12—Chicago at Chicago.
- 14—Illinois at Champaign.
- 15—Illinois at Champaign.
- 16—Chicago at Chicago.
- 19—Wisconsin at Ann Arbor.
- 23—Open.
- 26—Cornell at Ithaca.
- 28—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
- 30—Illinois (place undecided).
- 31—Illinois at Ann Arbor.
- June 2—Chicago at Ann Arbor.
- 9—Notre Dame at Ann Arbor.
- 15—Cornell at Ann Arbor.
- 16—Cornell (place undecided).

A football game with Northwestern for October 27 was arranged for. Director Baird also signed a contract for the

dual meet with Notre Dame at Ann Arbor on March 24. Although circumstances did not look favorable some time ago for sending a relay team to Philadelphia meet, Director Baird has said that it can probably be arranged. The immediate prospects for a dual meet with Oberlin are not bright. Negotiations are and have been in progress but are moving so slowly that it may not be possible to arrange a meet for this year. This difficulty is caused by the many matters in difference between the two universities. But the athletic authorities have hopes of success.

BASEBALL.

Active training in all departments of spring athletics may now be said to have been begun in earnest, and will be continued, indoor, and outdoor when the weather permits, until the middle of June when the track season will close with the Western Intercollegiate contest and the baseball with the series with Cornell. Owing to the proximity of examination to the Christmas vacation this year, the training in the intervening period was somewhat desultory. But with the Junior Hop passed and the more prominent of the winter gayeties over, interest in coming teams has been aroused to a greater degree than in any of the late years.

In baseball, a poorly attended mass meeting was held just before the examinations and the general outline of the work laid down by the coach, captain and manager. While the meeting was somewhat lacking in numbers, the quality of individual ability more than made up for quantity. The prospects of a fast team are bright except in the pitching position, where most of the material is young and inexperienced. Chicago and Illinois in this respect will have a long lead on Michigan, but it is the hope of those responsible that the speed and experience of the remainder of the team will more than make up the deficiency. Of those who are training in the cage at the gymnasium, which has been in daily use since the Junior Hop, the most likely for the box are Cutting, who comes from the Austin High School; Utley, from the Detroit High School; Hill, of the '01 class team; and France, who played guard on the 'Varsity football team. All four are showing up in commendable style. At this season, however, it is hard to draw definite lines on the men and those who now seem to be doing poorest may with out of door work, forge rapidly to the front. Miller, sub-

pitcher in last year's 'Varsity, who had good deal of experience is counted on as one of the main stays of the team. Others working in the batteries are Shaw, sub-quarter on the football team, Sweeley, full back on the 'Varsity. Witt, who has pitched three years for the '00's, Megargel, Leipheimer and Bihlmeir. While the loss of "Sally" Lunn will be felt behind the bat, still the material which has already shown up makes it conclusive that Michigan will be exceptionally strong in that position. Whitney, who comes from the Amherst college team, today the leading candidate for the place, but close second to him may be counted Bennett, sub on last year's team. Three others, Mathews, Lardie and Mohr, '00's, are showing up fairly well.

It is, however, on the infield and outfield that the hopes of enthusiasts are pinned, as the call for men has made it certain that Condon, who played first on the '97 and '98 'Varsities, will be out again this year. Blencoe, who held down the initial bag last year, may then be moved to short stop and Davies back into his original place in right field. Matteson will make the strongest race for second, and Flescher is to be counted on as working hard to defend third. In the outfield, the old men are all back, and will probably play as follows: Snow left, Capt. McGinnis center, and Davies right-field. But while the relation of the old men to their respective positions have been spoken of in somewhat positive terms, yet it is by no means certain that they have a vested interest there, and question of the personnel of the 1900 'Varsity is merely a question of individual ability. The man who proves himself as most entitled to the place will be the man who plays in that position. Thus it is that the old men will have to work as never before to hold down their places, for a more likely lot of new material has not made its advent into baseball circles in many a day. Ashcraft, who played on the '98 Northwestern 'varsity, is a strong candidate for second as well as Moore, who has had all kinds of experience on the Olivet college team. Grayson, of the '01 class team, and Moore, a fresh medic from Ludington, Mich., are out for short stop. Mehlihop, of the '01 team, and James, a colored student, together with McMahon, another Ludington man, are prominent candidates for third. Roach, a freshman from Howell, Mich., has lately come out for the outfield. The work in the cage is mainly given up to batting practice, sliding and running bases, and

battery work. Coach Watkins's aim will be to develop a strong batting team as an offset of the weakness in the box.

TRACK ATHLETICS.

But little definite can be said at this writing of the track team prospects for work in this department has but begun again since the intermission of examinations. The fact however that there are old and tried men in nearly every event, with about 75 new candidates, bodes well for success in this particular branch of spring athletics. The new men have evidenced their faith in Trainer Fitzpatrick and are now working hard every afternoon in the gymnasium under his general supervision, assisted by the old men. As in former years the new men have been divided into squads and given a specific hour in the afternoon in which to work. Westphal, who has been in the sprints the past two years, has charge of the 100 and 220 yards men on the floor; Hatch works with the 440's on the running track; Hayes with the 880's; Wood with the milers; Brookfield with the walkers; Captain McLean with the hurdlers; Armstrong with the high jumpers, and Trainer Fitzpatrick with the pole vaulters. It is with the last that the greatest success so far has been attained for four men have already done 10 ft. 3 in. and D'Vorak has made 10 ft. 9 in. The indoor record today is but 10 ft. 4 in. Prominent in the sprints will be Westphal and Nufer, who this year becomes eligible. Strenuous efforts are being made by both men to reduce their record to 10 sec. flat which is recognized as necessary if Michigan is to hold her deserved place at the Western Intercollegiate. Hatch, Teetzel, Thompson and Barrett are out again for the quarter, and Hayes and Barrett for the half. Wood has signified his intention of starting early training for the mile, and in competition with him will be Harry, who held a place on the Pennsylvania 'varsity. Armstrong, Flournoy and Tryan are showing up fairly well in the high jump, but in the broad jump, McLean is the only old man left. McLean, D'Vorak and Fishleigh are the only hurdlers, and a still greater dearth of material is to be found in the weights. Besides Avery, of last year's team, but one man of promise has appeared, i. e., Miller, who played left tackle on the 'varsity of California, and has been coached in the weights by the famous Edgren.

Construction of a board running track 600 feet in circumference around the tennis courts will be commenced within a few days and finished in time for the

men to take advantage of the first mild weather for out of doors training; until then routine work looking principally to form will be continued in the gymnasium. On February 24, the first preliminary indoor meet will be held, and on March 3, the freshman-sophomore. March 17, the annual Varsity meet will take place, and very probably on the 24, Notre Dame will come with a team for a dual indoor meet. The regular outdoor field meet will be held on May 2, and on the 12. Notre Dame may come with another team. The American Amateur Union will hold its central championship meet at Detroit this year, and if it can be arranged for May 26, Michigan will send a full team. Then to close the season, the Intercollegiate will come on June 2. The dual meets with Chicago, Wisconsin and Illinois, for which negotiations were being made at last writing, have fallen through owing to a failure of agreement as to dates and places of meeting.

STATE INTERSCHOLASTIC.

The athletic board has purchased a large silver loving cup which it will present to the Pontiac High School, in honor of its team winning the Interscholastic football championship on last Thanksgiving. The board has decided to abandon its plans for a state high school baseball league by means of which the leading high schools were to play for the state championship. The failure of the schools to follow the schedules mapped out is given as the reason for the decision.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

* * * This department is in charge of Professor F. N. Scott, '84, University Editor. By action of the Board of Regents it is made an official record of the University.

GRADUATE MEDICAL COURSE.

The third annual graduate course of clinics and lectures of the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan will be held in Ann Arbor, beginning April 23 and continuing through May 4. The course comprises a series of lectures lasting two weeks and a series of clinics lasting five days.

Clinics will be held each day of the first week, forenoon and afternoon, until four o'clock, excepting Monday forenoon and Saturday. The lectures will be given late in the day, after the clinics, and in the evening. The faculty of the homœopathic department will be assisted

by Dr. J. M. Lee, Rochester, N. Y., Dr. Frank Kraft, Cleveland, O., and Dr. J. C. Nottingham, Bay City.

The course is given for the benefit of the profession throughout the state. No charge is made except to those who wish to register for a graduate certificate. To receive such certificate the applicant must be in attendance the full two weeks.

Physicians having cases for examination, operation, or treatment, who desire to secure assistance or hospital aid, are invited to come with, or send, such patients for this special course. Correspondence with the dean of the department is recommended, that ample accommodations may be provided.

During the second week the regular college work will be varied so as to give prominence to clinics and the four o'clock and evening lectures.

The schedule of the clinics and lectures is as follows:

Monday afternoon, April 22—Medical clinic, Dr. Hinsdale. Monday evening, lecture, *The Legal Aspect of Insanity*, Dr. Long.

Tuesday forenoon—Clinic, gynaecology, Dr. Kinyon; clinic, surgery, Dr. LeSeure. Afternoon, clinic, ophthalmology, Dr. Copeland; lecture, *The Three Blood Sisters: Belladonna, Stramonium, Hyoscyamus*, Dr. Kraft. Evening, previous subject continued, Dr. Kraft.

Wednesday forenoon—Neurological clinic, Dr. Polglase. Afternoon, clinic, abdominal surgery, Dr. Lee. Evening, lecture, *The Limitations of Surgery*, Dr. Lee.

Thursday forenoon—Clinic, surgery, Dr. LeSeure. Afternoon, clinic, nose, throat and ear, Dr. Copeland; lecture, *The Homœopathic Pharmacopœias*, Dr. Dewey. Evening, lecture, *The Therapeutics of Renal Diseases*, Dr. Nottingham.

Friday forenoon—Clinic, gynaecology, Dr. Kinyon. Afternoon, special clinic. Evening, lecture, *The Present Status of Medical Science*, Dr. Hinsdale.

During the week beginning April 29, lectures will be given each day at 4 and 7:30 p. m.

Monday—Dr. Copeland, (1) Snuffles, (2) Common Diseases of the Conjunctiva.

Tuesday—Dr. Dewey, (1) Therapeutics of Anaemia, (2) Isopathy.

Wednesday—Dr. Kinyon, *Obstetrical Complications*.

Thursday—Dr. Hinsdale, *Report of Six Cases of Typhoid Fever*.

Friday—Dr. LeSeure (1) *When Not to Operate*, and (2) *Injuries Likely to be Overlooked*.

STUDENTS FROM JAPAN.

The number of students registering from Japan in the several departments of the University of Michigan since 1872 is as follows:

	Literary.	Medical.	Law.	Other.	Total.
1872-73	1	..	..	..	1
1873-74	3	..	..	..	3
1874-75	2	..	..	..	2
1875-76	1	..	..	..	1
1876-77	..	..	1	..	1
1877-78	..	..	2	..	2
1878-79	..	..	..	..	..
1879-80	..	..	..	1	1
1880-83	..	..	..	..	..
1883-84	..	1	1	..	2
1884-85	..	2	2	..	4
1885-86	1	2	3	..	6
1886-87	2	1	5	1	9
1887-88	4	1	6	..	11
1888-89	4	..	12	..	16
1889-90	2	3	16	..	21
1890-91	4	1	8	2	15
1891-92	4	..	6	..	10
1892-93	3	..	4	1	8
1893-94	2	..	1	..	3
1894-95	..	..	1	..	1
1895-96	1	..	2	1	4
1896-97	1	..	..	1	2
1897-98	2	..	1	1	4
1898-99	2	1	1	1	5

INSTRUCTION IN THE SUMMER SESSION.

The corps of instructors for the summer session of the University of Michigan will be as follows:

Isaac N. Demmon, LL.D., English and American literature; Wooster W. Beman, A.M., mathematics; Burke A. Hinsdale, LL.D., the science and art of teaching; Thomas C. Trueblood, A.M., elocution; John C. Rolfe, Ph.D., Latin; Robert M. Wenley, Sc.D., D.Phil., philosophy; George Hemphill, Ph.D., English philology and German; Fred M. Taylor, Ph.D., political economy; Fred N. Scott, Ph.D., rhetoric; Allen S. Whitney, A.B., the science and art of teaching; John O. Reed, Ph.D., physics; Joseph H. Drake, A.B., Latin; Joseph L. Markley, Ph.D., mathematics; Moritz Levi, A.B., Spanish and Italian; Ernst H. Mensel, Ph.D., German; Moses Gomberg, Sc.D., chemistry; George O. Higley, M.S., chemistry; David M. Lichty, M.S., chemistry; John R. Effinger, jr., Ph.D., French; Karl E.

Guthe, Ph.D., physics; Charles L. Meader, A.B., Latin; Arthur G. Hall, B.S., mathematics; Herbert J. Goulding, B.S., drawing; Perry F. Trowbridge, Ph.B., chemistry; Herbert H. Waite, A.B., bacteriology; Edwin C. Roedder, Ph.D., German; James B. Pollock, Sc.D., botany; Shirley W. Smith, B.L., English; Eugene C. Sullivan, Ph.D., chemistry; Jonathan A. C. Hildner, Ph.D., German; Charles M. Williams, physical training; Charles L. Bliss, B.S., physiological chemistry; John W. Slaughter, B.D., philosophy; Duane R. Stuart, A.B., professor in the Michigan State Normal College, Greek; Wilbur C. Abbott, B.Litt., instructor in Dartmouth College, history; Charles A. Davis, A.M., professor in Alma College, geology; William H. Munson, B.S., professor in Hillsdale College, zoology; Charles B. Scott, A.M., nature study.

MEDICAL MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

Drs. Ida Kahn and Meiyi Shie [Mary Stone], two Chinese girls who graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1896, are filling the positions of medical missionaries in Kiu Kiang, China. Associated with them is Miss Gertrude Howe, who was a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1871-72.

Recently Drs. Kahn and Stone were called to Nan Chang, the capital of Kiang Si Province, to prescribe for the wife of a high official. The treatment was so satisfactory that the official contributed \$200 for the hospital. He also asked that Christian teachers be sent to Nan Chang and promised assistance if they were.

CHEMICAL PAPERS.

The following named articles have just been published from the chemical laboratory of the University of Michigan: Certain Synthetic Derivatives of Caffeine by Professor Gomberg in the January number of the *American Chemical Journal*, Baltimore; Synthetic Products of Strychnine, Through Action of Methylene Iodide by P. F. Trowbridge, from his work at the University of Marburg in the *Archiv der Pharmasie*, volume 237; A Special Alkalimetric Method for Salt-Forming Alkaloids by Dr. H. M. Gordin in his work supported by the Pharmacopœia of the United States in the *Journal of the German Chemical Society* at Berlin, and in the *Pharmaceutical Review* in this country.

PRACTICAL WORK IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The following is the list of subjects which the students in the senior class in mechanical engineering in the University of Michigan have chosen for their graduation theses:

Test of the fan system of heating in the law building of the University—H. M. Sedgwick and W. W. Talman.

Test of the Ypsilanti power house of the Detroit, Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor electric railway—C. B. Loomis and R. G. Lewis.

Test of the Dearing rotary engine—A. W. Norton and C. C. Claverdon.

Design of a one hundred and fifty foot span electric traveling crane—Willy Lehnartz.

Test of the Birmingham power plant of the Detroit and Pontiac electric railway—H. A. McLean and R. W. Runge.

Test of a gas engine—F. J. Page and O. A. Krause.

Experimental determination of the stress in large fly wheels—A. E. Lindau.

The use of exhaust steam from power plants for district heating—A. H. Knight and A. F. Traver.

The determination of the flow and friction in hot water heating pipes—Paul Cheever and G. D. Wuerfel.

The design of a compound gas engine—E. B. Mead.

Test of the power plant of the Jackson Light & Power Co.—Paul A. Dratz and C. K. Bentley.

Test of power house auxiliaries—A. E. Richardson and F. A. Bergbom.

Design of an air compressor, with liquid air attachment, to deliver air at five thousand pounds' pressure to the square inch—P. A. Hines.

COURSES IN COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, at the meeting held Wednesday, February 14, considered the advisability of establishing several new courses in the literary department which would meet more perfectly the peculiar needs of certain interests or careers. The titles of these courses are (1) Diplomatic and Consular Education, (2) Higher Commercial Education, (3) Preparation for Newspaper Work, (4) Preparation for Pastoral Work and Public Philanthropy, (5) Instruction in Public Administration.

The courses in Diplomatic and Consular Education and in Higher Commercial education, when organized, will lay stress upon special attainments along three lines as follows: (1) An understanding of the legal rights and duties of

business relations as expounded in general commercial law, (2) familiarity with the evolution of industrial organization and business methods as expressed in political, social and industrial history, and (3) an appreciation of the physical conditions and economic laws under which industry and commerce must be carried on, as presented in the study of commercial geography and political economy.

The subjects from which the major portion of the work entering into the five courses now being considered is taken are: English, history, economics, sociology, statistics, international law, general and commercial law, history of education, philosophy and languages.

SKELETONS IN THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

The specimens in the collection of skeletons in the museum of the University of Michigan are being mounted and placed on exhibition. Among the skeletons are those of domestic and wild animals, birds and reptiles, including the skeleton of a camel and of a tamarau. The tamarau specimen is probably the only one in this country. The collection also contains a large number of skulls. The specimens are displayed in cases in the hallway on the fourth floor of the museum building. They are exhibited against a black background and are neatly labeled.

UNIVERSITY FACULTY.

The faculty of the University of Michigan for the current college year consists of 233 persons. Of these 1 is president, 58 are professors, 11 junior professors, 16 assistant professors, 1 resident lecturer, 12 non-resident lecturers, 56 instructors, 52 demonstrators and assistants in instruction and 26 librarians and other officers of administration. Twelve of the 233, including one professor, are women, four of the total number are absent on leave.

A MICHIGAN ALUMNA.

Dr. M. Eloise Walker, a graduate of the literary department of the University of Michigan with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1893, and of the medical department with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1896, has been appointed head physician in the New York State Custodial Asylum for Feeble Minded Women. The appointment was based on a civil service examination held at Albany in which Dr. Walker received the highest markings.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MAY FESTIVAL.

The seventh annual May Festival of the Musical Society of the University of Michigan will be held in Ann Arbor Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 17, 18 and 19. The first concert will be held Thursday evening, the second and third Friday afternoon and evening respectively, and the fourth and fifth Saturday afternoon and evening. The artists and organizations are: Sopranos, Emma Juch and Sara Anderson; contraltos, Schumann-Heink and Isabelle Bouton of the Metropolitan Opera; tenors, Evan Williams, George W. Jenkins; baritones, David Bispham, Gwilym Miles, late of the Metropolitan Opera; violinist, Bernard Sturm; the Choral Union of three hundred voices and the Boston Festival Orchestra. Professor Albert A. Stanley and Emil Mollenhauer will be the conductors.

The special features of the festival will be American works; choral works; the Lily Nymph by George W. Chadwick, director of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston; and Hora Novissima by Horatio W. Parker, professor of music in Yale University.

UNIVERSITY ANNUALS.

In addition to the list of college publications given in a former issue of the NEWS-LETTER, over a dozen annuals have been published at the University of Michigan at different times. The following is a list prepared from such data as are at hand. So far as possible the name of each publication is given, its promoters, and the period during which the annual appeared. Those marked with an asterisk are still being published:

University Register, June, 1857.

Peninsular Phoenix and University Gazeteer, June, 1857. (So far as is known, only one number was published.)

Palladium, senior annual of the secret societies, from 1858-59 to 1895-96 inclusive (thirty-eight numbers).

University Castalia, by independents, from 1865-66 to 1869-70 (five numbers).

Castalian, published by the independents of the senior class, from 1889-90 to 1894-95, except in 1892-93, when the cuts intended for the publication were destroyed by fire (five numbers).

**Oracle*, sophomore class, 1866-67, (thirty-three numbers).

Sapphire, students of law and medical departments, 1873 (one number).

**Commencement Annual* (now with

Michigan Alumnus), June, 1881 (nineteen numbers).

Amulet, women of the literary class of '84, 1882-83 (one number).

**Technic*, engineering department, 1884-85 (fifteen numbers).

Graduation Souvenir, published in the interests of the senior classes, 1893 (one number).

To Wit, senior laws, 1894 (one number).

Res Gestae, senior laws, 1894-95 and 1895-96 (two numbers).

**Michiganensian*, senior literary, law and engineering classes, 1896-97 (three numbers).

**Phials*, junior class of homœopathic department, 1898-99 (one number).

To the list of regular publications previously given might be added:

Peninsular Phoenix, students, monthly, November, 1857—June, 1858 (seven numbers).

B'Hoys' Eagle, March 14, 1848 (so far as known, only one number was printed).

REPORT ON TYPHOID FEVER.

Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the medical department of the University of Michigan, has completed his portion of a report made as a member of the board appointed to ascertain the cause of typhoid fever among the troops in the Spanish American war and to suggest means for the prevention of the disease. This board, consisting of Major Walter Reed, Major Shakespeare and Major Vaughan, was appointed by the department of war in August, 1898, and immediately visited the camps and personally inspected all the troops, afterwards making a study of the official reports. Dr. Vaughan's portion of the report, which includes the conclusions drawn from all the available data, comprises something over eleven thousand pages of typewritten copy.

SUMMER SESSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The seventh annual summer session of the literary department of the University of Michigan begins Monday, July 2, and continues for six weeks, closing Saturday, August 11. The tuition fee will be \$15 for all students regardless of the number of courses taken. Laboratory expenses will vary with the character of the work. In addition to the subjects offered last year, courses will be given in Spanish, Italian, nature study and physical training.

SOCIETY ORATORICAL CONTESTS.

The details are being perfected at the University of Michigan for the second annual inter-society debate. The contestants in this debate are representatives who have been selected by contest from the four literary societies. The representatives first meet in semi-final debates, then the winners of these contests meet in a final debate. The society whose representatives win in the final debate receives the Detroit Alumni silver cup, which it holds until the representatives of some other society win in a final contest. The names of the debaters who win are engraved on the cup. At the end of twenty years the society which has won the cup the greatest number of times will receive it as a permanent trophy.

The subject to be debated this year in the cup contests is, Resolved that the Policy of Great Britain toward the South African Republic is Justifiable. The semi-finals will occur just before the spring vacation in April and the final contest Friday, May 11. The cup was won last year by the Alpha Nu of the literary department.

THE COLUMBIAN ORGAN.

The great pipe organ which was on exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, is among the objects of interest at the University of Michigan. The organ is at the back of the platform in University hall. It has four manuals, 3,901 pipes and 116 stops. The largest pipe is thirty-two feet long. Electric motors aggregating seven horse power are used to fill the bellows. The connections of the keys with the pipes is electric. In the upper northeast corner of the large hall is an echo organ, which is operated from the keyboard of the large instrument.

BEET SUGAR CHEMISTRY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The demand for beet sugar chemists has been sufficient to make it desirable that the beginning course in that subject be repeated in the spring semester.

Beets for analysis have been freely supplied by the various factories and also by the farmers. Samples of sugars, juices, molasses, etc., have been obtained from the factories, so that the students are given material for analysis under factory conditions.

The advanced students are making some interesting studies of the sugar content of the beet. The juice is ex-

pressed under various pressures (as high as 400 atmospheres), and analyses are made both as to sugar content and as to purity.

Analyses are also being made of different portions of beets to determine how the samples should be taken from the beet to insure a representative portion.

During the Christmas vacation P. F. Trowbridge, the instructor in this subject, spent several days in the laboratory of the Bay City Sugar Company, investigating the various methods of taring and analyzing.

The chemists and tare masters of the various factories are invited to meet with the sugar chemists of the University and agricultural college in a conference at the chemical laboratory during the meeting of the Michigan State Farmers' Institute.

PAPERS FROM THE ZOOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

At the meeting of the western members of the American Society of Naturalists held in Chicago December 28 and 29, Professor Jacob Reighard, director of the zoological laboratory of the University of Michigan, read three papers. The titles were (1) The Breeding Habits of *Amia*, (2) On the Normentafel of *Amia*, (3) the Development of Adhesive Organs and Hypophysis in *Amia*. At the same meeting Dr. H. S. Jennings, instructor in zoology in the University of Michigan, read a paper on The Motor Reactions of the Flagellata and Ciliata.

THE NEW HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The walls of the homoeopathic hospital now building are complete to the top of the first story and the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. An important feature in regard to this building is the system of ventilation which has been adopted. Blasts of fresh air will be constantly sent into the several wards by large fans. The foul air in the building will be drawn off by mechanical means into the ventilation stack. The system is so complete that the air in the entire building can be changed in ten minutes.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS.

The address at the commencement exercises of the University of Michigan next June will be delivered by John M. Coulter, Ph.D., head professor of botany in the University of Chicago, and formerly president of the University of Indiana and of Lake Forest University.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

The pure food laws of Missouri are at issue in an agreed case in the court of criminal corrections in St. Louis, to be taken to the supreme court. On February 9 and 10 the testimony of the first three witnesses for the state was taken, that of Professor J. B. Mallett of the University of Virginia and of Dr. A. B. Prescott and Dr. V. C. Vaughan of the University of Michigan. Drs. Mallett and Prescott were in court on January 24 to 26. The testimony of Dr. Prescott related mainly to the chemical questions involved, that of Dr. Vaughan to questions of physiological chemistry, and both had bearing upon the effects of certain mineral matters, when these are added to food. The questions widely concern the public health, and laws are being enacted in one state after another to protect foods against the encroachments of manufacturers.

MONOGRAPH FOR PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Training of Teachers is the title of a monograph by Dr. Burke A. Hinsdale, professor of the science and art of teaching in the University of Michigan. This is one of nineteen monographs on educational subjects which have been prepared and collected under the direction of Professor Nicholas Murray Butler as a feature of the exhibit in education to be made by the United States at the Paris Exposition. The object of the nineteen papers is to afford a complete view of the present condition of educational interests in the United States.

MUSIC AT THE FARMERS' ROUND-UP.

The music for the fifth annual round-up of the Michigan State Farmers' Institutes held at Ann Arbor, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 27 and 28 and March 1 and 2, was by the University of Michigan Glee Club and Professor Stanley of the University.

The Glee Club sang at the Tuesday evening meeting and Professor Stanley rendered several selections on the Columbian organ.

Librarian R. C. Davis, of the general library of the University of Michigan, addressed the business men's class of the Congregational Church Sunday, January 28, upon the subject of a Public Library in Ann Arbor. He advocated the establishment of a circulating library in the business part of the city containing books of a general character.

The general library of the University of Michigan has received as the gift of Miss E. Cora Du Puy of Ann Arbor two photographs of the late Simon Pokagon, the last chief of the Pottawamie tribe of Indians which at one time occupied the south central portion of the southern peninsula of Michigan. The frame around one of the pictures is of birch bark ornamented with porcupine quills. Librarian Davis has secured, to go with the photographs, a copy of Pokagon's book *O-gi-maw-kwe Mit-i-gwa-ki* (Queen of the Woods), and a copy of the birch bark booklet sold at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

Dr. Arthur E. Gale and Dr. Thomas B. Cooley of the medical department of the University of Michigan are on the programme of the meeting of the Wash-tenaw County Medical Society held Monday evening, February 5, in the pathological laboratory of the University. Dr. Gale presented the subject *Scarlet Fever, Its Spread*, and Dr. Cooley led in the general discussion following the formal part of the programme.

Dr. James B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan, spoke upon *Higher Education at the University* at the first evening session of the round-up of the Michigan State Farmers' Institute held in Ann Arbor, February 27 and 28 and March 1 and 2. At the same session the Honorable Henry S. Dean, regent of the University, spoke upon the subject, *Higher Education as it Appears to the Board of Regents*.

One-half of the third floor of the book room in the general library of the University of Michigan has been given over to the medical library of the University, which now contains about ten thousand volumes. The books have been shelved and catalogued according to the decimal system. All the books shelved in the general library building are being catalogued by this system as rapidly as is convenient.

E. R. Wagner, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan in the class of 1887 and now a graduate student in medicine, spoke before the Medical Society of the University Thursday evening, February 15, on *Medical Practice in China*. Mr. Wagner has had ten years' experience as a missionary.

The Mechanism of Root Curvature is the title of an article in the *Botanical Gazette* for January by Dr. James B. Pollock of the botanical department of the University of Michigan. The article, which embodies research work extending over a period of two years, is the thesis presented by Dr. Pollock in 1897, when he received the degree of doctor of science from the University of Michigan.

The Republic, Its Growth and Dangers, was the subject of the address delivered by former United States Senator John R. Patton of Grand Rapids at the Washington's birthday exercises held under the auspices of the classes of the law department of the University of Michigan, Thursday, February 22. The musical numbers on the programme were by the Glee, Banjo and Mandolin clubs.

J. W. T. Duval, the holder of the D. M. Ferry Botanical Fellowship in the University of Michigan, is carrying out a series of experiments in regard to the vitality of seeds in varying climates. He is sending packages of seeds to the government experiment stations in the gulf states, Porto Rico, and Cape Colony, South Africa. These seeds will subsequently be planted and tested for vitality.

The skeleton and skin of an elk from Belle Isle Park, Detroit, are being mounted in the museum of the University of Michigan. The skeleton will form an exhibit among the collection of skeletons, and the skin will be mounted for the collection of mounted animals. The museum is always glad to receive contributions of this nature.

Gardner S. Lamson, head of the vocal department in the University School of Music, has resigned in order to resume singing and private teaching in the East. After a year abroad he will settle in New York City. The resignation will take effect next June. William A. Howland, of Worcester, Mass., has been appointed his successor.

During the month of January 160 patients were registered at the University hospital, University of Michigan. Of this number 94 were out-patients and 66 in-patients. The highest number of in-patients registered at any one time was 83 and the lowest number 75. The net receipts of the hospital for the month were \$1,897.36.

Charles B. Scott, a government official now in Porto Rico, will give instruction in nature study in the summer session of the literary department of the University of Michigan. He will point out the relation between the study of plants, animals and the earth's features to other courses in the school curriculum.

Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, professor of hygiene and women's dean in the literary department of the University of Michigan, spoke upon the subject of School Hygiene at the Tuesday afternoon session of the women's section of the fifth annual round-up of the Michigan State Farmers' Institute held in Ann Arbor.

In the pharmaceutical laboratory of the University of Michigan four research students have been engaged since the opening of the year in analysis for new alkaloids. Several rare plants from the botanic gardens have been examined. One of the workers has exhausted two hundred pounds of the dried herb.

The casts of a section of the frieze, two narrow groups and the keystone of the Arch of Trajan are being placed in the art museum of the University of Michigan above the sections which were mounted last year. The casts were presented to the University by the literary class of 1896 as a memorial.

President James B. Angell responded to the toast The University at the fourteenth annual dinner of the Washington Alumni Association of the University of Michigan held in Washington January 24. The following day he was a guest at the dinner of the Michigan State Association.

There are three University of Michigan alumni attending lectures at the University of Leipzig during the winter semester of 1899-1900. They are John E. Lautner and Miss Netta W. Haffner of the literary class of 1895, and Miss Agnes M. Mason of the literary class of 1896.

Sixty-nine Japanese students have been registered in the University of Michigan previous to the beginning of the current college year. Forty-one of the 69 were graduated, 32 from the law department, 5 from the literary, 3 from the medical and 1 from the pharmaceutical.

The faculty of the summer session of the literary department of the University of Michigan consists of seven professors, four junior professors, five assistant professors, seventeen instructors and five non-resident instructors, a total of thirty-eight.

Four new bird groups have been placed in the museum of the University of Michigan. They are a group of prairie chickens, of ruffed grouse, of sharp-tailed grouse and of quail. Each group is mounted in its natural surroundings.

A package of juniperus has just been received by the botanical department of the University of Michigan from Laramie, Wyo. It will be used in an investigation of the comparative anatomy of coniferæ now in progress in the laboratory.

Dean Harry B. Hutchins of the law department of the University of Michigan will deliver the commencement address before the law department of the Iowa State University, June 6.

A portion of the senior class in mechanical engineering visited Jackson, Mich., the latter part of February to make a test of the plant of the Heat, Light & Power Company.

During the college year 1889-90 there were twenty-one students registering from Japan in the University of Michigan. Sixteen of this number were in the law department.

Saiske Tagai of Kuwana was the first Japanese student to enter the University of Michigan. During the college year 1872-73 he was a special student in the literary department.

The homœopathic hospital of the University of Michigan has 58 patients in its wards. The men's ward is crowded to its fullest capacity and patients have had to be turned away.

A case of mounted Pennsylvania owls has been received at the museum of the University of Michigan. The collection is the gift of H. W. McClure of Ann Arbor.

Samuel O. Mast, a graduate of the University of Michigan with the class of 1899, has been appointed professor of biology in Hope College, Holland, Mich.

A new feature in the courses offered by the summer session of the literary department of the University of Michigan is instruction in physical training. Charles M. Williams of the department of physical training will give class and floor work in the subject.

Otto H. Bollman spoke before the physics colloquium of the University of Michigan held Monday, January 29, on the subject of Becquerel Rays.

ON THE CAMPUS.

'VARSITY VERSE.

A collection of 'Varsity verse made up from the various publications of the University of Michigan has just been issued by the Inland Press, Ann Arbor. The editorial work in connection with the enterprise has been done by Arthur M. Smith, '97, and George R. Barker, '98, and it is good to see together, so many of the writers who have sung the praises of Michigan in the past. Among those whose names occur most frequently may be mentioned Professor F. N. Scott, Elsie Jones Cooley, I. K. Friedman, Dr. S. A. Jones, and Harold M. Bowman. The names of E. L. Miller and Arthur H. Holmes also appear as do those of Isabelle M. Andrews, W. A. McAndrew, Edwin Hurd Smith, and C. Fred Gauss, and a number of others. The collection is a good one and should be given a warm reception by Michigan men. These verses have been issued in a series of dainty little booklets, six in number, enclosed in a box case, and present a very attractive appearance. Book one contains verse of a more or less humorous character book two, verse inspired by nature, book three treats of love and sentiment in sombre mood, while book four discusses them in lighter vein; book five contains verse of the College and Campus, and book six is devoted to other themes. The selections have been well made and it is only in a few instances that space has been allotted to work which was not deserving of such attention.

SOUSA.

The evening of Feb. 20, 1900, will long remain a pleasant memory with those who crowded University Hall to listen to the excellent concert given by John Philip Sousa and his band. The audience was favored with several surprises by the great band, and throughout the evening the pervading spirit was one of informality and appreciation. Al-

most every number on the program was encored once and may of them twice and the band was most courteous and generous in response. The second number, a trombone solo by Mr. Pryor, was especially enjoyed.

Miss Blanche Dufield, the soprano soloist, and Miss Bertha Bucklin, violinist, were well received.

The concert was made distinctly a Michigan affair by the wearing of her colors by the soloists, and by the rendering, as encores, of the pieces of which Michigan students of the last few years, never grow weary,—Sousa's own *El Capitan* and rag time. It was almost too much pleasure to bear when as encores to the fifth number, Excerpts from "*La Boheme*" by Puccini, the Yellow and Blue was played, followed by the Victor's March, composed last year in honor of the '98 football team, by one of our own students, Louis Elbel, '00. The storm of applause with which this courtesy was received, ended in the 'Varsity yell.

The concert was in every respect highly enjoyable and perhaps the most popular number on the Students' Lecture Association course.

COMEDY CLUB.

Some time ago it was announced in the *ALUMNUS* that the Comedy Club would play Nat Goodwin's *Gilded Fool*. Their plans have however been changed for the Club felt that the play was too much a one-man piece and perhaps too ambitious for the Club to attempt.

After much time spent on reading plays it has been decided that *The Times*, an English society play will best suit the needs of the Club, and rehearsals are being regularly held. The play, since the caste includes many of last year's stars, promises to be as successful as in former years, and will be given soon after Lent.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of the Philological Society which was held on Thursday evening, February 15, two very interesting papers were read by representatives of the Latin department. Professor John C. Rolfe spoke first, on the subject: *The Preposition in Horace*, and he was followed by Dr. Henry A. Sanders who discussed *The Inscriptions on Two Attic Vases*. A good audience was present and the papers called forth some little discussion.

JUNIOR HOP.

Never before has every detail of the Junior Hop been arranged in such an artistic manner. The Waterman Gymnasium was most beautifully decorated. Great festoons of Jersey laurel and artificial roses were looped from the running track gallery to the center of the room. A huge canopy of yellow and blue hid the trusses of the gymnasium roof and took away the rough unfinished look of the huge room. Over the chaperones' booth was a large M in yellow and blue and opposite was 1901 in the class colors. Around the gallery were a number of M's in white light. Several times during the evening the large arc lights were turned off and colored calcium lights were thrown on the dancers. Supper was served in the Barbour Gymnasium. The programs were as for several year's past, card cases, but this year they were of light brown leather bearing the seal, lined with white silk. More University girls attended this Hop than in any previous year.

GUN FROM MORRO CASTLE.

The old Spanish gun which was presented by last year's graduating class as a class memorial, has finally been mounted at the foot of the flagstaff on the Campus. Originally the gun rested on a level piece of granite at Santiago and could shoot only horizontally. In time its muzzle was raised by the insertion of a granite wedge and later a second wedge was inserted. These are reproduced exactly as the gun stood when the war opened. Bronze work for the mountings is being made at the University shops.

The gun is really a great curiosity. The inscription on it shows its Spanish origin and its antique design makes it seem impossible that it could ever have been used in modern warfare.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Institute which has usually been held at the State Agricultural College, Lansing, this year took place at Ann Arbor. Beet Sugar was one of the important topics discussed. The delegates were guests of the Regents and every effort was made to make the meeting a successful one and to interest the farmers in the practical side of the work of the University.

GRAHAM TAYLOR.

Professor Graham Taylor of Chicago, who is at the head of the Chicago Commons spoke before the Students' Christian Association on February 1. His subject was The Knight-hood of the New Century. Last year the Students' Christian Association sent Mr. Melendy to study the work of the Chicago Commons and his investigations and thesis upon the question of the Ethical Substitute for the Saloon proved so excellent that his paper is to be published in full in the volume on the ethical study of the liquor traffic, published by the Committee of Fifty.

MUSICAL CLUBS.

On Saturday night following the Junior Hop, the Musical Clubs gave a concert in University Hall, which was very much enjoyed by the out-of-town guests. The Glee Club sang many of the old Ann Arbor songs as well as some clever new ones. The Banjo and Mandolin Clubs too may well be proud of their performance. As every number was encored, the program was a long one but the audience seemed as enthusiastic when the last number ended as they had been at the first. A few days later a concert was given in Detroit and another in Ypsilanti.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The tenth convention of the medical fraternity, Nu Sigma Nu, has been held in Ann Arbor. The laboratories, hospitals, library and clinics were visited, and after several business sessions the delegates went to Detroit for their banquet at which Dr. Victor C. Vaughan of the University acted as toastmaster. The fraternity was formed seventeen years' ago at Ann Arbor and now has a membership of about 2,000 in the United States, limited to physicians having had a University training. Dr. V. C. Vaughan is the honorary president.

THE BIG WELL.

Several veins of mineral water have been found in drilling the big well but as yet none which will be used by the University. The well has been drilled 1,326 feet, but work on it has been stopped for the present. Probably in the next 1,000 feet, good water oil or gas, may be struck. Any one of these would save the University a large annual expenditure.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY CONTEST.

The Philosophical Society has held a meeting at which Professor Geddes of Edinburgh, delivered an address on, France of the Present Day. The extremely broad Scotch of the speaker prevented most of his audience from understanding his discourse, but the few who did understand him said that the speech was a suggestive one.

WRINKLE.

Of course the editors of *Wrinkle* did themselves proud in the "Junior Hop" number, and equally of course the co-eds received their usual share of mention. But the jokes were new and clever. A little verse called Genevieve, cleverly roasted the rainy day dress. Mr. Dooley on the Junior Hop was bright and the drawings as usual very good.

NEW FRATRENTY.

Another professional fraternity has made its appearance at the University, Kappa Chapter of Phi Alpha Gamma has been instituted in the Homœopathic department. Phi Alpha Gamma was first organized in the New York Homœopathic College, in March, 1894, and now has ten chapters with a membership of about three hundred.

MRS. JOSEPHINE JACOBY.

The fourth concert in the Choral Union Series was a song recital by Mrs. Josephine Jacoby on January 27. Mrs. Jacoby is an old favorite here and her sympathetic artistic rendering of the varied program called forth enthusiastic applause and even after the last number she was recalled by the eager audience.

LIBRARY IMPROVEMENTS.

It is rumored that the interior of the library is to be entirely rebuilt during the coming summer and the ventilation be improved. It is hoped that the seating capacity will be increased.

DONATION FROM CHINA.

The botanical gardens of the University recently received through the kindness of Mrs. F. Ohlinger an American missionary at Foo Choro, China, three assortments of Chinese lilies and orchids.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Medical Society too has held but one meeting since the opening of the new semester and that had to be adjourned for lack of a quorum.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES.

Professor King of Oberlin Theological Seminary delivered five lectures, February 16, 17 and 18. His subject was Christian Evidences and the title to his first lecture was, *The Abiding Significance of the Old Testament*.

JOHN S. CROSBY.

February 13, a small audience assembled in University Hall to hear Mr. Crosby, the well known advocate of single tax, speak on the Philosophy of Henry George.

PEDAGOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Pedagogical Society has held but one meeting since the opening of the new semester and that was given up to the election of new officers.

WHIST CLUB.

A whist tournament is to be held in Ann Arbor under the auspices of the University of Michigan Whist Club.

ALUMNI.

FROM EDMUND FISH, '45.

The general library of the University is in receipt of a contribution from Edmund Fish, '45. It consists of two volumes of *Memoires de Jacques II*, published in Paris in 1827, and the *Life of Martin Van Buren* by David Crockett, published in 1845. There is also a mimeograph print of the *Solution of the Cattle Problem of Archimedes* by the Hillsboro, (Ill.,) Mathematical Club, of which Mr. Fish is a member. The following letter accompanied the gift:
To the Librarian of the University:

I at last forward my small contribution to the Library which I promised when at commencement last June. My return home on that occasion was marked by the beginning of a long illness, from the effects of which I am hardly yet fully recovered.

I am sad to learn by the December ALUMNUS of the death of my old friend, Professor Ten Brook, and of Winfield Smith of '46.

I had a letter from the latter in June, just as he was starting for Europe, and little thought that his end was so near.

I notice in the January ALUMNUS a list of University periodicals, beginning with *The Sibyl*, 1844. The *Sibyl* however had a predecessor. I joined the sophomore class in January, 1843. There was then out one literary society.

The Phi Phi Alpha, and its manuscript periodical had then been supported for probably a year or more. Of course there was but a single copy which may still be in the possession of some one of the early graduates. It was named *The Castalia*.

If I remember rightly I learned at commencement, that the library has no copy of Legendre's *Theory of Numbers*. I think there has been no edition later than the third edition published in 1830. This doubtless has been long out of print, and can now be found only in public or private libraries, or in second hand books shops.

Ever since we obtained a loan of the work from the Harvard library, five or six years ago, my friend Richards has been anxious to possess a copy. He caused inquiries to be made in London, but without success. Last summer, another opportunity occurred, and a copy was found, but held at a higher price (some \$40) than he thought he could afford. In the end, his correspondent, anxious to gratify an old friend, bought the work on his own account, and sent it to Mr. Richards as a gift. It is in two volumes, identical with the Harvard copy. I believe it has never been published in English.

Another book that ought to be in the mathematical department of the library, if not there already, is an English work entitled, *Diophantos of Alexandria*, by T. L. Heath, published about twenty years ago by the Cambridge University Press. Mr. Richards obtained a copy ten years ago, imported on his order by the Scribners. It was in that that we found the *Cattle Problem of Archimedes*.

It is hardly likely that I shall ever be able to attend another commencement. Please remember me kindly to Professor Demmon, Mr. Prentiss and Major Soule, and believe me,

Very truly yours,

EDMUND FISH.

WASHINGTON ALUMNI BANQUET.

About thirty University of Michigan men of the Washington Alumni Association banqueted on the evening of January 24, at the Ebbitt, Washington, D. C., with President James B. Angell as guest of honor. Duane E. Fox, '81, was toastmaster, and those responding to toasts were: President Angell, Marcus Baker, '70; Judge Job Barnard, '67, Professor Cleveland Abbe, '58; Louis D. Wight, '81; Representative Mariott Brosius,

'68 *l*, E. J. Ottaway, '94; M. F. Finley, '78; Joseph Weare, '94.

President Angell alluded to an innovation in the University curriculum, by which the institution, in keeping with the tendencies of the times hopes to educate young men for leadership in the industrial and commercial development and organization of the day. The University of Michigan expects to be among the first of American universities to inaugurate courses of study which will fit men for consular service and diplomatic careers.

Representative Brosius, a loyal alumnus of the University, spoke glowingly of its past and with strong hope for its future. College songs made the Ebbitt resound and the University of Michigan yell awoke some of the guests to a realization that something unusual was going on.

The association elected the following officers: President, Rufus H. Thayer, '70; vice-presidents, Duane E. Fox, '81; M. F. Finley, '78 *l*, W. L. Penfield, '70; and Representative Marriot Brosius, '68 *l*; treasurer, George K. Lawton, '95; secretary, Minott E. Porter, '93.

The following were present:

Cleveland Abbe,
Leigh Y. Baker,
Marcus Baker,
Job Barnard,
J. F. Billard,
Arthur A. Birney,
R. F. Bishop,
Roswell P. Bishop,
Marriott Brosius,
James R. Cook,
Cushman K. Davis,
E. A. Fay,
M. F. Finley,
Duane E. Fox,
C. S. Hyde,
George K. Lawton,
Wm. S. Mesick,
C. A. Minor,
Jas. C. Needham,
Elmer J. Ottaway,
Isaac Pearson,
Minott E. Porter,
Joseph V. Quarles,
James Robertson,
W. B. Stevens,
Joseph H. Stewart,
J. C. Spaulding,
Rufus M. Thayer,
George Truesdell,
C. E. Van Orstrand,
Hadley H. Walch,
Joseph Weare,
C. F. Weideman,
Louis D. Wight,

IN MEMORY OF WINFIELD SMITH.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Alumni Association of the University of Michigan, held Nov. 28, 1899, at the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, L. W. Rialsey paid a tribute to the ability and character of the late Winfield Smith, a graduate of the University of the class of 1846. C. E. Monroe also spoke of Mr. Smith as a friend and of his interest in all that helped to build up Milwaukee. The following memorial was adopted:

Winfield Smith, a graduate of Michigan University in 1846, and president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, died in London on November 8.

As one of the earliest graduates, Mr. Smith's life spans the principal period of the University's history, and he always showed an appreciative interest in the growth of the college and the expansion of its field of usefulness. From its organization he took an active interest in the Wisconsin Alumni Association, and if in the city was always present at its annual meetings and banquets.

For half a century he had been identified prominently with the legal and business life of Milwaukee and Wisconsin, and was once elected attorney general of the state. His career in business and public life was always marked by ability and integrity, and was an honor to himself and to the University from which he was graduated, and to the city and state in which he lived so long.

At the last meeting of this Association he was unanimously elected president, and in his death the Association loses its oldest member and one who took a sincere interest in its welfare and in the help it could be to the University which he left so many years ago and to which he felt he owed so much.

We desire to express our regard for Mr. Smith both as a man and as a member of this Association, and our sense of loss in his death, and we extend to his family our sincerest sympathy in the bereavement which it has sustained.

WISCONSIN ALUMNI BANQUET.

The third annual reunion and banquet of the Wisconsin Alumni Association of the University of Michigan, took place at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, on the evening of Feb. 16, 1900.

At the dinner, covers were laid for sixty and an excellent menu was enjoyed, with music by the Arlington Quartette and toasts. Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, '75, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of honor, and gave a toast.

H. J. Huntington, '67 *l*, vice-president of the Wisconsin Association, gave the first toast, which was largely reminiscent. Charles Quarles, '68, spoke of the University's great influence upon other institutions of learning in the land, especially upon those of the northwest.

David Decker, '88 *l*, made excellent remarks relative to the proposed school of commerce. He referred to the success of the Leipsic school and urged the establishment of one at the University. In the absence of the General Secretary, Mr. Prentiss, John J. Mapel, '72, secretary of the Wisconsin Association, spoke concerning the work of the General Alumni Association and of the importance of its being well sustained by alumni. The program came to an end with the Yellow and Blue.

Artistic menu cards of blue tint adorned with the University of Michigan monogram in yellow and blue outlined in gold, contained besides the menu, the names of officers and committees, the program of toasts and a unique feature in the way of a diagram of the tables showing the arrangement of guests.

The Association feels deeply the loss of its president, and earnest member, Winfield Smith, '46, whose death was recorded in the December *ALUMNUS*, and this feeling pervaded this year's reunion. But the sense of fellowship was strong and the reunion was a pleasure to all who attended.

Those present were:

Edward A. Benson, '81-82 *l*, and wife.
Roy W. Brown, '98 *e*.
Walter H. Cheever, '78, and wife.
C. J. Combs, '98 *m*.
David B. Becker, '88 *l*, and wife.
Richard Dewey, '69 *m*, and wife.
L. R. Essau, '84 *d*.
M. H. Fisk, '66 *m*.
F. C. Gillen, '93 *m*.
F. B. Golley, '78 *m*.
Lawrence W. Halsey, '65 *l*, and wife.
C. H. Hamilton, '69.
Eva J. Hill, '98.
G. J. Hirth, '91 *m*.
Samuel Howard, '62.
Gertrude Hull, '94.
H. J. Huntington, '67 *l*.
James K. Ilsley, '76.
Henry J. Killilea, '85 *l*, and wife.
H. B. Leonard, '95 *e*.
Rosa Martin Upson Liebig, '81 *m*.
J. A. McLeod, '78 *m*.
John J. Mapel, '72.
Irving M. Mitchell, '75, and wife.
C. E. Monroe, '80 *l*.

Harry P. Myrick, '78.

G. D. Price, '95 *l*.

Charles Quarles, '68, and wife.

W. C. Quarles, '97.

A. C. Rietbrock, '89-91 *l*.

Theckla Stein Reuter, '88 *d*, and Miss Bertha Reuter.

D. N. Rosen, '99 *e*.

H. A. Sifton, '86 *m*.

Ida M. Street, '89.

J. C. Streng, '84.

F. T. Terry, '81.

S. B. Todd, '86.

H. A. J. Upham, '75.

Victor C. Vaughan, '75, '78 *m*.

E. Eugene Walbridge, '77 *m*, and wife.

A. G. Weissert, '72 *l*.

Edwin E. White, '83, and wife.

Pauline Elizabeth Wies, '92, and Mrs. E. Wies.

Albert L. Worden, '65 *l*, and wife.

Percy B. Wright, '96 *d*.

ENDOWMENT MEMBERS.

The endowment fund of the Alumni Association was started about a year ago and received the approval of the general association at its meeting last commencement. The fund is growing steadily and seven hundred and fifty have already subscribed some \$26,800. The plan is meeting with general approval and support is given by almost every alumnus who can be personally interviewed by the General Secretary. A number of voluntary subscriptions have also been made. Those interested in the fund can obtain further information from the General Secretary. Following is a list of endowment members already subscribed before the *ALUMNUS* went to press:

Cleveland Abbe, Washington D. C.
Mary E. Abbey, Lowell, Mich.
Lysle I. Abbott, Omaha, Neb.
C. C. Adams, Kenilworth, Ill.
J. Q. Adams, Pontiac, Mich.
Henry C. Adams, Ann Arbor, Mich.
George L. Alexander, Grayling Mich.
P. E. Alexander, Prattville, Ala.
Franklin L. Allen, Chicago, Ill.
William F. Allen, Kansas City, Mo.
Charles Alling, Chicago, Ill.
G. F. Allmindinger, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Clifford B. Anderson, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Emanuel Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
R. N. Anderson, Summer Hill, Ill.
Mrs. F. P. Anderson, Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Mich.
Rose Anderson, Big Rapids, Mich.
Charles Lincoln Andrews, New York, N. Y.

- Frank D. Andrus, Detroit, Mich.
 James B. Angell, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 A. C. Angell, Detroit, Mich.
 Edw. E. Anneke, Bay City, Mich.
 William Tudor Apmadoc, Chicago, Ill.
 Albert L. Arey, Rochester, N. Y.
 Jas. R. Arneill, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Frederic E. Arnold, Harvey, Ill.
 Louis S. Arnold, Milwaukee, Wis.
 F. R. Ashley, Denver, Colo.
 Frank Askew, Kansas City, Mo.
 H. W. Ashley, Toledo, O.
 Walter Wheaton Augur, Chicago, Ill.
 Benjamin M. Austin, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 N. B. Ayres, Omaha, Neb.
 Stephen C. Babcock, Buffalo, N. Y.
 A. H. Babcock, Bay City, Mich.
 Earl D. Babst, Detroit, Mich.
 A. Louise Bacorn, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Verne W. Badgley, Jackson, Mich.
 Oscar Bader, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 R. W. Bailey, Omaha, Neb.
 Frank S. Baillie, Sumpter, Ore.
 Charles Baird, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 James Baid, New York, N. Y.
 Frank J. Baker, Chicago, Ill.
 H. P. Baker, Saginaw, Mich.
 J. W. Bannon, Portsmouth, Ohio.
 Levi L. Barbour, Detroit, Mich.
 J. A. Bardin, Salinas, Calif.
 Job Barnard, Washington, D. C.
 J. M. Barr, Joliet, Ill.
 John Henry Bartelme, Chicago, Ill.
 P. G. Bartelme, Austin, Ill.
 Abby Hitchcock Bartlett, Chicago, Ill.
 Eugene Batavia, Kansas City, Mo.
 Henry M. Bates, Chicago, Ill.
 Charles S. Beardsley, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 S. W. Beakes, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Junius E. Beal, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Edward S. Beck, Chicago, Ill.
 Luther G. Beckwith, Bay City, Mich.
 Ira C. Belden, Chicago, Ill.
 Ford Belford, Toledo, Ohio.
 Frederic Somers Bell, Winona, Minn.
 John W. Bennett, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Thomas A. Berkebile, Chicago, Ill.
 Solomon Hix Bethea, Chicago, Ill.
 Wm. J. Bigger, Navarro, Calif.
 S. Lawrence Bigelow, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Helmuth P. Binzel, Beaver Dam, Wis.
 H. V. Birdsall, South Bend, Ind.
 Arthur A. Birney, Washington, D. C.
 Benjamin F. Blair, New York, N. Y.
 H. W. Bodecker, Berlin, Germany.
 Henry E. Bodman, Detroit, Mich.
 J. B. Book, Detroit, Mich.
 W. E. Bolles, Detroit, Mich.
 Charles J. Borchardt, Menominee, Mich.
 Frank S. Bourns, Atlanta, Ga.
 Charles E. Boyce, Port Huron, Mich.
 Mrs. John F. Boynton, Saginaw, Mich.
 Benjamin Parsons Bourland, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Robert Collyer Bourland, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Walter C. Boynton, Detroit, Mich.
 Ralph R. Bradley, Chicago, Ill.
 Bert Bradner, Plymouth, Mich.
 C. H. Brand, Saginaw, W. S., Mich.
 W. F. Breakey, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 James H. Brewster, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Benj. P. Brodie, Detroit, Mich.
 James F. Brooke, Brookings, S. Dak.
 Thomas B. Bronson, Lawrenceville, N. J.
 W. I. Brotherton, Bay City, Mich.
 Alice Brown, Oak Park, Ill.
 Wm. N. Brown, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Archer I. Brown, East Orange, N. J.
 C. LeRoy Brown, Chicago, Ill.
 Hugh Brown, Pontiac, Mich.
 F. Lewis Browne, Bay City, Mich.
 Granville W. Browning, Chicago, Ill.
 Chas. F. Brush, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Wm. G. Bryant, Detroit, Mich.
 C. L. Buckingham, New York, N. Y.
 Mrs. Geo. L. Burrows, Jr., Saginaw, Mich.
 Jos. A. Bursley, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
 H. F. Burton, Rochester, N. Y.
 F. L. Busch, Gladwin, Mich.
 J. W. Busch, Gladwin, Mich.
 T. Jefferson Butler, Detroit, Mich.
 O. E. Butterfield, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich.
 Francis Marion Byam, Lansing, Mich.
 George J. Cadwell, Chicago, Ill.
 Guy B. Cady, Detroit, Mich.
 Wm. B. Cady, Detroit, Mich.
 Walter John Cahill, Chicago, Ill.
 W. H. Caley, Boulder, Colo.
 A. Macomb Campau, Detroit, Mich.
 Allan Campbell, Detroit, Mich.
 Charles H. Campbell, Detroit, Mich.
 Edward D. Campbell, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 H. M. Campbell, Detroit, Mich.
 W. J. Cahill, Chicago, Ill.
 J. T. Caneles, Alice, Texas.
 Geo. L. Canfield, Detroit, Mich.
 Stuart Carkener, Kansas City, Mo.
 Wellington Carleton, Rochelle, Ill.
 M. H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Luther C. Carpenter, Bay City, Mich.
 Ada M. Cartwright, Oregon, Ill.
 George P. Cary, Chicago, Ill.
 Edward B. Caulkins, Detroit, Mich.
 T. L. Chadbourne, Chicago, Ill.
 E. B. Chandler, Chicago, Ill.
 George M. Chandler, Chicago, Ill.
 G. L. Chapman, Detroit, Mich.
 H. L. Chapman, Jerseyville, Ill.
 H. O. Chapoton, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
 William Charles, Louisville, Ky.
 John Chase, Denver, Colo.
 Dwight B. Cheever, Chicago, Ill.
 Noah W. Cheever, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 E. H. Cheney, Oak Park, Ill.

- W. G. Chesebrough, Detroit, Mich.
 H. E. Chickering, Kansas City, Mo.
 Percy Clarke Church, Fresno, Calif.
 Henry T. Clarke, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 Stanton Clarke, Detroit, Mich.
 Claus Siem Claussen, Chicago, Ill.
 H. G. Cleveland, St. Louis, Mo.
 George P. Cobb, Bay City, Mich.
 Silas Cobb, Omaha, Neb.
 W. J. Cocker, Adrian, Mich.
 B. S. Colburn, Detroit, Mich.
 F. G. Coldren, Washington, D. C.
 Philip W. Coleman, Washington, D. C.
 Katharine R. Collins, Atlanta, Ga.
 W. S. Connery, Saginaw, Mich.
 L. K. Comstock, Chicago, Ill.
 W. A. Comstock, Detroit, Mich.
 E. W. Conable, Independence, Iowa.
 John C. Condon, Hancock, Mich.
 Edgar A. Cooley, Bay City, Mich.
 M. S. Conner, Chicago, Ill.
 Charles H. Conrad, Chicago, Ill.
 Jas. R. Cook, Washington, D. C.
 Charles Dean Cool, Cambridge, Mass.
 Mortimer E. Cooley, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Thomas B. Cooley, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Roy S. Copeland, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 E. S. Corwin, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 H. Hobart, Corwin, Pontiac, Mich.
 G. W. Cottrell, Detroit, Mich.
 L. P. Coulter, Milwaukee, Wis.
 M. L. Courtright, Bay City, Mich.
 Paul A. Cowgill, Lapeer, Mich.
 Granville Malcom Cox, Chicago, Ill.
 Wm. E. Crane, Saginaw, W. S., Mich.
 Frank Crawford, Omaha, Neb.
 S. W. Curtiss, Detroit, Mich.
 M. B. Danaher, Ludington, Mich.
 Herman W. Danforth, Washington, Ill.
 Cyrenus G. Darling, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Joseph P. Davis, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Chas. P. Davis, Chicago, Ill.
 George C. Davis, Chicago, Ill.
 Oliver Hays Dean, Kansas City, Mo.
 Charles Arza Denison, Chicago, Ill.
 C. S. Denison, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Paul R. DePont, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Marion De Vries, Washington, D. C.
 Willis A. Dewey, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 F. S. Dewey, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 W. E. DeWitt, Saginaw, W. S., Mich.
 Hamilton Dey, Detroit, Mich.
 Julian G. Dickinson, Detroit, Mich.
 Bartlett C. Dickinson, New York, N. Y.
 David F. Dillon, Palmer, Mass.
 Charles Wright Dodge, Rochester, N. Y.
 Louise Frances Dodge, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Thomas Dooling, Hancock, Mich.
 Thomas T. Doran, Washington, D. C.
 George Dock, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Martin L. D'Ooge, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Wm. H. Dorrance, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Benjamin Douglas, Grosse Ile, Mich.
 Henry Douglass, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Earl Wilbur Dow, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Warwick M. Downing, Denver, Colo.
 George J. Dreiske, Chicago, Ill.
 F. G. Drenning, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Amos Driver, Carrollton, Ill.
 Wm. J. Duff, Port Huron, Mich.
 Bethune Duffield, Detroit, Mich.
 James E. Duffy, Bay City, Mich.
 S. Wright Dunning, New York, N. Y.
 Paul D. Durant, Columbus, Wis.
 Irving W. Durfee, Detroit, Mich.
 T. J. Eaman, Kansas City, Mo.
 Sidney Corning Eastman, Chicago, Ill.
 A. D. Eddy, Saginaw, Mich.
 C. Kirke Eddy, Saginaw, Mich.
 Frank L. Edinborough, Bay City, Mich.
 John R. Effinger, Jr., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 John E. Egan, Excello, Ohio.
 Solomon Eisenstädt, Chicago, Ill.
 Robert F. Eldredge, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
 Griffith Ogden Ellis, Detroit, Mich.
 Fred Engelhard, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Wm. J. English, Chicago, Ill.
 Leo. H. Elkhan, Chicago, Ill.
 W. V. Elliott, Denver, Colo.
 Harold H. Emmons, Detroit, Mich.
 T. L. Everett, Waterville, Minn.
 E. E. Ewell, Washington, D. C.
 Herman H. Eymer, Saginaw, Mich.
 J. A. Fairchild, San Jose, Calif.
 T. L. Farnham, Kansas City, Mo.
 E. G. Fassett, Chicago, Ill.
 Theodore A. Felch, Ishpeming, Mich.
 G. H. Ferbert, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Thomas H. Ferguson, Washington, D. C.
 Dexter M. Ferry, Detroit, Mich.
 B. A. Finney, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Geo. L. Fisher, Omaha, Neb.
 Frank W. Fletcher, Alpena, Mich.
 James H. Flinn, Detroit, Mich.
 Tom Flournoy, Clinton, Iowa.
 Henry C. Flower, Kansas City, Mo.
 Norman Flowers, Detroit, Mich.
 Keene Fitzpatrick, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Gratton Smiley Foley, Council Bluffs, Ia.
 Grant Martin Ford, Chicago, Ill.
 Chas. W. Foster, Lansing, Mich.
 Geo. R. Fox, Bay City, Mich.
 Duane E. Fox, Washington, D. C.
 Paul C. Freer, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Carlton C. Frederick, Buffalo, N. Y.
 F. W. Freeman, Saginaw, Mich.
 R. S. Freund, Butte, Mont.
 Carl K. Friedman, Buffalo, N. Y.
 J. M. Fuller, Tuscola, Ill.
 A. Ernest Gale, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Arthur W. Ganschow, Saginaw, E. S., Mich.
 Harold Gifford, Omaha, Neb.
 Gaylord W. Gillis, Detroit, Mich.
 H. L. Goodbread, Mansfield, Ohio.
 M. Gomberg, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Herbert J. Goulding, Ann Arbor, Mich.

- C. B. Grant, Lansing, Mich.
 Schuyler Grant, Detroit, Mich.
 Wm. J. Gray, Detroit, Mich.
 Albert E. Greene, Duluth, Minn.
 F. D. Green, Detroit, Mich.
 Chas. E. Greene, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Geo. L. Grimes, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Harold T. Griswold, Evanston, Ill.
 Alexander J. Groesbeck, Detroit, Mich.
 Lawrence C. Grosh, Toledo, O.
 W. V. Grove, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Karl E. Guthe, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Delbert J. Haff, Kansas City, Mo.
 Arthur G. Hall, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Asaph P. Hall, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Louis P. Hall, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Charles Thomas Haigh, Chicago, Ill.
 Norman W. Haire, Ironwood, Mich.
 Morris Hale, Hot Springs, Ark.
 Charlotte Hall Walker, Ann Arbor.
 Robert F. Hall, Chicago, Ill.
 Florence Hall, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Joseph Halsted, Chicago, Ill.
 J. G. Hamblen, Detroit, Mich.
 Francis W. Hamilton, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 John C. Hammond, Washington, D. C.
 Frank Hamsher, Decatur, Ill.
 F. C. Hannan, Chicago, Ill.
 James Hannan, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 James Hannan, Chicago, Ill.
 O. H. Hans, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 W. W. Hannan, Detroit, Mich.
 Orville Richard Hardy, Chicago, Ill.
 Roy M. Hardy, New York, N. Y.
 Wm. C. Harris, Detroit, Mich.
 L. M. Harvey, Chicago, Ill.
 Karl Edwin Harriman, Detroit, Mich.
 E. R. Harrington, Port Huron, Mich.
 Harmon A. Harris, Chicago, Ill.
 Julian H. Harris, Detroit, Mich.
 Sanford F. Harris, Chicago, Ill.
 J. H. Harris, Bay City, Mich.
 George H. Harrower, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Walter S. Harsha, Detroit, Mich.
 Ralph Hartzell, Denver, Colo.
 Cole Leslie Harwood, New York, N. Y.
 Wm. B. Hatch, Detroit, Mich.
 Metcalf B. Hatch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 John M. Haverty, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Samuel F. Hawley, Chicago, Ill.
 M. M. Hawxhurst, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 William Albert Heartt, Chicago, Ill.
 Fred W. Heatherly, San Diego, Cal.
 Wm. Heim, Saginaw, Mich.
 David E. Heineman, Detroit, Mich.
 Geo. Hempl, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Joanna K. Hempsted, Detroit, Mich.
 Geo. A. Hench, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Frederick W. Henninger, Detroit, Mich.
 Harry P. Herdman, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Wm. J. Herdman, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Percy B. Herr, Chicago, Ill.
 Horace H. Hess, Pine Grove, Pa.
 John D. Hibbard, Chicago, Ill.
 P. M. Hickey, Detroit, Mich.
 Samuel G. Higgins, Saginaw, Mich.
 George O. Higley, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Henry C. Hill, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Flora Elsie Hill, Marquette, Mich.
 Isadore Leon Hill, Detroit, Mich.
 Mathilde H. Hine, Bay City, Mich.
 Wilbert B. Hinsdale, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 G. Carl Huber, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Richard Hudson, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 C. J. Hixson, Dupont, O.
 Harry B. Hutchins, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 W. H. Hutchings, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 James R. Hogg, Knoxville, Ill.
 Euphemia G. Holden, Chicago, Ill.
 Henry P. Holden, Washington, D. C.
 Walter S. Holden, Oak Park, Ill.
 Charles B. Hole, Eaton, Colo.
 L. H. Hole, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 C. N. Hollerich, Spring Valley, Ill.
 Fred R. Hoover, Kansas City, Mo.
 J. W. Hoover, Kansas City, Mo.
 George Horton, Chicago, Ill.
 Geo. S. Hosmer, Detroit, Mich.
 William Hough, Detroit, Mich.
 Maurice Major Houseman, Chicago, Ill.
 Royal B. Hovey, Independence, Iowa.
 L. G. Howlett, Bay City, Mich.
 Hobart B. Hoyt, Detroit, Mich.
 Mary H. Hoyt, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 L. Hubbard, Jr., Detroit, Mich.
 Thomas H. Hubbard, Toledo, O.
 Lawrence C. Hull, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Louis G. Hupp, Detroit, Mich.
 E. R. Hutchins, Chicago, Ill.
 C. H. Hutchins, Detroit, Mich.
 Charles S. Hyde, Washington, D. C.
 R. E. Hyde, Goshen, Ind.
 David Inglis, Detroit, Mich.
 V. H. Jackson, New York, N. Y.
 A. W. Jefferis, Omaha, Neb.
 W. L. Jenks, Port Huron, Mich.
 F. H. Jerome, Saginaw, Mich.
 T. Jerome, Saginaw, Mich.
 W. H. Jennings, Detroit, Mich.
 L. P. Jocelyn, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Elias F. Johnson, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 J. B. Johnston, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Percy W. Jones, Detroit, Mich.
 Fred P. Jordan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 William Kasper, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 J. D. Keena, Detroit, Mich.
 Thomas D. Kearney, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Lyman F. Kebler, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Albert H. Keith, Chicago, Ill.
 Henry R. Kellogg, Detroit, Mich.
 Ronald Kelly, Detroit, Mich.
 Francis W. Kelsey, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 James D. Kennedy, Detroit, Mich.
 Charles W. Kent, Decatur, Ill.
 John W. Kern, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Frank A. Ketcham, Kansas City, Mo.

- Harry R. King, Chicago, Ill.
 L. B. King, Detroit, Mich.
 Claudius Kinyon, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 E. R. Knapp, Saginaw, Mich.
 Seth W. Knight, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
 Charles A. LaFever, Battle Creek, Mich.
 Matthew Lamont, Esplen, Pa.
 Henry B. Landon, Bay City, Mich.
 H. W. Landon, Monroe, Mich.
 V. H. Lane, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Charles H. Lane, Washington, D. C.
 Robert Young Larned, Lansing, Mich.
 W. B. Larrabee, New York, N. Y.
 Rufus G. Lathrop, Detroit, Mich.
 Oliver H. Lau, Detroit, Mich.
 G. K. Lawton, Jackson, Mich.
 L. B. Lee, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 J. M. Lee, Rochester, N. Y.
 Geo. A. Lederle, Chicago, Ill.
 David LeFavour, Bay City, Mich.
 Frank B. Leland, Detroit, Mich.
 James A. LeRoy, Detroit, Mich.
 Oscar LeSeure, Detroit, Mich.
 Moritz Levi, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 M. B. Levy, Moberly, Mo.
 M. M. Levy, New York, N. Y.
 I. Giles Lewis, Chicago, Ill.
 J. A. Lewis, Chicago, Ill.
 David M. Lichty, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Clarence A. Lightner, Detroit, Mich.
 Frank R. Lillie, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 E. C. Lindley, Chicago, Ill.
 Judson R. Linthicum, Napoleon, O.
 Alfred H. Lloyd, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 A. Stewart Lobingier, Denver, Colo.
 Maurice W. Loeb, Chicago, Ill.
 Sigmund E. Loeb, Chicago, Ill.
 E. T. Loeffler, Saginaw, W. S., Mich.
 Warren P. Lombard, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Chas. E. Longwell, Toledo, O.
 J. L. Lorie, Kansas City, Mo.
 Almira F. Lovell, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Edward C. Lovell, Elgin, Ill.
 H. Harrison Lovell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Israel Ludlow, New York, N. Y.
 Ernest Lunn, Detroit, Mich.
 Hilliard G. Lyle, Battle Creek, Mich.
 Theo. C. Lyster, Havana, Cuba.
 W. C. Maybury, Detroit, Mich.
 Chas. T. McClintock, Detroit, Mich.
 Irving G. McColl, Chicago, Ill.
 William G. McCune, Petoskey, Mich.
 Chas. S. McDonald, Detroit, Mich.
 F. T. McDonald, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 A. McDonell, Bay City, Mich.
 Allan McEwan, Bay City, Mich.
 Edward W. McGraw, San Francisco, Cal.
 Norman K. McInnis, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Gifford B. McKay, Saginaw, Mich.
 W. M. McKee, Chicago, Ill.
 J. E. McKeighan, St. Louis, Mo.
 Andrew C. McLaughlin, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 D. A. MacLachlan, Detroit, Mich.
 Mary H. McLean, St. Louis, Mo.
 Lincoln Macmillan, Chicago, Ill.
 J. J. McMullen, Omaha, Neb.
 J. Playfair McMurrich, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 M. J. McVean, Kansas City, Mo.
 Wm. L. Mack, Denver, Colo.
 J. Halsey Mallory, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.
 William C. Manchester, Detroit, Mich.
 Andre George Marion, Elgin, Ill.
 Joseph L. Markley, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 C. R. Marquardt, San Juan, Porto Rico.
 E. P. Marsh, Oak Park, Ill.
 George Arthur Marston, Detroit, Mich.
 James N. Martin, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 James C. Martin, Chicago, Ill.
 Agnes May Mason, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
 Stanley M. Matthews, Escanaba, Mich.
 Lawrence Maxwell, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Charles Henry May, Saginaw, Mich.
 T. G. Mays, Dubuque, Iowa.
 A. C. Malloy, Hutchinson, Kan.
 Chas. A. Manning, Saginaw, Mich.
 J. B. McGregor, Port Huron, Mich.
 Floyd R. Mechem, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Robert McGregor, Saginaw, Mich.
 Glenn H. Meeker, Bay City, Mich.
 W. J. Melchers, Saginaw, Mich.
 Herbert W. Merrill, Saginaw, Mich.
 Wm. C. Michaels, Kansas City, Mo.
 John T. Michau, St. Joseph, Mo.
 W. L. Miggett, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 F. E. Miller, Port Huron, Mich.
 H. H. C. Miller, Evanston, Ill.
 Guy A. Miller, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Albert B. Mills, Calumet, Mich.
 Wm. Merrill, Saginaw, Mich.
 R. D. Merrill, Hoquiam, Wash.
 Ida B. Moore, Mayville, N. D.
 John Edward Moore, Chicago, Ill.
 Laura Moore, St. Clair, Mich.
 W. V. Moore, Detroit, Mich.
 William A. Moore, Detroit, Mich.
 W. H. Morley, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 F. C. Morrell, Bay City, Mich.
 John Morris, Jr., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
 C. H. Morse, Chicago, Ill.
 Edgar M. Morsman, Omaha, Neb.
 Eliza K. Mosher, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Samuel I. Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.
 John T. Mountain, Chicago, Ill.
 Albert C. Muma, Detroit, Mich.
 William P. Munn, Denver, Colo.
 James D. Munson, Traverse City, Mich.
 J. C. Murfin, Detroit, Mich.
 Hugh A. Myers, Omaha, Neb.
 Henry E. Naegely, Saginaw, Mich.
 Charles B. Nancrede, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Thomas A. Neal, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Frederick C. Newcombe, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Henry A. Newkirk, Bay City, Mich.
 Ralph E. Newton, Milwaukee, Wis.

Clifford L. Niles, Anamosa, Ia.
 Edward Thomas Noonan, Chicago, Ill.
 Robert White Norrington, Bay City, Mich.
 Mark Norris, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Geo. H. Norriss, Port Huron, Mich.
 Frederick G. Novy, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 H. Nowell, British Columbia, Canada.
 Bert Edward Nussbaum, Chicago, Ill.
 F. M. Orem, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 John Ormand, Toledo, O.
 F. J. Page, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Ralph H. Page, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Alice Freeman Palmer, Cambridge, Mass.
 Geo. G. Prentiss, Detroit, Mich.
 C. H. Palmer, Boston, Mass.
 Charles G. Palmer, Detroit, Mich.
 Hugo Pam, Chicago, Ill.
 Samuel C. Park, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 A. S. Parker, Detroit, Mich.
 Albert H. Pattengill, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Geo. W. Patterson, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 C. W. Penoyer, Saginaw, Mich.
 Ernest B. Perry, Bay City, Mich.
 Mel. Emerson Peters, Denver, Colo.
 John F. Peters, Detroit, Mich.
 James B. Pell, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 John H. Petrie, Evanston, Ill.
 Edward F. Pettis, Lincoln, Neb.
 F. E. Phillipson, Dowagiac, Mich.
 Arthur Wheeler Plum, Chicago, Ill.
 Melvin P. Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Hoyt Post, Detroit, Mich.
 Harry B. Potter, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 E. D. Potter, Toledo, O.
 Marion Craig Potter, Rochester, N. Y.
 Hiram Powers, Buffalo, N. Y.
 G. C. Pratt, LaGrange, Ill.
 L. A. Pratt, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Browse T. Prentiss, Detroit, Mich.
 Jas H. Prentiss, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Albert B. Prescott, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 H. G. Prettyman, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Katherine E. Puncheon, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wm. E. Quinby, Detroit, Mich.
 O. W. Randall, Port Huron, Mich.
 Wm. O. Randall, Port Huron, Mich.
 John O. Reed, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Frank F. Reed, Chicago, Ill.
 Galvin Reed, Denver, Colo.
 Herbert Henry Reed, Chicago, Ill.
 Rollin J. Reeves, Wilbur, Wash.
 Jacob E. Reighard, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 R. R. Reilly, Chicago, Ill.
 Nellie Fuller Rice, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Ard Ezra Richardson, Saginaw, Mich.
 T. S. Rickart, Barry, Ill.
 C. Riegleman, New York, N. Y.
 I. W. Reigleman, New York, N. Y.
 Wellington Roberts, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 T. L. Robinson, Ravenna, O.

Clifford G. Roe, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Edward S. Rogers, Chicago, Ill.
 John C. Rolfe, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Oscar Romel, Chicago, Ill.
 M. B. Rosenberry, Wausau, Wis.
 J. C. Rosenberger, Kansas City, Mo.
 Edward Adolphus Rosenthal, Chicago, Ill.
 George H. Rosenthal New York, N. Y.
 P. D. Rothwell, Denver, Colo.
 F. F. Rozzelle, Kansas City, Mo.
 John H. Ruchman, Washington, D. C.
 Herbert W. Runnels, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 George F. Ruppe, Calumet, Mich.
 Henry Russell, Detroit, Mich.
 G. Fred Rush, Chicago, Ill.
 Edward J. Ryan, Detroit, Mich.
 Horton C. Ryan, St. Louis, Mo.
 Edmond L. Sanderson, Detroit, Mich.
 C. A. Sanford, Courtenay, N. D.
 Eugene Saunders, Reading, Mich.
 William Savidge, Spring Lake, Mich.
 Andrew J. Sawyer, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 George C. Schemm, Saginaw, Mich.
 W. F. Schirmer, Saginaw, Mich.
 J. C. Schlotterbeck, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Adolph A. Schott, Saginaw, Mich.
 Evart H. Scott, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Ramney C. Scott, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Henry R. Seagar, Philadelphia, Pa.
 J. M. Searles, Kansas City, Mo.
 P. W. Seipp, Chicago, Ill.
 Bernard B. Selling, Detroit, Mich.
 Ralph Martin Shankland, Chicago, Ill.
 Angus Roy Shannon, Chicago, Ill.
 George Bruce Shattuck, Chicago, Ill.
 Miss Frank Gray Shaver, Pittsburg, Pa.
 James T. Shaw, Detroit, Mich.
 John V. Sheehan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 J. B. Sheean, Omaha, Neb.
 George B. Sheehy, Detroit, Mich.
 Allen Roswell Sheffer, New York, N. Y.
 Louise Shepard, Battle Creek, Mich.
 James Jay Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.
 Edwin S. Sherrill, Detroit, Mich.
 Fred Royal Sherman, San Francisco, Cal.
 Samuel S. Sherman, Chicago, Ill.
 H. G. Sherrard, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.
 H. B. Shoemaker, New York, N. Y.
 Louis H. Shoemaker, Patterson, N. J.
 Alfred L. Sickler, Port Huron, Mich.
 O. C. Simonds, Chicago, Ill.
 F. L. Sizer, Butte, Mont.
 George R. Slater, Chicago, Ill.
 Herbert M. Slauson, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Harrison S. Smalley, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Shirley W. Smith, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Erwin F. Smith, Washington, D. C.
 Henry Smith, Kansas City, Mo.
 A. M. Smith, Detroit, Mich.

- Angus Smith, Detroit, Mich.
 Frederic L. Smith, Detroit, Mich.
 Joseph Rowe Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wallis C. Smith, Saginaw, E. S., Mich.
 Muir Burtenshaw Snow, Chicago, Ill.
 F. C. Soper, Chicago, Ill.
 Ellis G. Soule, Spokane, Wash.
 W. I. Southerton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 J. F. Spalding, Kansas City, Mo.
 Charles Carl Spencer, Chicago, Ill.
 W. A. Spitzley, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 A. A. Stanley, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Goldwin Starrett, New York, N. Y.
 R. Steck, Chicago, Ill.
 Samuel A. Stein, Chicago, Ill.
 David L. Stern, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Alviso B. Stevens, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 R. C. Stevens, Rockford, Ill.
 Adrian D. Stevenson, New York, N. Y.
 George C. Stone, Duluth, Minn.
 Willard J. Stone, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Ralph Stone, Detroit, Mich.
 Amzi W. Strong, Chicago, Ill.
 Louis A. Strauss, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Geo. F. Suker, Toledo, O.
 W. S. Summers, Omaha, Neb.
 Bertram Summers, Chicago, Ill.
 Henry H. Swan, Detroit, Mich.
 C. M. Swantek, Bay City, Mich.
 James M. Swift, Fall River, Mass.
 Lucian Swift, Minneapolis, Minn.
 J. Taft, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 James Ely Talley, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ernest T. Tappey, Detroit, Mich.
 Orla B. Taylor, Detroit, Mich.
 C. D. Terrell, Jackson, Miss.
 H. E. Terry, Saginaw, Mich.
 C. L. Thomas, Omaha, Neb.
 Charles S. Thomas, Denver, Colo.
 Nelson W. Thompson, Detroit, Mich.
 Bradley M. Thompson, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Jefferson G. Thurber, Detroit, Mich.
 Harry C. Thurnau, Charlotte, Mich.
 Sidney Beach Tremble, Chicago, Ill.
 Rufus H. Thayer, Washington, D. C.
 Henry T. Thurber, Detroit, Mich.
 Thomas C. Trueblood, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 V. L. Tupper, Bay City, Mich.
 Dwight J. Turner, Detroit, Mich.
 Arthur J. Tuttle, Leslie, Mich.
 John A. Van Arsdale, Buffalo, N. Y.
 W. H. Van Deman, Toledo, O.
 F. B. Van Dusen, Bay City, Mich.
 James Van Inwagen, Chicago, Ill.
 C. L. Van Pelt, Toledo, O.
 Daniel B. Van Syckel, Kansas City, Mo.
 Philip T. Van Zile, Detroit, Mich.
 A. S. Van Valkenberg, Kansas City, Mo.
 Victor C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 L. D. Verdier, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Felicie von Autenried, New York, N. Y.
 James H. Wade, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 William H. Wadley, Denver, Colo.
 Alice E. Wadsworth, Chicago, Ill.
 Duane H. Wagar, Chicago, Ill.
 W. H. Wait, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Byron S. Waite, Detroit, Mich.
 H. W. Wakelee, Chicago, Ill.
 Bryant Walker, Detroit, Mich.
 M. Louise H. Walker, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Isaac Osborne Walker, Paducah, Ky.
 Carl A. Wagner, Port Huron, Mich.
 E. F. Wallbridge, Toledo, O.
 Stuart D. Walling, Denver, Colo.
 May Walmsley, LaGrange, Ill.
 J. J. Walser, Chicago, Ill.
 William E. Walter, New York, N. Y.
 E. C. Warriner, Saginaw, Mich.
 A. S. Warthin, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 W. W. Waterman, Greenwich, Conn.
 William D. Washburn, Chicago, Ill.
 A. Crandal Way, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Harry Cabot Weare, Chicago, Ill.
 Clude I. Webster, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
 W. W. Wedemeyer, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Chas. E. Wehrle, Toledo, O.
 E. H. Wetzel, Saginaw, Mich.
 Harry I. Weinstein, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 S. C. Weiskopf, New York, N. Y.
 Edward M. Wellman, Omaha, Neb.
 C. R. Wells, Bay City, Mich.
 Robert M. Wenley, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 T. J. Weadock, Bay City, Mich.
 Geo. W. Weadock, Saginaw, Mich.
 H. B. Wetmore, Chicago, Ill.
 Benj. R. Whipple, Port Huron, Mich.
 Frank B. Whipple, Port Huron, Mich.
 Henry Clay White, Cleveland, O.
 Alfred H. White, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Hugh White, Lapeer, Mich.
 Clarence W. Whitney, Chicago, Ill.
 A. S. Whitney, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Edwin V. Wight, Cleveland, O.
 H. Valentine Wildman, New York, N. Y.
 H. L. Wilgus, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Albert H. Wilkinson, Detroit, Mich.
 Annie W. Williams, Pueblo, Colo.
 Benezette Williams, Western Springs, Ill.
 Carl Benezette Williams, Chicago, Ill.
 John K. Williams, Galena, Kan.
 W. B. Williams, Lapeer, Mich.
 Geo. B. Willcox, Bay City, Mich.
 James V. D. Willcox, Detroit, Mich.
 Harold Wilson, Detroit, Mich.
 Floyd Baker Wilson, New York, N. Y.
 Horace V. Winchell, Butte, Mont.
 John T. Winshio, Saginaw, Mich.
 G. M. Wisner, Chicago, Ill.
 L. A. Wittenmeyer, Fenton, Mich.
 B. F. Wollman, Kansas City, Mo.
 Junius B. Wood, Elgin, Ill.
 W. R. Wood, Omaha, Neb.
 John B. Wright, Denver, Colo.
 O. H. Wright, Freeport, Ill.

Harry B. Wyeth, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Simon M. Yutzy, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 John M. Zane, Chicago, Ill.
 Alexander Ziwet, Ann Arbor, Mich.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

ALUMNI ARE INVITED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THIS DEPARTMENT.

The plan of this department is to give items of interest concerning those who have ever matriculated at the University of Michigan, whether graduates or non-graduates, and the latter are classified according to the year in which they would have graduated had they completed their courses. The fact of a person's being mentioned in the News from the Classes, does not necessarily imply that he is a graduate of the University.

On behalf of the readers of the *ALUMNUS* as well as on their own behalf, the editors wish to thank all alumni and friends who have furnished items for this department and we hope that the privilege of reporting to us all news about Michigan men and women, will be generally realized this year by alumni everywhere.

1860.

Stuart Carkener, '60, was born at Tecumseh, Mich., Dec. 13, 1837, and entered the University in 1856. He was editor of the Alpha Nu paper and was interested in student affairs generally. In 1866 he was married at Danville, Mo., to Miss Mary Ellen Drury. They have four daughters and one son, and reside in Kansas City, Mo., where Mr. Carkener is a prominent lawyer. In 1867-68 he was circuit court attorney for the third circuit of Missouri, and in 1880 he was sent as a delegate to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago. In 1884 he was nominee of the Republican party of the seventh district of Missouri, for Congress. In 1882-83 he was deputy U. S. revenue collector of the fourth Missouri district. His present office address is 702 Heist Bldg., Kansas City.

1862.

Henry Clay White, '62, after graduation returned to his home in Cleveland, Ohio, and spent a year in the office of the Hon. S. B. Prentiss after which he entered the service of the clerk of courts. In 1872 he began the practice of law in Cleveland. He was elected probate judge of his native county in 1887 and is now just entered upon his fifth term in that office. In 1890 he received the degree of M.A. from Hiram College. For six years Mr. White has been, and is still, teaching testamentary law in the law school of the Western Reserve University. For the same time he has also been professor of medical jurisprudence in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College.

1864.

Francis Smith, '64, whose death occurred at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 13, 1900, was a prominent citizen of Muskegon, Mich., and senior member of the firm of Smith, Nims, Hoyt & Erwin of that city. He had been ill a year with a complication of diseases and went west in search of health last fall. His wife and son Frank H. Smith, '93, '95, and David McLaughlin, '79, of Park City, Utah, were with him when he died. The following account of his life is from the *Muskegon Weekly Chronicle* of February 15: Francis Smith was born at Beamsville, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 10, 1834. His father, David B. Smith, was a native of that province, and was for many years engaged in farming. * *

* Francis Smith obtained his early education in the public schools, and subsequently attended an institution of learning at Toronto. He then taught school for two years in Kent county, Ontario, after which he entered the law office of Mowatt & McLellan, of Toronto, with whom he remained several months, when he was taken sick and returned home. Recovering, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan in the fall of 1862, graduating therefrom in 1864 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the summer of 1865 he went to Jonesville, Michigan, and took up the practice of his profession in the office of Murphy & Baxter, with whom he remained one year, during a part of which time he was superintendent of the Jonesville schools. In May, 1866, he came to Muskegon. * * * Mr. Smith continued the practice of his profession alone until the following fall, when he formed a co-partnership with George Gray, then of Grand Rapids, now counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and residing in New York city. One year later Frederick A. Nims was admitted to the firm, which adopted the name of Gray, Smith & Nims. This continued about two years, when Mr. Gray retired, and shortly afterwards David D. Erwin, who had been a student in their office, was admitted to the firm, the name being changed to Smith, Nims & Erwin. In 1874, Hiram J. Hoyt was taken into the partnership, the firm then adopting the name of Smith, Nims, Hoyt & Erwin, by which it has since been known. In 1868, Mr. Smith was elected prosecuting attorney for Muskegon county, and was twice re-elected for terms of two years each. He was a member of the city school board at the time the Central school building was erected. In 1887

he was appointed a member of the board of public works of Muskegon. What public offices he has held have been at the hands of the Republican party. Mr. Smith was, however, independent in politics. He had been for years an active member of the Congregational church of Muskegon. He was married Oct. 22, 1867, to Miss Armenia F., daughter of Justus Hubbard, Esq., formerly of Owego, N. Y. Grave in appearance, and somewhat reserved in manner, he was nevertheless affable and courteous in address. Free from any taint of personal vice, abstinent and temperate in habits, his moral standard was obviously a high one. His business experience and training, however, had saved him from asceticism and his toleration of opinion and charity towards those who err were of the broadest character. Few hearts had greater depths of tenderness and sympathy than his; few souls as fully recognized the brotherhood of humanity or more strongly endeavored to live up to the relations and obligations which that great truth involves. Orthodox and sectarian, his religious intuitions were broad enough to include all who seek the truth and strive to live aright. A partisan in politics, his conceptions of political principles lay within no formulated platform or party, but took in all that was best. Apparently and outwardly austere, the inner man overflowed with human sympathy and charity. A student by taste and habit, a diligent reader of the best in literature, he was not averse to the charms and attractions of a genuine social life. The characteristics of the man already given afford the key to his business habits and standing. They secured for him public confidence and esteem, and that material success which follows thrift. It is almost unnecessary to add that Mr. Smith justly ranked among the best of his profession in the state.

1867.

William J. English, '67, 69 A.M., '69 I, was born in Kenosha, Wis. He attended the schools of his native town, and later his marked literary tastes determined him to take the best that was available. At the age of eighteen he began his studies at the University. His course of four years was marked with a special ability for the classics and an unusual taste for the study of languages. On graduating he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later he graduated with high honors from the law department of the University, and

obtained the degree of M.A. for advanced studies. Very soon after receiving his legal diploma, Mr. English located in Chicago and began the practice of law. He associated himself with the law firm of Walker & Dexter, where he remained until he formed a partnership with ex-Judge Thomas Moran. This firm enjoyed a large general practice for eight years, when it was dissolved by the election of Mr. Moran to the circuit bench. The following year a new firm was formed, composed of Mr. English, W. J. Hynes and Judge Edward F. Dunne. He soon became one of the most widely retained corporation counselors in practice, and among his clients were the Roman Catholic bishop of Chicago, the Fortune Bros. Brewing Co., the Chicago City Railroad Company, the People's Gaslight and Coke Company, the Hibernian Bank, and others of like grade. His recent success in defeating the suit of Thomas Mackin's widow to set aside her agreement with the heirs to settle for \$250,000.00 and claim for \$300,000.00 additional attracted universal attention from the prominence of the parties and amount involved. In the spring of 1897, he went to Venezuela, South America, and collected a desperate claim for the Hibernian Bank by taking possession of a telephone company's lines. In 1874 he was appointed a member of the Chicago School Board and served a number of terms in that responsible capacity and as attorney of the board. He also served as election commissioner, and put in operation the Australian ballot law. Though a Democrat, his conduct in carrying out elections was such that the entire press, without distinction of party, commended him. He was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for judge of the circuit court, and although it was the year of the Republican landslide, Mr. English ran several thousand votes ahead of his ticket. He holds an enviable position, not only in public esteem, but also in the regard of his professional brethren, by being three times unanimously elected first vice-president of the Chicago Bar Association, and succeeding to the presidency on President D. B. Lyman's departure for Europe. Mr. English has traveled extensively in all parts of the world and has acquired a comfortable competency through his professional success. Mr. English was married on Christmas day, 1898, by the Bishop of Los Angeles to Miss Clara A. Sutro, youngest daughter of the late Adolph Sutro, the famous builder of the Sutro

Tunnel and ex-mayor of San Francisco. Their wedding trip extended through Spain, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and the Great Sabara Desert, and through Southern and Eastern Europe. In Rome the Pope granted them a private audience. After a year of travel Mr. English is again engrossed in his law business in Chicago.—George Washington Beeman, '67 *l*, of Knox, Ind., is judge of the forty-fourth justice district, comprising Pulaski and Starke countries.

1853.

Brutus Junius Clay '68 *e*, of Richmond, Ky., has been appointed by President McKinley a member of the board of seventeen United States commissioners to the Paris exposition. The board was formed to assist Commissioner General Peck in handling the American exhibit.

1869.

William Seufert, '69 *l*, to avoid confusion in the pronunciation of his name changed the spelling of it to Seafert. He has given up the law which he formerly practiced in Cleveland, Ohio, and is now publisher and proprietor of the *Cement and Engineering News* of Chicago, Room 64, 161, La Salle St.

1870.

Alfred Noble, '70 *e*, '95 LL. D. (Hon.) a member of the United States Board of Engineers on Deep Water Ways and of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was elected vice-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, at the forty-seventh annual session of the society held in New York City, January 17. He will hold the office for two years.

1871.

James Moore Gregg Beard, '71 *m*, who graduated in 1875 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kansas City, Mo., is now practicing at Fruita, Colo.

1872.

William Stone Haskell, '72, who was once superintendent of schools at Bowling Green, Ohio, is now a practicing attorney and counselor at law in that city.—Patrick Francis Hogan, '72 *m*, is still practicing in Brooklyn, N. Y., at present with office at 619 Third Ave.

1874.

Frank Austin Carle, '74, formerly editor of the *Morning Oregonian*, at Portland, Oregon, is now editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, published at New York City.

1875.

Rolla Clinton Carpenter, '75 *e*, professor of experimental engineering at

Cornell University, read two papers before the recent annual meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers in New York City and was elected chairman of the board of governors of that society.

1876.

Frank P. Davis, '76 *e*, who is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College, also, and who was engineer on the Nicaragua canal, is assistant chief engineer on the Guayaquil & Sinto Ry., address box 37, Guayaquil, Ecuador, —John Albert Phillips, '76 *l*, is a practicing attorney at Dunlap, Iowa.

1878.

George Horton, '78, literary editor of the Chicago *Times-Herald*, who was for six years consul at Greece, is the author of *A Chance Insurgent*, a story of adventure in the Island of Crete. Mr. Horton made a special trip to Crete to study the situation, scenery, etc. The story was written at the request of prominent publishers. Mr. Horton also wrote the *Fair Brigand*, published by H. S. Stone & Co., of Chicago, and in London by William Heineman. Alumni who attended the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Dr. Freize, last commencement will recall the beautiful ode composed and read by Mr. Horton on that occasion.

1880.

Frederick Ernest Ackerman, '80 *l*, writes from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he is practicing his profession at 31 Market St.

1881.

Thomas Bertrand Bronson, '81, '86 A.M., was born at Wyoming, Iowa, December 7, 1857. After graduation from the University he was for a number of years professor of modern languages in the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake. In 1886 he was married to Isabel Harris, of Pontiac, Mich., and they have one daughter. Mr. Bronson is now head of the modern language department of the Lawrenceville School, on the Green Foundation. His home is at Lawrenceville, N. J.

1882.

Thomas Hubbard, '82 *p*, was born July 22, 1859, at Ashtabula, Ohio. In 1885 he graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1889 he was married to Miss Charissa Graves of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and they have two sons. Dr. Hubbard is now a practicing physician in Toledo, Ohio, and is laryngologist to St. Vincent's and to the Toledo Hospitals.

1884.

Robert Henderson Beard, '84, is clerk and master of the chancery court of Shelby county, at Memphis, Tenn.—Marion Craig, '84 *m*, (Mrs. Ezra Potter), was born at Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1863. She entered the medical department of the University in 1881 and received her degree three years later. In 1893 she was married to Dr. Ezra Barker Potter, a student in the University in 1869-71, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. They have one son and now reside at the Rochester State Hospital, Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Potter is in practice with Dr. Charlotte Mac Arthur, (1895-96 *m*), with office at 72 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

1886.

Johannes Abraham Otte, '86 *m*, A.B. (Hope College) 1883, is a medical missionary at Amoy, China.

1889.

Richard Khuen, Jr., '89 *e*, assistant engineer of the bridge and construction department of the Pencoyd Iron Works, Pencoyd, Pa., read an exhaustive paper, Nov. 18, 1899, before the Engineer's Club of Philadelphia on the Steel Bridge over the Athara River in the Egyptian Sudan, recently completed by the Pencoyd company. This paper of Mr. Khuen's appeared in the December issue of the *Proceedings of the Engineers' Club*, together with a number of illustrative diagrams of the bridge.

1890.

Henry Rogers Seager, '90, was born at Lansing, Mich., July 21, 1870. Since 1897 he has been assistant professor of political economy at the University of Pennsylvania. Last June he was married to Harriet Henderson of New York City and they now reside at 3701 Locust St., Philadelphia.

1891.

Eugene Herbert Robertson, '91, '95 *m*, is director of the laboratories of bacteriology and pathology in the medical department of the University of Colorado, at Boulder.

1892.

William Warner Bishop, '92, '93 A.M., of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute is the author of an article on Books for Teachers in Secondary Schools, published in the *Educational Review* of February, 1900. The article contains a list of two hundred books recommended for a professional library for

teachers of secondary schools. A reprint has been received in the Alumni Association Library.—William Edwin Walter, '92, who was a member of the University Glee Club for four years, is now in New York City, music critic for the *Commercial Advertiser*.—Louis Armstrong, '92 *l*, is a member of the firm of A. & L. Armstrong, Glens Falls, N. Y.

1893.

George Irving Gavett, '93 *e*, who taught for two years in the Spring Arbor Seminary, at Sandstone, Mich., is now in Wichita, Kans., where he is teaching mathematics in Fairmount College.

1894.

Henry A. Spalding, '94, is employed in the city editor's office of the *Chicago Record*.—Eugene Batavia, '94 *l*, was born in Breslau, Germany, Aug. 8, 1873. While in college he was director of the Athletic Association for two years, 1892-94, treasurer of the same association for one year, assistant manager of the 'Varsity football team, 1892-02 and manager of the field sports of the '94 law class. He is now practicing law in Kansas City, Mo., with offices in the N. Y. Life Bldg.—James Henry Mays, '94 *l*, of Dubuque, Iowa, is agency director of the Dubuque branch office of the New York Life Insurance company. He writes expressing the hope that the Old University and all its interests are prospering.—Allen Gurney Mills, '94 *l*, was married Jan. 23, 1900, to Miss Minnie E. Houck of Chicago. Mr. Mills is an attorney and counselor at 532 Monadnock Blk., Chicago.

1895.

Frank DeForest Adams, '95, '95 *l*, is a practicing attorney and counselor at Duluth, Minn.

1896.

William G. Bryant, '96, formerly register of the probate court for Macomb county, has become associated with the firm of Clark, Durfee, Allor & Marston, 709-711 Union Trust Bldg., Detroit, for the general practice of law. Mr. Bryant will however keep his office in Mt. Clemens, and will be in that city on Monday of each week.

1898.

Philip Henry Falter, '98 *e*, is reported to have been married Feb. 4, 1900, to Miss Louise Roach, daughter of Capt. A. B. Roach of Sault Ste. Marie. The wedding was a quiet one and took place in Detroit. From a "Soo" paper of

February 10, we quote: "The bride is a charming young lady, popular in the social world and well known in amateur musical and dramatic circles. Mr. Falter was employed in this city for over a year by the Michigan Lake Superior Power company, on the staff of Chief Engineer H. von Schon." Mr. and Mrs. Falter have gone to Johnston, Pa., where Mr. Falter has a position with a bridge construction company.—Wilmer Sanford Lehman, '98 *m*, and Anna Thome McLauchlan, '97, of Ravenswood, Ill., were married at sea, November 25, 1899. The wedding occurred on board the African Steamship Company's steamer, "Niger" bound for Bantanga, Kamerun, West Africa, where Dr. and Mrs. Lehman are now at home and letters so addressed will reach them. An account of the circumstances attending the wedding will be interesting not alone to the many friends of the two, but to all alumni of the University. Both bride and groom were prominent in college, especially in the religious work. They were both members of the Student Volunteer Mission Band and in this work they became acquainted with each other. Dr. Lehman received his appointment shortly before his graduation and went to his field the following fall to prepare the way and make ready the home for his promised bride. Miss McLauchlan sailed from Philadelphia on the 30th of last September and after spending some time in England and Scotland, embarked on the African steamship, on October 25. On account of the difficulties of the German marriage laws which prevail in the territory in which the two are to work, it had been agreed that they would be married on the high seas on board the English ship, under English law. The following extract from a letter written home by the bride herself is copied from the *Chicagoan* of January 12: "But I must return to the evening of the 24th, for then it was we dropped anchor off Batanga, but so late and so far out, that it was impracticable for any one from the mission to come off that night. Capt. Davis had colored lights burned from off the bridge, and these were answered by firing of guns and bonfires by the mission people. At daybreak our ship was flying scores of flags and pennants, fore and aft, and the larboard deck was a feast of color, as the Stars and Stripes veiled with the Union Jack and flags of many nations to make glad the day. As there was neither official photographer nor news reporter present history will

fail to record one very happy meeting. There were details to talk over hurriedly, the minister to be interviewed, breakfast to be eaten, and finally the return made into deeper waters or beyond the three mile limit, for early in the morning we had weighed anchor and sailed into German waters, a short distance from the mission. When everything was in readiness our French passenger, Monsieur Dumont, struck up a march on the piano, which served very well. On the left deck all the spectators were arranged in two lines, formed by two lengths of white ribbon. This aisle was converted into a covered archway by the meeting overhead of the ends of long palm branches, held by each one of the onlookers. Forward, and directly back of what would be the altar, were draped the Stars and Stripes, and the flag of Great Britain. This served as a background to the seven palm bearers—five canoe boys, Kume and Dr. Cox's black boy. Their gay clothes and clean white shirts made a very pretty effect, the colors of which your imagination will have to supply to the pictures when you see them. The palms were beautiful, so large and wavy, and I could not but think of what they were symbolic. Almost all the men of the party wore white and the ladies present, I think, all wore white. Besides the palms which we got at Kameruns, there was a very pretty white flower, with yellow center, which served beautifully in place of the prescribed orange blossoms. Of these I wore a wreath about my head, a garland across the front of my gown and carried a bouquet of the same, mingled with fine ferns. Rev. Knauer and Dr. Lehman walked together, and entering from one side stood at the front to meet the three who constituted the procession. Miss Simar, whose gown was touched with pink, as bridesmaid, walked before the bride, whom Capt. Davis led to the altar, and at the proper time, gave away. The service was short and naturally a little less impressive in such surroundings than I should have preferred, but in all, it was much more satisfactory than I had dared anticipate. The company, including passengers, officers and crew, did not number much over twenty-five, so congratulations were soon over, and when I was about to heave a sigh of relief there came a most unexpected tropical rain of rice, and the happy bride and groom had to smile and take it meekly. After that our troubles were prolonged by having to pose two or three times for the amateurs. I believe we

were only willing to do this for the sake of the home folks. Capt. Davis surprised me at every turn with his thoughtful interest and generosity. He called my attention to a wedding cake set out on the table on the opposite deck, and we occupied ourselves with that while dinner was being prepared. Unfortunately there were more pails of rice—the supply seemed limitless—and our boat was peppered with it as we pulled off.—Wilson Adams Russell, '98, was married Jan. 1, 1900, to Miss Jennie Caulkins, a teacher at Ludington, Mich., where Dr. Russell is practicing his profession.

1899.

J. Wistar Harris, '99, mentioned in the November ALUMNUS as assistant chemist with the Dr. Price Baking Powder Company, recently accepted a position in the chemical laboratory of the Western Electric Company of Chicago. B. S. Summers, '94, is at the head of the laboratory as experimentalist and chemical engineer.—Euphemia Goodman Holden, '99, who was a member of the Comedy Club for two years, a member of the editorial board of the *Inlander*, and an undergraduate assistant on the board of editors of the ALUMNUS, last year, is now teaching in the Kirkland private school in Chicago.—Beulah Stone Weeks, '99, of Decatur, Mich., is teaching in the high school at Traverse City, Mich.—Elizabeth Wyant, '99, is teaching literature and Latin in the high school at Marshalltown, Iowa.—Thomas Leon Everett, '99, is assistant cashier of the Everett City Bank at Waterville, Minn.—Samuel Alain Harper, '99, formerly with the firm of Pam, Calhoun & Glennon of Chicago, has formed a partnership with Judge Roby of Auburn, Ind., under the firm name of Roby & Harper.—Louis L. Robinson, '99, and A. J. Ullman, '99, have formed a partnership under the firm name of Ullman & Robinson, with offices 105-108 Lincoln Inn Court, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Arthur Frederick Ashbacher, '99, was married about the first of February in Washington, D. C., to Miss Maud B. Taylor of Ludington, Mich.—Emanuel Anderson, '99, is draughtsman for J. S. Metcalf & Co., builder of grain elevators, of Chicago. Mr. Anderson is organist in a church in that city and is master of a choir of sixty voices. His address is 10 Whiting St., Chicago.—Bertram J. Wilber, '99, formerly in the testing department of the Western Electric company of Chicago has accepted a position as inspector with the Central Union Telephone company with headquarters at Peoria, Ill.

NECROLOGY.

[This department of THE ALUMNUS is conducted by Professor Demmon. In order to make it as complete as possible, the co-operation of subscribers is solicited. Let deaths be reported promptly as they occur, with date and place. Be careful to distinguish between fact and rumor. The large number of non-graduates in this and recent numbers is due to "tracers" sent out for this class of students, in collecting materials for a revised edition of the GENERAL CATALOGUE.]

GRADUATES.

Medical Department.

1865. Myron Harley VanRiper, d. at Kankakee, Ill., Jan. 29, 1900, aged 67.

Law Department.

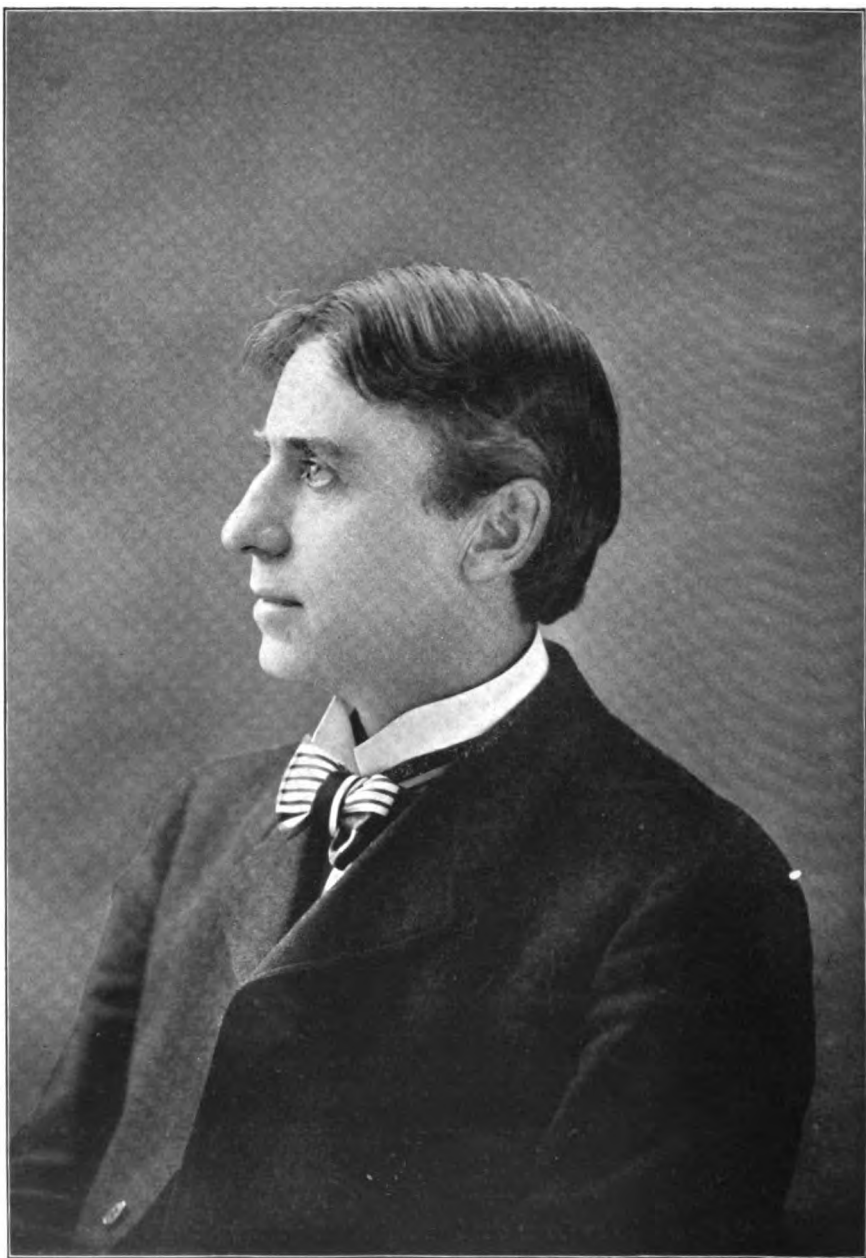
1862. Bethuel Addison Virden, d. at Jeffersonville, Ill., March 1, 1873, aged 34.
1864. Francis Smith, d. at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 13, 1900, aged 65. Burial at Muskegon, Mich., where he had been a leading attorney for many years.
1865. Cornelius Bennet, d. at Mt. Pleasant, Mich., May 2, 1896, aged 65. He was Judge of Probate for Isabella Co., 1881-89.
1867. Arthur Douglas Basnett, d. at Lockport, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1897, aged 52.
1874. Howard Douglass, d. at High Forest, Ill., Dec. 5, 1876, aged 26. He practiced law at Minneapolis for a year, when his health failed.
1880. David Browne, d. at Birmingham, Ala., April 24, 1884, aged 24. He practiced law for three years with his father at Keokuk, Iowa, and then removed to Birmingham.
1881. Charles Albert Fritchle, d. at Omaha, Neb., 1882, aged 26. Burial at Mt. Hope, Ohio.
1891. Samuel Elliott Low, d. at La Cruces, N. M., where he had gone for his health, March 26, 1899, aged 32. Burial at Lincoln, Neb. At the time of his death he was clerk of the District Court at Lincoln.

NON GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

- George Henry Reynolds, 1863-64, d. at Peoria, Ill., Jan. 27, 1869, aged 25.
- John Russell Tate, 1881-82, 183-84, d. at Shelby, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1890, aged 30.
- Medical Department.*
- Avery Franklin Angell, 1865-67, M.D. (West Res. Med. Coll.) 1873, d. at Providence, R. I., Aug. 12, 1891, aged 80.
- Welcome Edwin Babcock, 1865-66, d. at Oriskany Falls, N. Y., May, 1883, aged 40.

- Leobald Baird, 1864-66, M. D. (Yale) 1867, d. at Marine City, Mich., July 31, 1872, aged 30.
- Addison Silas Carmichael, 1865-66, went to South Africa as a Missionary of the Seventh Day Adventist Church and d. near Bulawayo, February 1898, aged 60.
- George Bond Crane, 1867-68, M.D. (Bowdoin) 1868, d. at Milo, Maine, April 12, 1888, aged 43.
- Ebenezer White Critchfield, 1862-63, was killed in a runaway accident at Mt. Ayr, Iowa, Aug. 7, 1897, aged 59.
- Stephen R Davis, 1871-72, d. at Union City, Pa., Dec. 22, 1883, aged 51.
- Charles Wesley Dolley, 1856-57, d. at Smyrna, Mich., May 8, 1888, aged 50.
- John Lamont Donaldson, 1870-71, d. at Oregon, Mich., Feb. 24, 1895, aged 49.
- Ira William Fletcher, 1860-67, M.D. (Columbia) 1869, d. at Wayne, Mich., May 9, 1883, aged 40.
- Calvin Ransom Gilbert, 1863-64, d. at Nuevitas, Cuba, Dec. 24, 1899, aged 69. He went from his home in Florida last October with a company to colonize La Gloria.
- Johnston Armstrong Hawthorne, 1872-73, M.D. (Keokuk) 1874, d. at Stribling Springs, Va., March 30, 1898, aged 49.
- Wilson Hobbs, 1852-53, M.D. (Cincinnati, Med. Coll.) 1869, at Knightstown, Ind., July 24, 1892, aged 69. He was for some years President of the Indiana State Medical Society.
- Henry Montandon James, 1871-72, d. at Nelson, Neb., Nov. 23, 1898, aged 51.
- Levi James Kimball, 1871-72, M.D. (Detroit) 1873, d. at Boulder, Colo., Aug. 12, 1889, aged 49. Burial at LeRoy, Mich.
- Joseph D. King, 1866-67, M.D. (Long Island) 1867, d. at Dover, N. J., Dec. 20, 1889, aged 47.
- Thomas White Lamb, 1868-69, A.B. (Haverford Coll.) 1861, A.M. (ditto) 1866, M.D. (Univ. of Pa.) 1871, d. at Vermilion Grove, Ill., July 13, 1878, aged 38. Teacher.
- James Lloyd Lewis, 1861-62, d. at Wheeling, W. Va., May 12, 1862, aged 26.
- Alexander McMillan, 1865-67, d. at the Toledo Hospital for the Insane, Jan. 4, 1893, aged 55. Burial at Brownhelm, Ohio.
- Dwight Columbus Marsh, 1856-57, d. at Coldwater, Mich., Nov. 2, 1873, aged 39.
- Daniel Bacon Messenger, 1863-64, M.D. (Bellevue) 1870, d. at Sutherland Springs, Texas, 1891, aged 55.
- Samuel Clay Murphy, 1863-64, 65-66, d. at Huntington, Ind., Feb. 2, 1888, aged 49.
- James Parmely, 1857-59, d. at South Bristol, N. Y., May 10, 1871, aged 33. Buried at Naples, N. Y.
- Albert Chambers Pontius, 1866-67, d. at Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1889, aged 46.
- Jacob Lex Potter, 1856-57, M.D. (Rush) 1858, d. at Menasha, Wis., May 17, 1881, aged 43. Burial at Neenah, Wis.
- Mark Wallace Salmans, 1871-72, d. at Alvin, Ill., Oct. 1880, aged 30.
- Emma Jay Smith, 1874-75, (Mrs. Hermann H. Unland,) d. at Channahon, Ill., May 23, 1899, aged 43.
- Gilbert Thickett, 1862-63, M.D. (Bellevue) 1864, d. at Wattsburg, Pa., Aug. 13, 1883.
- Leonard Erwin Thickett, 1870-71, M.D. (Long Island) 1871, was killed by a railway train, at Union City, Pa., April, 1874, aged 31.
- Solon McCullough Tilford, 1864-65, B.S. (Hanover Coll.) 1861, d. at Kent, Ind., June 3, 1867, aged 30. He served in the 3rd Ind. Cav., 1861-64.
- George Washington Timmonds, 1868-69, d. at New Corydon, Ind., Oct. 1872, aged 29. Buried at Celina, Ohio.
- Peter Kolter Yost, 1866-67, M.D., (Univ. of Md.) 1868, d. at Loganville, Pa., Nov. 27, 1884, aged 42.
- Law Department.*
- William Forgey, 1867-68, d. at Ironton, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1880, aged 38. Burial at Proctorville, Ohio.
- Virgil Augustus Gregg, 1865-66, A.M. (Iowa Wesl. Univ.) 1891, d. at San Luis Obispo, Cal., July 23, 1899, aged 47. He was Superior Judge of San Luis Obispo County, 1889-97.
- [Asbury] Lowrey Jackson, 1881-82, d. at Hamilton, Ohio, March 18, 1896, aged 34. He had already won a prominent place at the bar in his state.
- Henry Solomon Kaley, 1867-68, d. at Red Cloud, Neb., Aug. 25, 1881, aged 38.
- Owen Glendower Lovejoy, 1869-70, d. at Princeton, Ill., Feb. 12, 1900, aged 53.
- Dental College.*
- Sandy Hervey Houston, 1884-85, D.D.S. (Baltimore) 1886, d. at Washington, Pa., July 16, 1893, aged 33.



JUDGE GEORGE P. WANTY, '78 LAW.

[See Page 289.]

THE MICHIGAN ALUMNUS

Vol. VI.—APRIL, 1900.—No. 53.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department, which was provided for in the original charter establishing the University, began its work in 1850. The requirements for admission at that time were those recommended by the National Medical Association, and consisted of a knowledge of English Grammar, Rhetoric, English Literature, Natural Philosophy, Plane Geometry and enough Latin and Greek "to enable the student to appreciate the technical language of medicine and to read and write prescriptions." The students attended four lectures each morning during five days in the week, the afternoons being devoted to laboratory work and dissection. On Saturdays the students read theses which had been written upon subjects selected by the advice of the Faculty. During the first few years of the existence of the school there were two kinds of theses. Each student had to read and defend an essay once in two weeks, and had to prepare a more formal and exhaustive paper, known as the final thesis, and upon this the question of his graduation largely depended. The final theses could be written in English, French, German or Latin, and a few were actually written in Latin. In the earliest announcements the following statement concerning conditions of graduation are to be found: "To be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine the student must exhibit evidence of having pursued the study of Medicine and Surgery for the term of three years with some respectable practitioner of medicine (including lecture terms); he must have attended two full courses of lectures, the last of which must have been in the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan; he must be twenty-one years of age; he must have submitted to the Faculty a thesis composed and written by himself on some medical subject; and have passed an examination at the end of the term satisfactory to the Faculty." An allowance of one year was made in favor of graduates of the College of Science and Arts, and of other respectable literary colleges. Moreover, four years of reputable practice exempted the student from one course of lectures. The eastern end of the present Medical Building was erected before the school was opened, and old Nagley, who still rings the bell, helped to carry the brick and mortar used in the construction of this building.

The original medical faculty was constituted as follows: Abram Sager, President and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children;

Silas H. Douglas, Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Medical Jurisprudence; Moses Gunn, Secretary and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; Samuel Denton, Professor of Theory and Practice of Physic and Pathology; J. Adams Allen, Professor of Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Physiology; Robert C. Kedzie, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Moses Gunn deserved, if any one can be given that distinction, to be called the father of the department. Tall, manly and graceful in his bearing, with an eye which commanded and secured the respect of students and the obedience of patients, with well developed forehead which proclaimed the owner's ability to plan and his determination to win success, with a trained hand which dared to do many operations, the landmarks of which were not then described in the works on surgery; this was Moses Gunn. The story is told, I know not how truthfully, of a Confederate colonel who came under the good doctor's knife in Virginia, and was so pleased with the result that he promised himself that if he should again be in need of a surgeon's aid, no hand but that of Gunn should direct the knife through his tissues. The colonel was exchanged, won a general's rank for bravery, was again wounded, captured, and while waiting his turn for an operation in the hospital, escaped and found his way to Ann Arbor where his favorite surgeon not only used his knife again on him with success, but also fed and clothed him at his own expense.

Abram Sager, the first dean of the department, was the most learned and studious of the faculty. His skill as a practitioner a few of the older residents of Ann Arbor still speak of reverently and lovingly, and his original researches in biology can be found chronicled in the pages of more than one musty old volume. I once heard a young professor detail his discovery of a certain parasite found in the frog which Dr. Sager had described much more accurately some twenty years before. His students, and I fear the same could be truthfully said of some of his colleagues, did not appreciate this man who was thoroughly imbued with the scientific spirit. It was my fortune during my first two years of student life in Ann Arbor to occasionally consult Dr. Sager concerning investigations which I was then attempting to carry on, and I can bear testimony to the fact that his knowledge of comparative anatomy and general biology was both extended and accurate.

Dr. Douglas was one of the first medical men in this country to appreciate and utilize the laboratory method of teaching. Under his careful and wise management, the chemical laboratory grew, until for many years it had the reputation of being the largest and best equipped institution of the kind on this continent. Many students were attracted to the University on account of the laboratory facilities, and the wisdom of developing this method of instruction has been confirmed by its present application to all branches of science.

It was not my fortune to personally know either Denton or Allen, but both were competent men. Dr. Allen went to Rush Medical College during the early years of its existence, and aided very much in building up that institution.

Dr. Kedzie, who was the first demonstrator of anatomy, has been connected with the Michigan Agricultural College ever since the inauguration of that institution, and has a reputation wherever agricultural chemistry is recognized.

Dr. Ford first came to the University in 1854 and soon became one of the best known teachers of anatomy in this country. Of his ability as an instructor Professor Skene, of New York, has written as follows: "His method of teaching, the Socratic, was by raising questions and answering them. This method he matured to the highest degree. His ability to excite interest in students and keep them interested was wonderful. Anatomy was the *pons asinorum* of medical students until Ford made it as fascinating as poetry or fiction. * * * He made every avenue to the mind effective. All that he said reached the ear, and all that he did reached the eye at the same time. He made his descriptions and demonstrations go hand in hand in as perfect harmony as a master artist could play an aria and its accompaniment. He loved anatomy, and he made others join him in his affection. He never drove students or urged them, but moved them to study and admire the subject in hand. The quaint intonation of his clear, simple sentences, the happy gesture or twinkle of those soft, grey-blue eyes, and the smile that lighted up the plain, strong face, altogether sent facts home to the dulllest brain and made them stay there. Like a strong healthful boy at his favorite play he made his students eager to join him."

It is worthy of note that the general catalogue of the University for 1852 and '53 bears the following title page: "Catalogue of the Corporation, Officers and Students in the Departments of Medicine, Arts and Sciences in the University of Michigan." In this and several of the following annual catalogues, the list of medical students precedes that of literary students.

The ideal held by the first medical faculty concerning professional education may be learned from the following quotation from one of the early catalogues: "The University of Michigan has aimed to elevate the standard of attainments as will appear upon consulting the requirements for a medical degree. Should the student open the courses with an inadequate preparation he cannot be admitted as a candidate for the degree of M.D., nor hope to pass the required examination without subjecting himself to severe study and supplying many early deficiencies. The medical faculty, in common with the enlightened members of the profession, desire earnestly that a rule might prevail in our country like that in the universities of Prussia, by which a literary education should be made a necessary introduction to professional study.

The sciolist easily runs into the empiric; but he who has obtained a thorough scientific discipline knows how to discriminate between visionary conjectures and established truths."

The first donations to the Medical Department,, so far as I know, were made in 1854 and were recorded as follows: "Dr. Edson Carr, of Canandaigua, N. Y., has generously deposited a choice collection of from sixty-six to eighty pathological and other specimens in an admirable state of preservation. Dr. J. S. Smith of Detroit has donated several valuable preparations which are appropriately labelled with the name of the donor and increase the interest of the Museum."

It appears that other donations of less value were made about the same time, but the names of the donors are not given.

In 1856 a collection of true drugs and pure chemicals, representing the *materia medica* of that time, was purchased in Paris. It appears from the labels that these preparations had been made for the University of Louisiana, but were purchased by the University of Michigan.

In 1858 Greek was dropped from the requirements for admission, but Latin was continued. The desirability of keeping abreast of the best professional work in Europe as well as in this country was shown in 1858, when Professor A. B. Palmer asked for a leave of absence in order that he might visit the medical centers of the Old World. This spirit has continued to actuate the medical faculty, and at present there is not a member in this department who has not repeatedly visited Europe for purposes of study. During the '50's, Wednesday and Saturday mornings were devoted to clinics which were held in the upper amphitheatre.

In the year 1866-67 the number of students in the Medical Department reached 525, the highest number ever enrolled in this school. This was doubtlessly due to the fact that many young men who had acted as hospital stewards and orderlies in the Civil War desired to study medicine.

About the year 1868, one of the old residences on the north side of the Campus, the one now occupied by the Dental Department, was converted into a hospital. About this time the Legislature made the appointment of a professor of homœopathy in the Medical Department a condition to be complied with before the University should receive an appropriation. This agitation injured very greatly the Department of Medicine and Surgery, and the number of students enrolled during the year 1869-70 was only 338. As is well known, this appointment was deferred at the time largely through the influence of President Haven, who made a vigorous protest against it. However, the agitation continued, and largely in consequence thereof the number of students in the Department of Medicine and Surgery greatly decreased for some years.

In 1870 women were first admitted to the Medical Department. The

catalogue for 1870-71 contains the following statement: "Recognizing the equality of rights of both sexes to the highest educational advantages, the Board of Regents have made provision for the medical education of women by authorizing a course of instruction for them, separate, but in all respects equal to that heretofore given to men only." For many years each professor, after giving his lecture to the male students in one of the large amphitheatres, repaired to the small room in the eastern section of the old building and repeated his talk to the female students.

In 1875 the School of Homœopathy was established in the University, and the agitation that resulted in consequence of this greatly injured the Department of Medicine and Surgery. The Dean, Dr. Sager, resigned. The State Medical Society endeavored to prevent graduates of the Department from becoming members of the Society. The American Medical Association took up the fight, and the matter was under discussion before that body for several years, but was finally settled by the great speech made by Dr. Dunster at Atlanta. However, as a result of this agitation, the number of students in the Medical Department fell in the year 1876-77 to 285.

The most important events connected with the improvement of the medical course in this University may be stated as follows:

In 1876 two pavilions were added to the residences on the north side of the Campus, thus greatly increasing the hospital facilities of the school.

In 1877 the session was extended from six to nine months.

In 1878 the extended course of Physiological Chemistry was begun. Before that time work in this branch had been limited to the analysis of urine.

In the same year the Laboratory of Electro-Therapeutics was first opened under the management of Professor John W. Langley.

In 1879 practical laboratory work in physiology was begun. However, this work was more hisological than physiological. In the same year practical instruction in pathology was inaugurated. The first work along this line was given to a small number of students by Dr. Herdman and the writer.

In 1880 the three years' medical course went into effect.

In 1888 the Laboratory of Hygiene was opened.

In 1890 the Medical Department advanced the requirements for admission to a diploma from the classical or Latin course of an approved high school, and extended the course of study to four years.

In 1891 the new hospital, accommodating eighty patients, was opened and immediately filled. In the same year the laboratory of Clinical Medicine began its work.

In 1893 demonstration courses in clinical medicine, surgery, obstetrics, ophthalmology and nervous diseases were given for the first time.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS AND GRADUATES :

Year.	1st Year Students.	2nd Year Students.	3rd Year Students.	4th Year Students.	Total Students.	Graduates.	Percent of Graduates to Total Students.
1850-1	84	6	.....	.....	90	6	6.66
1851-2	118	27	.....	.....	159	27	16.98
1852-3	107	55	.....	.....	162	34	20.90
1853-4	100	51	.....	.....	151	41	27.15
1854-5	98	35	.....	.....	133	23	17.29
1855-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	30	19.74
1856-7	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	27	16.10
1857-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	27	15.60
1858-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	24	16.78
1859-60	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	21	12.80
1860-1	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	43	17.76
1861-2	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	39	18.05
1862-3	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	32	12.80
1863-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	50	14.70
1864-5	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	66	13.52
1865-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	467	67	14.32
1866-7	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	80	15.23
1867-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	418	79	18.89
1868-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	94	26.25
1869-70	.....	.....	.....	.....	338	81	23.96
1870-1	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	78	24.76
1871-2	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	82	23.42
1872-3	.....	.....	.....	.....	357	89	24.93
1873-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	314	91	29.00
1874-5	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	81	19.01
1875-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	78	25.00
1876-7	.....	.....	.....	.....	285	82	28.77
1877-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	83	28.04
1878-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	329	98	29.92
1879-80	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	104	29.71
1880-1	161	112	103	.....	380	80	21.05
1881-2	138	144	98	.....	380	100	26.31
1882-3	127	120	122	.....	300	90	24.39
1883-4	129	109	94	.....	332	116	34.93
1884-5	132	118	84	.....	334	84	25.10
1885-6	128	114	85	.....	327	80	24.46
1886-7	137	98	86	.....	321	83	25.85
1887-8	137	108	65	.....	310	81	26.10
1888-9	149	128	94	.....	371	65	17.52
1889-90	154	121	97	.....	372	83	22.31
1890-1	74	50	143	108	375	89	23.73
1891-2	106	93	43	128	370	103	27.83
1892-3	129	95	76	49	346	116	32.52
1893-4	136	104	71	78	389	64	16.45
1894-5	138	104	71	85	398	64	16.00
1895-6	188	109	85	70	452	69	25.26
1896-7	154	151	95	77	477	52	10.9
1897-8	129	125	102	81	437	68	15.56
1898-9	152	94	106	101	445	71	15.95

During the past twenty years the Medical Faculty has attached much importance to the prosecution of research work. During this time the members of this faculty have contributed to current medical and scientific literature more than 500 original articles, many of which represent original research. This does not include text-books and laboratory guides written by members of the faculty.

Victor C. Vaughan, '78.

RELATION OF THE UNIVERSITY TO MICHIGAN FORESTRY PROBLEMS.

The statement of an important problem is the first step towards its solution, and when, as in the present case, such complicated relations as those of state control and private ownership, the growth of a tree and varying soil conditions, the practice of an experimental art and the determination of the scientific principles on which it is based are all involved, it becomes doubly necessary to make sure of one's ground if any real progress is to be made. When to this is added the question as to what a great university, concerned primarily with instruction and scientific investigation, has to do with practical matters that must ultimately be worked out experimentally under state control, we are brought face to face with a subject of no little difficulty, and a recurrence to first principles may be necessary.

That economical problems at the present day are a legitimate matter of state investigation and legislation will hardly be questioned, and however views may differ regarding the attitude of legislatures towards trusts, the taxation of corporations, and other important matters, there is apparently a growing consensus of opinion as to the right and expediency of government control of various great interests that cannot, or will not, be provided for by private means. The extension of the postal service into rural districts and numerous other government undertakings serve as illustrations.

With regard to forestry, the policy of the general government for many years, and recent legislation in a number of states, show that, in the United States as well as in the old world, the view has become fully established that it is both the right and the duty of the commonwealth to take measures for the preservation, control, and development of its forest wealth. Acting upon this admitted right, and with evident popular approval, the State Legislature at its last session passed an act approved by the Governor, June 7, 1899, to provide a permanent Forestry Commission for the State of Michigan, the duties of which, defined at length, include inquiry into the extent and condition of the timber lands of the State; the effect of diminution of wooded surface upon rivers and water power; and the condition, protection, and im-

provement of denuded and other lands by what means it may deem expedient.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the extent of the interest which the State has in this question from an economic point of view. A single timber tree, the white pine, has been during many years a more constant source of wealth and has yielded larger returns than any other single product. Thus a few years ago the value of the timber products of Michigan, chiefly pine, was in round numbers six times that of the iron, seven and one-half times that of the copper, and thirty times that of the salt product of the State, and amounted to about 35 per cent. of all the products of the State combined. The steps that have been taken in the appointment of a permanent Forestry Commission indicate that the State is now fully alive to the financial issues involved and is ready to take decisive measures. The Commission, through its president, Charles W. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, has entered vigorously upon its responsible duties, and, seeking the intelligent co-operation of individuals and institutions, has recently asked specifically for suggestions and such other help as may be practicable from the State University. We are thus brought to consider the question as to what the obligations of the University in the premises really are, and whether an effort will be made to meet them.

At this point it is no more than just to state that in this respect as in others the University has not been unmindful of its community of interest with the great commonwealth whose name it bears. In former years, although without any one on the staff of instructors who had received professional training in forestry, a course of general lectures on that subject was given with a view to promoting intelligence and for the purpose of paving the way for future legislation. As early as 1882 the writer spent some weeks on the barrens of Crawford, Roscommon, and Lake counties, and along the dunes of Lake Michigan, studying new growths of timber and the effects of forest fires, attempting later, by comparison with restored forest areas in New England and elsewhere, to gather data for the solution of the problems under discussion.* Popular articles have been written for the newspapers and a special bulletin on the white pine recently issued by the Forestry Division at Washington was in great part prepared here. Later the Board of Regents appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee of the State Agricultural College to devise means for securing needful legislation, and the progress already made is doubtless due, at least in part, to the efforts of this joint committee.

It is seen, then, that for a long period the University has shown in one way and another a practical interest in forestry as a subject directly connected with the public welfare, an interest that is assuredly due if we con-

*The Plains of Michigan. *Am. Nat.* March, 1883.

The Dunes of Lake Michigan. *Am. Jour. of Forestry*, Nov. 1882.

sider the continued support and generous gifts of the State. It is clear, too, that the present is a peculiarly fitting occasion for the University to offer in tangible form its hearty cooperation and support. The problems with which the State is now confronted in an endeavor to formulate a wise and permanent forestry policy require not only the accurate accumulation of data but the exercise of sound judgment and expert knowledge, as well as provision for extended experimental study. Hence the necessity of adequate provision for investigating the subject in all its bearings.

It may be asked whether the University has the ability, even if willing, to perform such a service. Here, again, the ideal relation of State and University, if once attained, answers the question. The history of forestry at Cornell University and in the State of New York is especially instructive in this connection. At Cornell, as at the University of Michigan, general lectures on the subject had been given for some time and a disposition had been shown to do whatever was practicable, but there was no member of the teaching force who had received professional training in forestry, and the value of the instruction was probably limited to the extension of intelligence on the subject and the forming of public sentiment. To what degree this bore fruit is uncertain, but at all events public sentiment culminated in New York in a series of important measures beginning with the law of 1895 which provided for a Commission of Fisheries, Game, and Forests, with important and clearly defined duties. This was followed in 1897 by legislation looking to the acquisition of land in the Adirondack Park, and in 1898 the New York State College of Forestry was established and provision made for the purchase of thirty thousand acres of land to become the property of Cornell University for thirty years, to be used for demonstrations of practical forestry. The College of Forestry has been organized with well-known specialists in charge and is already offering a four years course with excellent opportunities not only for practical training but for the investigation of just such far-reaching questions as we are now considering. The Commissioner of Forestry of Pennsylvania takes it "for granted that in the near future Pennsylvania will follow the example already set by the State of New York," and other states have taken such progressive action as to render it certain that efficient measures will be adopted. New York State, however, is far in the lead and the question has to be considered how far the policy there inaugurated is likely to prove the best for Michigan.

After holding for some time a different view, and while still recognizing a difference of conditions in the two states, the writer has come to a settled conviction that essentially the same policy that has been adopted in New York, with such modifications as circumstances may require, will, in the long run, produce greater and better results in Michigan than any other that has yet been proposed. The essential features of that policy, as already indicated, are:

First. The acquisition by the State of considerable tracts of land for purposes of forestry.

Second. The establishment of a responsible commission charged with the duty of protection and control of forest property by means of an organized and paid force.

Third. The close association of the University with the State government in the responsibility of developing and maintaining a permanent forestry system. It is this latter feature with which we are at present concerned.

It cannot be insisted upon too strongly that the University has for one of its chief functions the investigation of any subject whatever in which human interests, theoretical or practical, are at stake. Accordingly there can be no question that it is entirely within the province of a State University like our own to make provision for the thorough study of such a subject as forestry, of which, as regards its requirements in Michigan, we are as yet in almost total ignorance. While in various other countries, as those of Central Europe, for example, the complex relations of climate, soil, and association of species to the growth of timber are thoroughly understood, we have, as the present time, hardly made a beginning. We do not yet know how to prepare the burnt-over tracts of the old pine belt for a new growth of timber, nor how to best take advantage of the spontaneous growth of inferior trees and shrubs as nurses for better kinds, nor have the people yet been trained to regard and protect public forest property, nor, most of all, have we thus far found even a single expert who has studied existing conditions in Michigan sufficiently to prepare in advance a programme of work for the next five years.

Under such circumstances there is immediate and pressing need of provision for thorough and continued study of the conditions of forest restoration in our own territory, and if responsibility is once acknowledged it is difficult to see how it can be met satisfactorily by half way means. It would seem far better to plan generously at the outset and lay broad foundations now for a system of practical forestry that in days to come will be both an honor and a source of wealth to the state. If the University is to be identified with this important work let it be understood that the primary need at the present time is not agitation or popular lectures but persistent study, a need that may be met in part by appointing a well-trained man whose duty it shall be not to talk but to investigate; who, precisely as if he were a member of the state geological survey, shall year by year study the actual condition of the denuded pine belt, noting its climatic and soil conditions, the changes of its vegetation, the growth of trees on protected areas, and other related matters, bringing back with him to the University material for physical, chemical and botanical investigation, and thus enriching our laboratories while doing for the State the one thing that more than all else promises a hopeful answer to

the questions that have thus far found no satisfactory solution. Let the University courageously lead the way, calling upon the State that has hitherto responded to her call to furnish the needful means. As the work grows it will inevitably cost both time and money to secure land, to establish forestry stations, to organize a protective force, and to direct an experiment of such magnitude, but if it has to be done—as some day it must—is it better to shift the whole of the burden to the shoulders of the next generation or to begin now to bear our share of it? To those who believe that the future, as well as the present, lays claim to the best we can do there can be but one answer.

No reference has thus far been made to the part that has been taken or may be taken by other state institutions, particularly the Agricultural College, in this matter, for the reason that from past experience there is cause to expect that their duty will be cheerfully met and faithfully performed. There has thus far been no lack of cordial co-operation on the part of representatives of the Agricultural College and the University, and there is every reason to suppose that when a vigorous forward movement is made both institutions will unitedly and advantageously prosecute the work, a work that now calls more imperatively than ever for the hearty support of every loyal citizen, and the best talent and training that the schools of this or any land can offer.

V. M. Spalding, '73.

GEORGE PROCTOR WANTY.

George Proctor Wanty, the newly appointed Federal Judge of the Western District of Michigan, is the son of Samuel Wanty who died at Ann Arbor in 1859, and Elizabeth Proctor Wanty, who makes her home with her son, George P., in Grand Rapids.

He was born at Ann Arbor March 12, 1856. On his father's side he is a descendant of an old Huguenot family which went from France to England early in the 17th century, and settled at Thorney Abbey in Cambridgeshire. On his mother's side, he comes from the Proctors of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. He prepared for college in the public schools of Ann Arbor and was ready to enter the University in 1872. He was obliged, however, to go to work; and during the succeeding four years held various business positions, including that of messenger in the Ann Arbor Savings Bank during Judge Cooley's presidency of that institution, clerk in the First National Bank of Ann Arbor, and later, bookkeeper of the Industrial Works, a large manufacturing concern at Bay City, principally owned by the officers and directors of the First National Bank of Ann Arbor. In 1876 he entered the Law Department of the University, from which he was graduated in 1878. During this period he was a clerk in the office of Judge Cooley, taking, at the

same time, in connection with his law work, special studies in the literary department, principally history, political economy and international law. During his senior year he was president of the Webster Society.

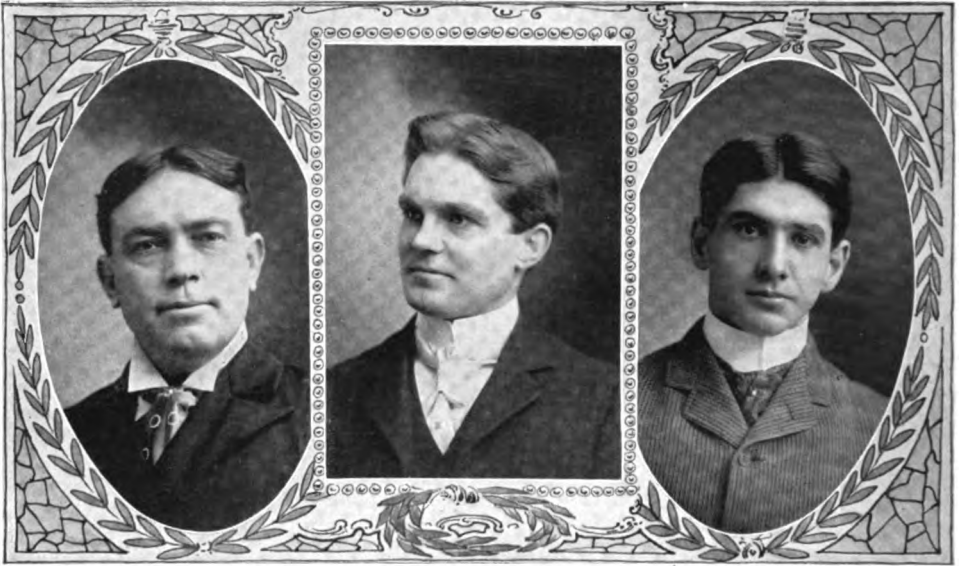
Immediately upon his admission to the bar he removed to Grand Rapids, where he has ever since practiced, first taking the position of clerk in the law office of Stuart & Sweet, and in March, 1879, forming a partnership with Col. Thaddeus Foote under the firm name of Foote & Wanty. On Jan. 1, 1881, he entered into partnership with Fred A. Maynard, late Attorney General of this State, under the name of Maynard & Wanty. In April, 1883, he formed a partnership with Mr. Niram A. Fletcher which continued until the latter's death in August last. Upon the death of Mr. Fletcher he associated with the writer of this sketch under the firm name of Wanty & Knappen, this association continuing until Mr. Wanty's accession to the Bench.

On June 22, 1886, he married Miss Emma Nichols. They have two children, Helen and Thomas Cooley.

From the time of his admission to the bar Judge Wanty has been remarkably successful in his practice. An excellent lawyer, a systematic student, of unusual industry and energy, alert, progressive, with a high standard of professional loyalty and ethics, of sound and discriminating judgment, he drew to himself from the start a large clientage, the value of which increased without interruption until his retirement from practice. As a trial lawyer, he had no superiors in Western Michigan, if, indeed, in the State. He was no less successful in the presentation of cases in the courts of error. For many years past his practice has been largely in the representation of the larger business and financial interests. He is essentially a business lawyer. During the past fifteen years he has probably tried more important cases, both in the State and Federal Courts, than any lawyer in the Western District. It is believed that since the organization of the Court of Appeals he has taken part in one-half of all of the cases taken to that Court from his district. It may be said, with perfect safety, that he is one of the best equipped all-around lawyers in the State.

He has not been a business lawyer only. He has always taken an active interest and participation in the higher work of the profession. He has been president of the State Bar Association, and for many years a prominent member of the American Bar Association, since 1893 being a member of the General Council of that body, holding the office of chairman of the General Council for the last four years. In connection with the work of the Council he has been intimately connected with the growth and development of legislation affecting the Federal Courts.

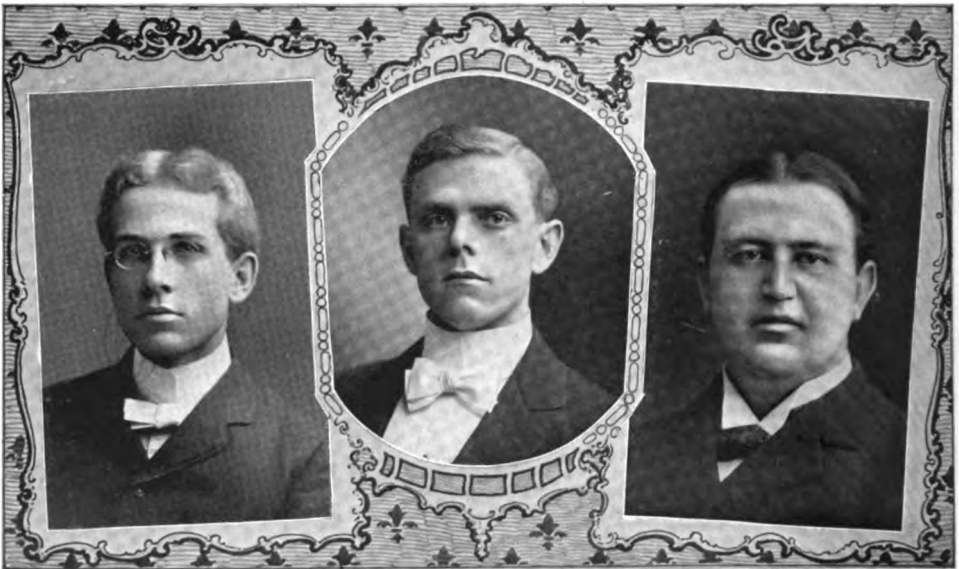
He has not been contented with being merely a lawyer. He is a man of broad culture, to which systematic reading and study, together with travel in his own country and abroad, have contributed. While not a politician and never before holding a public office, he has always deemed it his duty



RYDALCH.

JACOB.

YOUNG.



OHLINGER.

CLOUD.

CARMODY.

MICHIGAN'S VICTORIOUS DEBATERS. 1899-1900.

as a citizen to see that proper men were nominated as well as elected. In this way and in this way only, has he been active politically. He has extended his ideas of the duties of the citizen to a lively interest in public and municipal affairs. As member of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade, and otherwise, he has done his full share in carrying the burdens of citizenship. His personal loyalty to his friends is remarkable. No labor or sacrifice ever seemed to him too great if for a friend. The high regard in which he is held by his acquaintances everywhere is best seen in the spontaneous movement which resulted in his nomination, embracing the unanimous support of the Supreme Court of Michigan, of the bar, not only of Grand Rapids, but of the greater part of Western Michigan, including also, manufacturers, business men, bankers, and prominent public men both in Michigan and elsewhere. No appointment could have been more fitting than his. Indeed, his elevation to the Bench seemed to all the natural and logical culmination of his career. His friends expect that the qualities which have brought him this honor will not permit him to remain permanently a District Judge.

Loyal E. Knappen, '73 L.

ELEVEN INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATES.

A Record of the Remarkable Success of the University of Michigan in Inter-collegiate Debating Contests.

The intercollegiate debate is a modern institution; its history covers less than a decade. The University of Michigan was among the very first of the large universities to engage in forensic competition and is today probably the foremost college in the country in this branch of intercollegiate rivalry.

The first notable debating contest in the West was between the University of Michigan and the University of Wisconsin and took place at Ann Arbor, March 31, 1893. The question discussed was, "Resolved, that the United States should adopt a policy of subsidizing her merchant marine." The University of Michigan supported the affirmative and was represented by Albert Webb Jeffries, Clare Taylor Purdy, and Isaac Bernard Lipson. The presiding officer at this occasion was the Hon. Edward P. Allen of Ypsilanti, former United States Representative. The decision of the judges gave Michigan her first victory.

The next two debates were with Northwestern University and the result proved unfortunate for the University of Michigan. The first took place at Ann Arbor, April 6, 1894, Michigan affirming the following resolution, "Resolved, that it ought to be the policy of the federal government to bring about the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands." The Michigan debaters

were Elias Wesley Marlatt, James Henry Mays, and Erasmus Christopher Lindley. Northwestern was victorious. A return debate was held at Evanston, Ill., April 26, 1895, in which Michigan was represented by Gordon Nathan Kimball, Frank Prather Sadler, and James V. Oxtoby. The subject was, "Resolved, that the United States should own and control the Nicaragua Canal," upon which Michigan had the affirmative. The decision again went to Northwestern.

The next year witnessed the first of a long series of debates with the University of Chicago, and at the same time a complete revolution in the debating system at Michigan. Previous to this time the debates had been under the complete control of the four literary societies of the University, a condition which proved to be unsatisfactory because responsibility and permanency of management were wanting. The University Oratorical Association now assumed control, cash testimonials were established, an adequate system of preliminaries evolved, and an impetus given to debating that caused Michigan to forge rapidly to the front in this line of college effort. The first team to be selected under the new system consisted of Charles J. Vert, Edmond Block and Paul V. Albright, and on March 26, 1896, at Ann Arbor, won the first victory from the University of Chicago. The question was, "Resolved, that the states should adopt a graduated property tax," with Michigan again on the affirmative side. General Russell A. Alger presided.

April 29, 1897, Michigan received her only defeat at the hands of Chicago and her last defeat by any college at Kent Theater, Chicago. Michigan had the negative side of the question, "Resolved, that the English system of cabinet government is better adapted to democratic institutions than the American presidential system," and was represented by Walter Marion Chandler, Frances Xavier Carmody and John Stuart Lathers. Alexander H. Revell was the presiding officer at this debate.

The system of grading that had been in vogue up to this period was now abolished, and the objectionable individual ranking system gave way to that now in use, whereby the judges cast their ballots for the affirmative or negative team irrespective of the individual merits of the debaters. The first debate to be decided after this manner was with Chicago, held at Ann Arbor April 29, 1898. Michigan's debaters supported the following proposition: "Resolved, that the action of the United States Senate in rejecting the proposed treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, was wise." The team in this contest consisted of Thomas Albert Berkebile, Lloyd Charles Whitman, and David Francis Dillon. Michigan won by the unanimous vote of the three judges.

The next year was a busy one for Michigan in debating. The Central Debating League, consisting of the Universities of Chicago, Northwestern, Minnesota and Michigan, had been organized and a two-year debating con-

tract entered into with the University of Pennsylvania. The first of the semi-final debates of the Central Debating League brought representatives of Northwestern University to Ann Arbor January 13, 1899, to support the proposition, "Resolved, that the United States should maintain permanently a much greater naval power than she has at present." The Hon. William C. Maybury, mayor of Detroit, presided. The Michigan debaters were Charles Simons, George Kingsley and Sigmond Sanger, and secured for Michigan the unanimous verdict of the three judges. The first debate with Pennsylvania was held at Ann Arbor March 3, 1899, in which Michigan was represented by LeRoy Allen Wilson, Martin Henry Carmody and Frank Dwight Eaman. The question was, "Resolved, that under existing conditions the total abolition by all civilized nations of their armies and navies, other than is necessary for their domestic peace, is feasible." By securing the votes of two of the three judges, Michigan became the first western college to defeat an eastern rival in debate. The first Final Debate of the Central Debating League was held in Chicago April 7, 1899, the Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck, one of the patrons of the League, presiding. The Universities of Chicago and Michigan, by virtue of their respective victories over Minnesota and Northwestern, were the contestants. The question at issue was, "Admitting it to be constitutional, is a federal graduated income tax desirable in this country?" The Michigan team consisted of George Kingsley, Sigmond Sanger and Charles Simons. The decision of the three judges was unanimously in favor of Michigan, and carried with it the first championship of the Central Debating League.

This year has thus far been a repetition of last. The semi-final of the Central Debating League, between the Universities of Chicago and Michigan, was held at Ann Arbor January 12, upon the question, "Resolved, that the municipal ownership and operation of street railroads is preferable to ownership and operation by private companies." Michigan opposed the resolution, and was represented by Gustavus Adolphus Ohlinger, Martin Henry Carmody and Albert Morgan Cloud. Another unanimous decision was recorded in favor of Michigan. The Hon. Dexter M. Ferry of Detroit presided. On March 9 a Michigan debating team for the first time invaded eastern territory, meeting the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. The debaters were Lafayette Young, Jr., William Edward Rydallch, and Henry Francis Jacob, and the question, "Resolved, that the formation of trusts should be opposed by legislation." Michigan took the negative, and by the unanimous verdict of the three judges secured the first victory for a western college on eastern soil. These two victories over one of the biggest eastern colleges has placed Michigan in the very foremost rank among the colleges in debating ability. The second final of the Central Debating League will be April 6, in Studebaker Hall, Chicago, between the Universi-

ties of Michigan and Minnesota. Michigan will be represented by Gustavus Adolphus Ohlinger, Martin Henry Carmody and Albert Morgan Cloud and will have the affirmative side of the question, "Are the economic advantages of trusts sufficient to justify their existence under the law?"

In review.—Michigan has won eight of the eleven intercollegiate debates in which she has competed, the last six consecutively. She has been defeated but three times, twice by Northwestern and once by Chicago, while she has won from Wisconsin once, Northwestern once, Pennsylvania twice and Chicago four times. Five of the last six victories have been by unanimous verdict, and of the last eighteen contest judges, seventeen have cast their ballots in favor of Michigan. It is safe to say that no other college in the country can point to such a record in debate.

Charles Simons, '98.

REUNION OF GRADUATES AND FORMER STUDENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW, COMMENCEMENT, 1900.

SPECIAL NOTICE AND INVITATION.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the alumni of the Department of Law, commencement week, in June, 1895, a general reunion of the graduates and former students of the department will be held Wednesday, June 20, 1900, in the law building. A banquet will be served at 12 m. at which speeches may be expected from prominent alumni. A definite programme of exercises will be published later. The Faculty of the department extend a most cordial invitation to all graduates and former students to be present on this occasion. It seems most appropriate that a general reunion should be held this year, the fortieth anniversary of the graduation of the first class. It is hoped that each class will be represented by a large delegation.

In order that adequate preparation may be made, it is desired that all who purpose attending will notify Professor E. F. Johnson, Secretary of the Law Faculty, at an early date.

(For the Law Faculty)

By *H. B. Hutchins*, Dean.

THE WALTER LIBRARY.

List of books from the Dante collection in the library of the late Professor Walter.

(CONCLUDED FROM THE ALUMNUS FOR FEBRUARY.)

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Mr. Walter regarded his Dante collection as standing, as regards practical working value to the Dante student, among the first half-dozen in this country. The importance to the University of his bequest is, I trust, to be read from the foregoing list of books. It is a nucleus, potentially, of an altogether satisfactory special library, and as such is recommended to the particular attention of the alumni and friends of the University.

Benjamin Parsons Bourland, '89.

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

In the work of the true university the graduate student is a most important factor. The members of the graduate school are, properly speaking, the only students who are doing university work; and in determining the standing of a university, the number and ability of its graduate students, form fairly trustworthy grounds for a just conclusion.

In the building up of a graduate school one of the best aids is a number of fellowships with which to attract bright men and women who wish to do higher work. Michigan still has much to hope for, even though resources in the way of fellowships have increased six hundred per cent in five years. It is important for the full appreciation of this latter statement to add that five years ago we had just one of these emoluments to offer to aspiring scholars.

This one was the Elisha Jones Classical Fellowship, established in 1889 by Mrs. Catherine E. Jones in memory of her husband, the late Professor Elisha Jones. This still remains as the only fellowship permanently established, and not dependent upon a renewal from year to year by the donor. The services which the Jones Fellowship has already rendered to advanced classical education can hardly be overestimated. In the ten years since it was established, it has afforded assistance to five students, all of whom are now occupying important positions. Their names are as follows:

Herbert F. DeCou, 1889-91, Acting Professor of Greek, University of Michigan.

Clarence L. Meader, 1891-93, Instructor in Latin, University of Michigan.

Walter Dennison, 1893-95, Professor of Latin, Oberlin College.

Mary G. Williams, 1895-97, Professor of Greek, Mt. Holyoke College.

Duane Stuart, 1897-99, Acting Profes-

sor of Ancient Languages, Michigan State Normal College.

The present incumbent is Walter D. Hadzitts, A.M., 1899.

It is an interesting fact that all the fellowships save this first one and one other have been offered for research in the various departments of science. The year '95-96 saw the first work done under the Frederick Stearns & Co. gift of \$350. This donation has been repeated annually since then. Subjects of interest to this firm are to receive preference in the investigations made under the fellowship; and during the first two years certain properties of the kola nut were studied at their request. Since then the University has been allowed to choose its own subjects. This year the incumbent, Paul Murrell, Ph.D., has been working on the Japanese celandine. This plant, the "*Bocconia cordata*" of scientists, has never been investigated before. It is being found rich in alkaloids; three have been already separated, and two may prove of value for the use of physicians.

The year following the first gift of Stearns & Co. brought the beginning of what is at present the most remunerative of our fellowships. In October, 1896, the Committee of Publication and Revision of the *Pharmacopœia* of the United States paid to the University \$445 for research work to be done here. This grant has been increased from year to year until for 1899-1900 the sum set is \$1,000. The profits arising from the decennial publication of the *American Pharmacopœia* are used in part for the payment of various investigators doing work for the publication throughout the country. The committee has no authority to grant funds for the promotion of education *per se*, and the work done here consists solely of investigations of problems proposed by the committee; but from the point of view of the University the fund serves

perfectly the purpose of a fellowship. The first worker under this arrangement was O. C. Deal, Ph.C.; for the last three years the position has been filled by H. M. Gordin, Ph. D., Berne. The published contributions from this work amount to sixteen articles, covering two hundred and sixty pages. During the past year they have appeared in Germany simultaneously with their publication here.

In 1896-97 Parke, Davis & Co. of Detroit gave \$500 to the University, and they have made a similar gift each year following. Their purpose is to support in the University a graduate research worker. The several incumbents have been Arthur Lachmann, Ph.D., now professor of chemistry in the University of Oregon; C. H. Briggs, now with Parke, Davis & Co.; and A. M. Clever, now assistant in the chemical laboratory of the University. The present incumbent is Ralph Page. The publications of the fellows have included papers on some derivatives of formic acid, and on the oil from the saw palmetto; and there are in preparation papers on the constituents of Jamaica dogwood and on cotton-root bark. The present purpose of the fellowship is the investigation of crude drugs furnished by Parke, Davis & Co.

D. M. Ferry is another Detroitier to whom the University is indebted for five hundred dollars wherewith to prosecute higher work in science. The holder of this fund, Mr. J. W. S. Duvel, is studying some of the special aspects of germination. When seeds are shipped to such a climate as that of the Gulf states, trouble often arises with their germination. No one knows the reason or reasons for this fact. Mr. Duvel has sent seeds to various southern points in Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Porto Rico and the Indian Territory, as well as to New Hampshire. Those seeds will be exposed to certain conditions such as they would be likely to meet with when

on sale or when stored, and will then be returned to Ann Arbor for examination and study. It is hoped that the cause for the loss of vitality may be ascertained, and that light may be thrown on the general problems of the control of premature germination and of loss of vitality in seeds.

During the present year the Hon. Peter White of Marquette has given \$400.00 for a fellowship in American History. Mr. White has already deposited a like sum to continue the work of the fellowship during 1900-01. He is much interested in history, and is a member of the American Historical Association. He takes this method of adding to the historical knowledge of the country. The holder of the fellowship for 1899-1900 is Mr. H. S. Person, of Lansing, who has been investigating the development of the American theory in Massachusetts up to the time of the Revolution.

Finally, but a month or two ago, the members of the Michigan Gas Association pledged a sum, which they intend to make an annual gift, for the purpose of placing a graduate student at work on problems of interest in their business. This sum will amount to from six hundred to seven hundred and fifty dollars, and while nothing has been formally done to place it at the disposal of the University, it is certain that this fellowship will be ready next year, and there seems no doubt that the Gas Association will make it an annual gift.

This list does not include several prizes which are offered from time to time by various persons, and which in some cases serve the purposes of fellowships.

There are several pertinent inquiries which are suggested by the enumeration. Is it another evidence of the "scienceizing" of present education? Will those that give from year to year some time weary of their generosity and cease to give? Or is the annual subscription of a certain amount to be the form

in which we may look for most of the donations made us? Do men with money prefer to give it in places where it will show its results in a practical, material form, rather than where its product is in-

tangible and elusive, real though it is? And finally are there other generous men and women who might be ready if the matter were placed before them, to add to the meager list of fellowships we have?

THE UNIVERSITY.

ATHLETICS.

TRACK.

The 1900 track season opened with a preliminary indoor meet on February 24, and judging from the record-breaking of that evening, together with the subsequent indoor contest, the track team has a successful season ahead of it. Three 'Varsity records were lowered and one, the pole vault, brought close to the world's indoor record in that event. D'vorak, a junior lit., who enters this year from the Lewis Institute, Chicago, vaulted at 10 ft. 10 in., which breaks the 'Varsity indoor record by fifteen inches. Before entering the University, D'vorak had done some vaulting but under Keene Fitzpatrick coaching his entire form has been changed and his previous record raised by over a foot. Fitzpatrick considers him one of the most promising young athletes who have ever come under his observation, and says that D'vorak's success is due in great measure to the "determination to win" which is aroused whenever he enters a contest. It is this characteristic which has marked all successful athletes. With outdoor work, he will vault very close to the world's record, and considering the limited time which he has been in systematic training, great things may be expected of him before his college career is over. But D'vorak was not alone in his success, for two others, Davies and Fishleigh, went over the 'Varsity record of 9 ft. 7 in., the former clearing the bar at 10 ft. 6 in. and the latter at 10 ft.

The high jump indoor record of 5 ft. 8 in. also went by the board and today stands at 5 ft. 10 in., where it was placed by Armstrong, a junior engineer. Capt. McLean and Tryon tied at 5 ft. 9 in. Armstrong entered college from the Detroit High School and has always taken a prominent part in class athletics.

Barrett, a sophomore lit., who came to the University last year with a fine record in the track team of the Chicago Athletic Association, succeeded in lowering the half mile run from 2:10 to

2:07 $\frac{3}{4}$. During the last three laps he was paced by Hayes, but even then did not win out materially over Levis and Emerson.

The results of the other contests were on the average of what they have been in the past. The summary is as follows:

40 yds. dash; won by Leiblee, '03M.; Breitenbach, '01, second; Teetzel, '00 L. third; time, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

40 yds. hurdles; won by McLean, '00; Fishleigh, '02, second; Robinson, '03, third; time, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

Pole vault; won by D'vorak, '01, at 10 ft. 10 in.; Davies, '00, second at 10 ft. 6 in.; Fishleigh, '02, third at 10 ft.

High jump; won by Armstrong, '01, at 5 ft. 10 in.; McLean, '00, second, and Tryon, '01 M., third at 5 ft. 9 in.

Half mile walk; won by Dow, '00D.; Standish, '03, second; time, 3:28.

Shot put; won by Hernstein, '03, at 34 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; Yount, '03, second, at 33 ft. 11 in.

Half mile run; first race won by Barrett, '02; Levis, '02, second; time, 2:07 $\frac{3}{4}$; second race won by Blaine, '01L.; Hernstein, '03, second; time, 2:12 $\frac{1}{4}$.

By classes the points were distributed as follows, counting 5 points for first place and 3 for second, and the two heats of the half mile run as separate races: 1901, 13 points; 1903, 11 points; 1900, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ points; 1902, 8 points; 1903M., 5 points; 1900D., 5 points; 1901L., 5 points; 1902M., 3 points, and 1901M., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ points.

FRESHMAN-SOPHOMORE MEET.

Following a week later came the annual freshman-sophomore indoor meet, resulting in a victory of 44 to 19 points for the second year men. The freshmen were out-classed in nearly every event, but in one particular showed themselves worthy successors of departed classes, and that in the enthusiasm with which they supported their men. The most exciting events of the evening were the relay races in which each class carried the colors of some sorority. Such races have come into prominence in the last few

years at nearly all the western co-educational schools because of the intense interest in athletics which it arouses among the college women.

The star of the meet was easily Fishleigh, '02, who has come to prominence this spring by the excellent work which he has been doing in the pole vault, having already vaulted a foot higher than the former 'Varsity record. He secured first place in the dash, hurdles and pole vault, nearly doubling the highest number of points won by any other man. In the high jump, the older men succeeded in capturing all nine points, Snow, White, Hollister and A. M. Barrett tying for first place at 9 ft. 8 in. The walk, however, lightened the burden which the freshmen were compelled to bear, for they retaliated on the jump by taking all points offered, Lowe winning first in 3:40, with Standish and Lyman a close second and third respectively.

The summary of events shows the results as follows:

Individual scores—Fishleigh, '02, 15 points; Snow, '02, 8 points; Robinson, '03, 4 points; Barrett, '02, 5 points; Lowe, '03, 5 points; Hernstein, '03, 4 points; Gardner, '02, 3 points; Standish, '03, 3 points; Emerson, '02, 3 points; Udell, '02, 3 points; White, Hollister, A. M. Barrett, 2 points each (tied with Snow for first). This is granting 5 points for first place, 3 for second and 1 for third.

Events.—40-yard dash; won by Fishleigh, '02; Gardner, '02, second; Haslam, '03, third; time, 4½ sec.

Forty-yard hurdles: won by Fishleigh, '02; Robinson, '03, second; Snow, '02, third; time, 5½ sec.

Pole vault: won by Fishleigh, '02, height 10 ft.; Udell, '02, second, height 9 ft. 6 in.; Jacquith and Swineford tied for third place at 9 ft.

High jump—Snow, White, Hollister and A. M. Barrett, all 1902, tied for first, height 5 ft. 8 in.

Shot put: won by Snow, '02, distance 34 ft. 3 in.; Herrnstein, '03, second, distance 33 ft. 9½ in.; Robinson, '03, third, distance 33 ft. 5½ in..

Half mile walk: won by Lowe, '03; Standish, '03, second; Lyman, '03, third; time, 3 min. 40 sec.

Half mile run: won by Barrett, '02, Emerson, '02, second; Hernstein, '03, third; time, 2 minutes 7 ¾ seconds.

Relay races: 1902 defeated 1903; time, 55¾ sec.

1900 defeated 1901; time, 57 sec.

1900 Law defeated 1901 Law; time, 56¾ sec.

1902 Medic defeated 1903 Medic; time, 57¾ sec.

ANNUAL INDOOR MEET.

The annual indoor meet was held on March 17, and proved a success in every sense. The boxing, wrestling and preliminary fencing contests were held in the afternoon, and the track, field and final fencing bout in the evening. The approaching meet with Notre Dame and the fact that she was supposed to have a strong team, brought out a large crowd in the evening who were anxious to get an idea of the Michigan material.

The boxing and wrestling bouts proved exciting, not so much from a scientific point of view as from that of genuine slugging, for but little science in the boxing was displayed. The wrestling bout between Wilson and Sayad, a Persian, was watched with keen interest, for both men gave evidence of a thorough understanding of its tricks and were very evenly matched. Each secured a fall in five minutes, and were allowed two minutes in which to secure another, but failing, the referee gave the decision to Wilson for his aggressiveness, Sayad having placed himself almost entirely on the defensive. Outside of this match the other wrestling bouts did not excite particular enthusiasm.

Considerable interest, however, was shown in fencing, in which a class has been taking lessons throughout the winter months. Guillermet won from Kirk and Davila from Wherry in the semifinals in the afternoon. The finals in the evening between Guillermet, who is a Porto Rican studying medicine, and Davila, a Mexican, was considered the most interesting event of the meet as both men were thoroughly skilled, having enjoyed considerable practical experience before entering college. Guillermet took the bout with a score of 5 to 4.

In the evening another 'Varsity record was clipped, Barrett running the half mile in 2:06, one and two-fifths seconds better than at the preliminary meet. The shot put of 39 ft. by Bliss, '01L., and 38 ft. 5 in., by Seigmund, was a surprise to everyone, as Michigan has been considered lamentably weak in that event. D'vorak did not try to go above 10 ft. 6 in. in the pole vault as he had beaten out all competitors at that height, Davies and Udell tying at 10 feet. D'vorak in practice, however, has cleared the bar at 11 ft., a very remarkable record for such short training. Tryon again carried away the D. K. E. cup in the high jump, doing 5 ft. 10 in., Hollister taking second at 5 ft. 9 in., and Armstrong, who won out in the preliminary at 5 ft. 10 in., dropping to third place. The dash went to Leibblee and the high hurdles to McLean. In the low hurdles, Haslam sur-

prised the crowd by winning from Hartsburg in 5¾ sec. The three-quarter mile run was started with a goodly string and the majority of the men finished strong, Levis winning in 3:26½.

The finals in the relay races, the preliminaries in which had been run at the freshman-sophomore meet, were run off and won by 1902 Lit. over 1900 L., the race going to Sorosis.

The summary of events is as follows:

Lightweight wrestling—Douglass, '01 P., won from Frenzer, '01 L., Loud, '00 E., won from Fitzpatrick, '03 E., by default; Loud won from Douglass.

Middleweight wrestling—Baldwin, '00, won from Weeks, '02 L.

Heavyweight wrestling—Wilson, '02 L., won from Sayad, '03 M.; Boggs, '02 E., drew a bye; Wilson won from Boggs.

Bantamweight boxing—Madden, '02 L., won from Wherry, '03.

Lightweight boxing—Gay, '03 E., won from Bates, '00 M.; Sauerbaum, '01 D., won from Lindeman, '00 L.; Gay won from Sauerbaum.

Middleweight boxing—Prentiss, '00, won from Horton, '01 E.; Davies, '03, drew a bye; Prentiss won from Davies.

Heavyweight boxing—Nunnely, '03, won from Davila, '00 E.; Wilson, '02 L., won from Potter, '02; Nunnely won from Wilson.

Fencing—Guillermety, '02 L., won from Kirk, '03; Davila, '00 E., won from Wherry, '03; Guillermety won from Davila.

Forty yard dash—First semi-finals—Breitenbach, '01, won; Westfall, '00 L., second; time, 4¼ sec. Second semi-final—Hartsburg, '00 L., won; Ellick, '00 L., second; time, 4¼ sec. Third semi-final—Teetzel, '00 L., won; Haslam, '03 E., second; time, 5 sec. Fourth semi-final—Leiblee, '03 M., won; Roche, '03 M., second; time, 4¼ sec. Final heat—Leiblee won; Teetzel, second; Breitenbach, third; time, 4¼ sec.

Forty yard high hurdles—First semi-final—Hartsburg, '00 L., won; Young, '03 E., second; time, 6 sec. Second semi-final—McLean, '00, won; Haslam, '03 E., second; time, 6½ sec. Third semi-final—Robinson, '03, won; Bjork, '01 E., second; time, 6 sec. Final heat—McLean won; Hartsburg, second; Robinson, third; time, 5¾ sec.

Pole vault—D'vorak, '01, won; height 10 ft. 6 in.; Davies, '00, and Udell, '02, tied for second at 10 ft.

Forty yard low hurdles—First semi-final—Haslam, '03 E., won; Robinson, '03, second. Second semi-final—Harts-

burg, '00 L., won; Young, '03 E., second; time, 5¾ sec. Third semi-final—Snow, '02, won; Bjork, '01 E., second; time, 5¾ sec. Final heat—Haslam won. Hartsburg second, Snow third; time, 5¾ sec.

Half mile run—Barrett, '02, won; Hayes, '01 L., second; Blaine, '01 L., third; time, 2 min. 6 sec., breaking 'Varsity record.

Shot put—Bliss, '03 L., won; distance 39 feet; Seigmund, '02 D., second; distance 38 ft. 5 in.; Robinson, '03, third; distance, 37 ft. 7 in.

High jump—Tryon, '01 M., won; height, 5 ft. 10 in.; Hollister, '02, second; height, 5 ft. 9 in.; Armstrong, '01 E., third; height, 5 ft. 8 in.

Three-quarter mile run—Levis, '02 M., won; McNeil, '02 M., second; Emerson, '02, third; time, 3:26½, establishing 'Varsity record in the event.

Relay races—1902 Lit—Barrett, Utley, Gardner and Fishleigh won from 1900 Law; Hartsburg, Ellick, Teetzel and Westfall; 1900 Lit. won from 1903 Medic by default.

DUAL MEET WITH NOTRE DAME.

Michigan was joyfully surprised on the evening of March 24, by winning the dual indoor meet with Notre Dame by a score of 43½ to 20½ points, Notre Dame winning but two firsts. Probably the largest and best representative gathering ever in attendance upon an indoor meet was present and duly expressed its friendliness by showing the Indiana men every courtesy due a guest by his host. Every worthy effort of friend and foe alike was recognized and time and time again when Sullivan of Notre Dame was striving to win second place from Fishleigh in the pole vault he was encouraged by a sharp round of applause. Again when Steele, the big Indian, finished the half mile with a strained tendon in his leg so that every step tortured him to almost the limit of human endurance, for the mere purpose of winning three points for the already defeated team, his grit was so recognized that he and not the winner, Hayes, was the favorite of the crowd in the receipt of honors.

The surprise of the evening was the winning of the 40 yards dash by Leiblee from Corcoran, the Notre Dame sprinter who lately defeated Maloney of Chicago at the big Milwaukee indoor meet. It was only by a couple of inches, however, but enough and to spare for capturing that desirable honor. The high hurdles

went to Michigan, McLean winning first and Hartzburg second over Herbert; time, 53½ sec.

The next event was the pole vault and was won by D'vorak at 10 ft. 6 in. The excitement in this event, however, was the fight for second place between Fishleigh (Michigan) and Sullivan (Notre Dame). It was a battle royal, but neither was able to defeat the other so that the three points were divided half and half. Hayes finished the half mile run in 2:19, the slow time being due to the fact that his opponent was very lame from a strain of two weeks ago. The running high jump was also an easy Michigan victory, but afforded the crowd considerable amusement by the peculiar movements of one of the Notre Dame men in acquiring his step and momentum for the leap. Tryon took first place at 5 ft. 10 in., and McLean second at 5 ft. 8 in. Tryon then tried for 6 ft. but failed to make it.

The shot put was exceedingly tame to look at, and was won by the giant Egge-man of Notre Dame at 37 ft. 7 in., with Bliss of Michigan second at 37 ft. 5 in. Seigmund of Michigan put the shot 38 ft. 5 in., but was not on the regular team, so that the score did not count. The mile run was won by Connors of Notre Dame in a pretty race from Levis in 4:48¾.

The last and most exciting event of the evening was the relay race with four men on a side and each running three laps. The Notre Dame team came with a well earned reputation and it was rather expected that they would take the event. But again the Michigan men showed their strength and succeeded in winning by a large margin. The Notre Dame team was composed of Murray, O'Brien, Herbert and Corcoran, and the Michigan team of Hayes, Leiblee, Nufer and Teetzel.

IS INDOOR TRACK WORK BENEFICIAL?

Paragraph after paragraph has been written of late in regard to the policy of early indoor track training in preparation for the out of door season. Opinion among athletes and trainers seems about evenly divided on the question. Those favoring it sing its praises as a developer of form; those attacking, opposing it on the ground that work on a hard floor and thick mats tends to make men sore and stiff, and takes the life and vim out of the work which out of door training cannot bring back. Of the former, Keene Fitzpatrick is leading exponent in this

country, a fact which makes his opinion doubly interesting to Michigan men.

Of the work, he says: "I am a believer in preliminary indoor training, and I think it produces results which justify my belief. The general object of such training is to get all the men you can started and interested in their work. You can teach men form about as well indoors as out of doors, and that is what I try to do. The track men were put to work last January, right after the Christmas vacation. We divided them up into different squads according to the nature of the events in which they expected to compete. One of the old track men was put in charge of each of these squads. Westphal had charge of the sprinters, McLean of the hurdlers, Emerson of the mile runners, Hayes of the middle distance men, and Armstrong of the high jumpers. As there were no old men back for the shot put and pole vault, I took charge of them myself. I worked with one squad at a time and the leaders had general supervision of the men under them. This, of course, gives me a chance to watch the green material, and we don't have to spend so much time on the individuals when we get out of doors.

"Most of the men take regular gymnasium work in addition to the practice for their particular events. They are not put under the strict rules of training which are enforced later in the year and are given light work. The necessity for training is not so great, nor is it desirable. In the first place there is practically no competition except between the men on our own team, and in the next place the season would be too long if hard training should begin at once. There is a mistaken impression that the track men have an easier time with the training than the athletes on the other teams, but when they get outside and the time for intercollegiate contests draws near they are subjected to just as severe training rules as the football players are in the fall. We shall have no more indoor work after the Notre Dame meet, as we began our track season much earlier than usual this year and I do not want the men to get tired before they get out on the field and cinder path. Having had the indoor work they will be just so much ahead when they get outside, for you can teach form to vaulters, jumpers and shot-putters, and starting and style to the sprinters just as well inside as out.

"Work on the hard floors and mats must be watched very carefully and is

of course a danger in indoor work; but on the first signs of soreness we lay a man off and run no chances. I have never found that men have been injured by indoor work, but we have to watch them carefully and not give them too much of it. Indoor work is like most everything else. It is all right when used carefully and with discretion and watchful supervision. We have had good results from indoor football work. The prospective candidates for quarterback have been working three times a week with Talcott and have showed marked improvement."

BASEBALL.

The baseball practice has been grinding slowly on in the cage in the gymnasium, for owing to the cold weather, no practice out of doors has been possible. The personnel of those training remains about the same as a month ago, for little definite can be done towards cutting down the list until their form in out of door practice is determined. The great weakness of the team still remains in the box, although several of the new-comers are showing up fairly well.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

* * * This department is in charge of Professor F. N. Scott, '94, University Editor. By action of the Board of Regents it is made an official record of the University.

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I.—An Auditorium.

A science hall which will accommodate the laboratories now crowded into small rooms in various buildings has long been recognized as an imperative need of the University of Michigan. The generous action of the last legislature makes it possible now to construct such a hall with the funds provided by the regular income, and so this need will soon be met. The way is open therefore to consider other needs, the urgency of which during the past few years has increasingly made itself felt.

First among these demands, which arise from the rapid extension of the work and influence of the University, is the need of an auditorium.

University Hall, which in 1872 was supposed to be adequate to accommodate the University public for several generations, seats only two thousand five hundred people. The number of students actually enrolled the present semester is not far from three thousand four hundred. The time has now come when, if it is desired to bring the Uni-

versity public together on any occasion, there is no room available that will accommodate more than three-fourths of the students, to say nothing of the faculty. In other words, when on the occasion of a visit of the state legislature or other public function, it is important to have the University appear as one body, one-fourth of the students and all of the faculty may be turned away after the present hall is filled.

The need of an auditorium capable of seating a much larger number than this structure, becomes more apparent as one considers the growth of the May Festival. For some years those in charge of the musical interests have found it impossible to accomplish the best results, for the University as well as the public, on account of the limited capacity of University Hall. The chorus can not be enlarged beyond the present limits; at least two thousand persons are shut out from attending the festival each year by the lack of seats and in all respects a check has been put upon the musical work, the unfortunate effect of which, in the loss of opportunities, is appreciated by all who are familiar with the facts.

No other university is as favorably situated for the development of a musical center as the University of Michigan. The fact that the institution is co-educational makes possible the existence of a great chorus with all the parts full. The character of the constituency, which gradually changes, and brings practically a new audience every four or five years, has a great advantage over that of the musical constituency in the large cities, which remains almost stationary and, as experience shows, is apt, after a time, to fail in interest and support.

Finally the central location of Ann Arbor, in its relation to Detroit, Toledo, Jackson, and several of the smaller Michigan cities, makes it the center of a population as great as that within the reach of the musical organizations of the large cities. It is less difficult for those in several neighboring towns to attend a concert at Ann Arbor than for many in the suburbs of New York to go to the Metropolitan Opera House; and the low price of admission due to the relation of the musical interests to the University, places the work of the greatest artists within the reach of all. A week of grand opera and a harvest festival are within the possibilities of the future.

To quote the words of a friend of the University who has given the matter careful consideration:

"The new auditorium when built

should contain seats for not far from five thousand people. At the back of the stage would be the Columbian organ; behind it should be a small hall, seating about six hundred, which could be used for lectures, and in which the chorus could form before going upon the stage.

"Such a building should be monumental. The architecture should be worthy of the purpose. The total cost of such a building would be not far from two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. What more worthy monument could be erected to perpetuate the name of some generous benefactor? Once committed to the charge of the University, such a building would be the pride of the whole state, and the state would care for it as long as our civilization shall endure.

"Monumental buildings in cities are a source of local pride; they are viewed day after day by citizens and by visitors, and are associated with the municipal life; but the auditorium at Ann Arbor would gather within its walls men and women from all states and countries; its influence as an educational means would extend, with that of the University, to the remotest bounds. It would be local only in its situation; who can tell what measure of good it would accomplish for the world by bringing to generations upon generations of students the opportunity for a degree of musical culture that would enrich and elevate the whole subsequent life?

"Can there be a greater opportunity to perpetuate human influence for uncounted years than by building an auditorium which will make this possible?

"May we not hope that some one, appreciating the greatness and the opportunity and sympathizing with the purpose, will provide for this need of the University?"

MICHIGAN SECTION OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

In the beginning of the winter Professor Prescott of the University of Michigan suggested a movement which was taken up by the chemists of Michigan who were members of the American Chemical Society, to form a local section of that body. On petition the council chartered the Michigan section with territory covering the state of Michigan, and with headquarters at the University. A meeting for organization was held Wednesday, February 28, in Ann Arbor, with a full attendance of

resident members, and a few members present from outside.

The officers elected were: Presiding officer, Professor A. B. Prescott; secretary, Alfred H. White; councillor, Professor Paul C. Freer—all of the University of Michigan. The members of the executive committee are: A. F. Shattuck, chemist to the Solvay Process Company, Detroit; Professor F. S. Kedzie of the Agricultural College, and J. V. Wolfe, Jr., chemist to the Detroit Sugar Company at Rochester.

The American Chemical Society is an organization of professional chemists with about seventeen hundred members. The Michigan section is the twelfth local section to be formed, and starts with a membership of forty, of whom twelve are connected as teachers with the University of Michigan. Meetings will be held in Ann Arbor and Detroit for the discussion of chemical subjects.

ELECTRICAL TESTS.

A number of the students in the department of electrical engineering of the University of Michigan made a test on one of the cars of the Detroit and Pontiac electric railway Saturday, March 3. The test covered nine hours of time and included three round trips from Detroit to Pontiac. There were placed in the car an ammeter, a volt-meter, and a recording watt meter. Readings were taken on the ammeter and volt-meter every five seconds.

A HISTORY OF THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The Michigan Political Science Association has recently published a History of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, by Ira D. Travis. This is a book of over three hundred pages, with a map of the territory involved in the treaty, and constitutes Mr. Travis's thesis for the degree of doctor of philosophy which he obtained from the University of Michigan last year after several years' graduate work.

TOUR OF INSPECTION BY ENGINEERING STUDENTS.

The annual tour of inspection by the junior class in mechanical engineering of the University of Michigan to the larger shops and power plants in the northern states will occupy the entire spring recess, beginning April 13 and continuing until April 23. The places which will be visited are Toledo, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Brook-

lyn, Bethlehem, Pa., and Niagara Falls.

At Toledo the class will inspect the works of the Toledo Traction Company and the Toledo Glass Works. Two days will be spent in Washington, where the bureau of printing and engraving, the patent office, the mints and the Smithsonian Institute will be visited. At Baltimore the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will receive the attention of the engineers. In Philadelphia the points of interest will be the Baldwin Locomotive Works, those of R. D. Wood & Co., the Edison power station and the Cramp ship-yard. During the stay in New York several short trips will be made into the neighboring territory. The Brooklyn navy yard, the Metropolitan power house, the Worthington Pump Company, the Crocker & Wheeler Electric Co., the Sprague Electric Company, the Nixon ship-yards and the Ball & Wood Engine Co. will all be visited in turn. It is also expected that an opportunity will be found for inspecting the machinery of an ocean liner. From New York the party will go to Bethlehem, Pa., where they will visit the works of the Bethlehem Iron & Steel Co. At Niagara Falls the plants of the Niagara Falls Power Company, the Hydraulic & Electric Co., the Carborundum Works and the Niagara Falls Paper Company will be inspected.

The party will be in charge of John R. Allen, assistant professor of mechanical engineering in the University. The purpose of these annual trips is to give the students in engineering a general idea of shop methods and machinery used in large manufacturing establishments, also some adequate conception of the magnitude of these plants.

ATTENDANCE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The total registration of students in the University of Michigan Monday evening, February 26, was 3,357. The number was divided among the several departments as follows:

Literary department	1,353
Law department	833
Medical department	487
Engineering department	283
Dental department	252
Pharmaceutical department	76
Homœopathic department	73

Total 3,357

The largest registration for any previous year was in 1897-98 when 3,114 students were enrolled.

MICHIGAN MEN IN CONGRESS.

The number of graduates and students of the University of Michigan in the two houses of the several congresses of the United States since 1850 is as follows:

Thirty-fifth congress	1
Fortieth congress	1
Forty-first congress	4
Forty-second congress	2
Forty-third congress	2
Forty-fourth congress	2
Forty-fifth congress	4
Forty-sixth congress	4
Forty-seventh congress	3
Forty-eighth congress	9
Forty-ninth congress	10
Fiftieth congress	15
Fifty-first congress	16
Fifty-second congress	17
Fifty-third congress	15
Fifty-fourth congress	21
Fifty-fifth congress	16
Fifty-sixth congress	20

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ALUMNI.

Seventy-four graduates and students of the University of Michigan have been elected or appointed to the different congresses of the United States since 1850. They have been sent from twenty-three states. Of the total number twenty-four were from Michigan, eight from Ohio, six from Indiana, five from Minnesota, three each from Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and Wisconsin, two each from California, Iowa, Kentucky and Utah, and one each from Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee and Washington. Nine of the seventy-four men were elected or appointed to the senate and the remaining sixty-five to the house of representatives.

DR. WENLEY AT TRINITY UNIVERSITY.

Professor Wenley, of the philosophical department of the University of Michigan, addressed the undergraduate classes in philosophy at Trinity University, Toronto, February 23, on The Present Position of Philosophical Teaching in the United States, and took the philosophical graduate seminary, giving an exposition of Kant's Dialectic. February 26 he opened the lecture course for the spring term at Trinity University, attracting to Convocation Hall the largest audience that ever assembled there. While in Toronto, he occupied rooms in Trinity College, being the guest of Professor Clark, professor of philosophy.

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Among the recent contributions to the museum of the University of Michigan are a camel's hair saddlebag from Jerusalem and a pair of sealskin boots and a sealskin from Labrador. The saddlebag which is the gift of Marie Louise H. Walker of Ann Arbor is a typical specimen of the saddlebags of Palestine and Syria and was used by her during a recent visit to those countries. Charles A. B. Hall who presented the sealskin and the sealskin boots, obtained the articles during a visit to Labrador in the summer of 1899.

PROFESSOR WORCESTER RESIGNS.

At the March meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, Dean C. Worcester tendered his resignation as assistant professor of zoology. It is reported that Mr. Worcester has been offered a salary of \$15,000 a year as manager of certain mining interests in the Philippine Islands and that when his duties as commissioner are fulfilled he may accept the offer. His salary at the University of Michigan was \$1,600.

Drs. Lydia M. DeWitt, Frederick A. Baldwin and Conrad Georg, jr., of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Michigan are on the programme for the meeting of the Washtenaw County Medical Society to be held Monday evening, April 2. The subjects discussed will be: Dr. DeWitt, Myositis Ossificans; Dr. Baldwin, A Demonstration of Specimens of Pathological Pigmentations of the Body; Dr. Georg, Intestinal Sand.

A number of the typical rugs in the Chinese collection in the University of Michigan museum have been used in decorating some of the cases illustrating the methods of the manufacture of cotton cloths. Among the decorations is a fragment of a rug which has been partially raveled and mounted so as to show the ingenious methods used by the Chinese in weaving figures.

Among the recent issues of Heath & Company is an edition of Molière's *L'Avare* with introduction and notes by Moritz Levi, assistant professor of French in the University of Michigan. Professor Levi is now at work upon an edition of Pailleron's comedy *La Souris*. The notes will be in French.

The homœopathic medical library of the University of Michigan has received, as the gift of Dr. Thomas P. Wilson of Detroit, one hundred and two volumes. As but few of the volumes are duplicates of those already in the library the addition is a highly valuable one. Dr. Wilson was a professor in the homœopathic department of the University during the years 1880-85.

The Rev. Henry C. Granger of Chicago, a graduate of the University of Michigan with the class of 1871, has presented to the University library one hundred and twenty volumes of theological works. Twenty-seven of the volumes are the works of the Nicene and Post-Nicene fathers.

Professors A. B. Prescott, Julius O. Schlotterbeck and A. B. Stevens of the pharmacy department of the University of Michigan have been appointed a committee to attend the meeting for the revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, to be held in Washington in May.

Since the beginning of the second semester over thirty major operations have been performed in the gynecological clinic at the homœopathic hospital of the University of Michigan. During the same time nine operations have been performed in the obstetrical clinic.

Professor Robert M. Wenlev head of the department of philosophy of the University of Michigan, will give the semi-centennial commencement address at Oberlin College June 27. The subject which he has chosen for this occasion is the Formation of Ideals.

The general library of the University of Michigan has recently received a copy of the Brinley Catalogue. The work is in five parts and is descriptive of the books in the Brinley library at the time of its sale at auction in 1879 with the prices realized.

Drs. Vaughan, Dock and Novy of the medical department of the University of Michigan discussed the subject of The Contagiousness of Tuberculosis at the meeting of the Wayne County Medical Association held in Detroit, Thursday, March 1.

At the meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan held Wednesday, March 14, Eugene S. Gilmore was appointed superintendent of the University hospital to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Harry W. Clark.

The February number of the *Physikalische Zeitschrift*, published at Göttingen, contains an article on The Determination of the Electrical Units by Dr. Karl E. Guthe of the physics department of the University of Michigan.

The Board of Regents of the University at their meeting Wednesday, March 14, let the contract for furnishing five hundred and fifty opera chairs for Sarah Caswell Angell hall in the women's gymnasium.

The January number of the *American Journal of Physiology* contains a paper by Dr. H. S. Jennings of the zoological department of the University of Michigan on Reactions to Stimuli in Unicellular Organisms.

A rate of one fare for the round trip has been secured on all the railroads in Michigan for the Interscholastic Meet to be held at Ann Arbor, Friday and Saturday, May 25 and 26. Tickets will be on sale Thursday and Friday, May 24, 25.

The talk on Radiation in a Magnetic Field before the Physics Colloquium of the University of Michigan by Professor John O. Reed will be concluded at the meeting to be held Monday, March 5.

The annual meeting of the Homœopathic State Medical Society will be held in Ann Arbor, Mich., Wednesday and Thursday, May 16 and 17.

ON THE CAMPUS.

TENTH ANNUAL ORATORICAL CONTEST.

The oratorical contest to select representatives for Michigan in the tenth annual contest of the Northern Oratorical League took place in University Hall March 23. The winners were: First honor, George W. Maxey, Forest City, Pa.; second honor, A. J. Holland, Chicago, Ill. The subject of Mr. Maxey's oration is Webster's Reply to Hayne, and of Mr. Holland, Leon Gambetta. The other contestants and their subjects were: J. A. Montgomery, Alexander Hamilton; C. C. Shoyer,

Louis Kossuth; W. J. Zimmers, Agitation and Its Results; F. L. Church, Evolution of American Liberty. The judges were, on Thought and Composition, Hon. David E. Heineman of Detroit; Rev. Reed Stuart of Detroit, and Levi L. Barbour, Detroit. On Delivery, Judge Alfred J. Murphy, Detroit; Professor E. A. Strong, Ypsilanti, and Professor F. A. Barbour, Ypsilanti. Hon. Alexander H. Revell of Chicago presided. The winner received the Chicago alumni medal, and a cash testimonial of seventy-five dollars. The second honor man received fifty dollars. The League contest will be held at Madison, Wis., May 4, 1900.

MICHIGAN-PENNSYLVANIA DEBATE.

March 9, at Philadelphia, Pa., took place the second debate between the Universities of Pennsylvania and Michigan. The subject was "Resolved, that the formation of trusts should be opposed by legislation." Pennsylvania took the affirmative, and was represented by Messrs. Bickle, Riddle and Janney. Michigan's debaters were Henry Francis Jacob, Lafayette Young, Jr., and William Edward Rydalc. The judges were Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, President Thwing of Western Reserve University, and Mr. John Finley of *McClure's Magazine*. Congressman Brosius, an alumnus of the University of Michigan, presided. The decision of the judges was unanimously in favor of Michigan.

An agreement was entered into by William Draper Lewis, on behalf of Pennsylvania and Professor Trueblood of Michigan for two more debates between the two colleges, the first to be held at Ann Arbor in 1901, and the second at Philadelphia in 1902.

1900 LAW ELECTION.

As usual the law election was an exciting affair. An anti-machine machine crossed swords with the old machine which has ruled the class so long, and the anti-machinists with the vigor and freshness of a new organization won the day. Horace Danforth, Denver, Colo., was elected valedictorian over Harry Helfman of Detroit. For historian D. P. Weimer of Pennsylvania, and for prophet C. F. Juttner of Menominee, Mich., were elected. J. F. Haskett of Dakota was elected poet. The usual speeches were made after the election, and the meeting closed with a little factional squabbling over the presentation committee.

PERSIAN GARDEN COMPANY.

David Bispham and his quartette gave a most exquisite concert on February 23. A miscellaneous programme in which Mr. Bispham surpassed anything heard in Ann Arbor for a long time, was followed by that most beautiful lyric, "In a Persian Garden," adapted by Liza Lehmann from the Rubaiyat of Omar Kaiyam. McKenzie Gordon rendered the last solo with exquisite delicacy and both Mrs. Seabury Ford and Miss Crawford showed much feeling in the rendering of their parts. The concert was certainly one of the most beautiful ever given in Ann Arbor and all were delighted to learn that Mr. Bispham is to take part in the May Festival. Not a little of the success of the concert was owing to the delicate accompaniment of Miss Adella Prentiss.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES.

John Temple Graves spoke before the Students' Lecture Association on March 3. His subject was the Origin of the Demagogue, and he handled it in a masterly manner, showing that in every avocation the demagogue rules only the ignorant classes, and that the cure is thorough education. Mr. Graves was most enthusiastically received and later an elaborate banquet was given to the speaker by the Southern Club of the University.

PROPHETESS ELECTED.

The senior class met March 5 and elected Miss Vera Chamberlain of Montpelier, Ohio, prophetess. Miss McHugh, who was elected at the regular class election to this office, has left college, much to the regret of the class, who feel, however, that Miss Chamberlain will do honor to herself and the class in this position. The class also decided to hold its swing out on April 5, the last Thursday before the spring vacation.

REPUBLICAN CLUB.

At a meeting held March 10 in Newberry Hall about two hundred and fifty new members joined the club. The officers elected were F. D. Scott, president; Chas. G. D'vorak, vice-president; Eben Wilson, secretary; Henry E. Hansen, treasurer. Over four hundred were present at the meeting and much enthusiasm was displayed and resolutions endorsing the policy of the Administration were passed.

PEDAGOGICAL SOCIETY.

The last semi-annual election of the Pedagogical Society was held February 19. Mr. Clarence B. Morrill, who has been serving as acting president, was elected to the presidency, the sentiment of the society being that it could in no other way express its approval of his policy and its appreciation of his efforts in its behalf. The other officers elected are: Philip E. Gasten, first vice-president; Bertha J. Addison, second vice-president; Emma Ackerman, secretary; A. F. Probst, treasurer. On March 19, Mr. Severance of the library staff addressed the society on the "Use of libraries by teachers in the public schools."

LIQUID AIR.

A good sized audience listened to Professor Freer's interesting talk on Liquid Air given in University Hall March 13. Professor Freer gave a brief history of the attempts that have heretofore been made to liquefy air, and he also performed many interesting experiments. About eighty-five dollars was taken in at the door. The proceeds are to be used for the improvement of Regents' Field.

COMMERCIAL CRISES.

Hon. Alexander H. Revell, president of the Union League Club of Chicago, on March 23 addressed an interested audience in Tappan Hall on the subject Commercial Crises. He dwelt particularly on the crisis of 1893, its causes and recovery from depression. The lecture was a most scholarly and interesting address.

PRESIDENT W. H. P. FAUNCE.

President Faunce of Brown University addressed the annual meeting of the Students' Christian Association in University Hall March 25. His subject was The Modern Reader's Bible. Many of the city churches united their service with that in University Hall, and a large audience listened to the able speaker.

PROFESSOR H. L. WILLETT.

Before the Students' Christian Association Professor Willett of Chicago University delivered five addresses. His subjects were: The Book of Job, The Book of Psalms, The Hebrew Hymnology, The Preparation of the World for Christianity and of Jesus for His Ministry, The Place of Paul in Christian History, and the Program of Jesus.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

On March 5, David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, delivered a strong address before the S. L. A. Mr. Jordan's subject was *The Blood of the Nation*. He contended that in war the strongest and best blood of the nation is lost, since soldiers are picked men. He presented many facts of history to show how nations have suffered from the loss of their men of initiative. Many of his arguments were forceful, if based upon premises a little unusual, and the lecture was an earnest one.

F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

On March 16 F. Hopkinson Smith lectured to an appreciative and delighted audience. Lovers of Colonel Carter of Cartersville were delighted to have his character portrayed by the author himself. Mr. Smith also drew the character of George in Jonathan, and *The Kentucky Cinderella* to perfection. Everyone pronounced it one of the best numbers in the Students' Lecture Association course this year.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Ex-Senator Patton delivered the annual Washington's Birthday address before the law classes. His subject was *The Republic: Its Growth and Dangers*. His talk was scholarly and afforded much food for thought. Music by the Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs followed and an organ selection by Professor Stanley, after which the audience joined in singing "America."

MUSEUM.

Two valuable specimens have been received at the museum from Belle Isle Park, Detroit: a young elk and an ostrich, which, standing upright, measured seven feet, three feet of which was neck. Its weight was between two hundred and fifty and three hundred pounds. Both specimens have been skinned and are being carefully cured and mounted. The skeletons also are being preserved.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The coming presidential campaign has awakened the interest of the students to a degree such that the old political clubs have been reorganized and a lively canvass has been going on among the Democrats for the election which was held March 24. The election was spirited and close but thoroughly good natured.

MEDICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

Dr. Fred Wagner, a graduate of the medical department class of '87, addressed the Medical Society on *The Practice of Medicine in China*. Dr. Wagner has spent many years as a medical missionary in China and he related many of his interesting experiences.

WEBSTER SOCIETY.

The law lecture room was packed at the annual open meeting of the Webster Society held March 9. Professor Hudson gave a most interesting talk on the war in South Africa and very impartially presented both sides of the question.

ATHLETIC DANCE.

The second athletic dance of the year was given in Barbour Gymnasium March 23. The party was most successful. The U. of M. Band did much better than usual and the party was very well managed. Almost two hundred couples were present.

LEGAL STATUS OF THE TEACHER.

Professor Mechem of the law department delivered the third lecture in the series being given under the direction of the Appointment Committee. His subject was *The Legal Status of the Teacher*, and his talk was very instructive.

WRINKLE.

Wrinkle has appeared again with a pretty good number. The best thing is the center page cartoon of the U. of M. Glee Club, drawn by Miller, '01. The literary part of this number is, perhaps, not as good as heretofore.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

Dr. Augustus Trowbridge spoke before the Engineering Society on *Wireless Telegraphy*, after which the regular election of officers occurred. At another meeting Professor J. B. Davis addressed the society.

COMEDY CLUB.

The Comedy Club has again changed its mind, but this time the change bids fair to be permanent, for the club is faithfully rehearsing three or four times a week. "728" will be presented early in May.

SOCIAL LIFE OF JAPAN.

Satori Kato, a student from Tokio, Japan, delivered a most entertaining lecture on the Social Life of Japan.

ALUMNI.

REUNION OF MEDICAL CLASS OF '90.

During Commencement week, June 18 to 21 inclusive, there will be a reunion of the medical class of '90 at Ann Arbor. Dr. W. N. Salisbury of this city, chairman of the entertainment committee, is actively engaged in making arrangements. It is important that he know of all who will attend, and members of the class are urged to notify him of their intentions or to write to S. C. Bacon, 737 Fairmont Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

SAGINAW, E. S. HIGH SCHOOL.

Of the twenty teachers constituting the faculty of the high school at Saginaw, E. S., Mich., nine are alumni of the University of Michigan:

Webster Cook, A.B. '78, A.M. '86, Ph.D. '87, principal.

Elizabeth C. Hench, Ph.B. '95.

Helen Beecher King, Ph.B. '94.

Margaret Merrill, 1886-88.

Grace Grieve Millard, Ph. B. '97.

Lewis Merton Parrott, B.S. (E.E.) '96.

George Fred Paul, A.B. '99.

William Lincoln Whitney, Ph.B. '94.

Elizabeth Zahner, B.S. '97.

THE SCHOOL RECORD.

The *School Record*, a journal for teachers, published at Detroit and Ann Arbor, is a monthly publication containing twenty-five pages of interesting reading matter. The editors are J. H. Harris, principal of the high school at Bay City, and Hugh Brown, superintendent of the public schools of Pontiac. The advisory board consists of E. A. Lyman, principal of the Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti; David MacKenzie, superintendent of the public schools of Muskegon, and F. N. Scott, junior professor of English in the University.

The March issue contains an article on the Value and Place of Arithmetic in Our Public Schools, by Principal W. N. Ferris; a sketch and portrait of Daniel E. McClure, who is seeking the Republican nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and an article on A Young Teacher's Mistake by Professor George Hempl of the University. Other features of the issue are timely editorials on various subjects of interest to educators; and the departments known as Suggestions for Teachers, Book Reviews, and Educational Notes.

WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

At the reunion of Michigan alumni, held in Milwaukee, February 16, the officers elected for the coming year were as follows: President, Samuel Howard, '62, of Milwaukee; vice-president, Howard J. Huntington, '67, of Green Bay; secretary, John J. Mapel, '72, 91 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee; treasurer, Irving N. Mitchell, '75, Milwaukee; and member of board of directors, F. Eugene Walbridge, '57, of Milwaukee. There are more than three hundred Michigan alumni resident in Wisconsin, and over one third of them are members of the state association.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN CLUB.

Twenty members gathered around the third "round table" of the season, on Friday evening, Feb. 9, 1900, at the Hotel Vendome. The increased attendance over the February meeting of last year is an *inducium* of the popularity of our plan of alumni organization. Among the new faces present were R. S. Woodward, '72, dean of the department of mathematics, Columbia University, and Lawrence C. Hull, '77, principal of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. A committee was authorized to be appointed by the chairman to make arrangements for the annual banquet, and April 6 was fixed upon as the date. This committee has already been very active. An effort is making to get U. S. Senator Cushman K. Davis, and other prominent speakers, for this occasion. President Angell promised the committee last year that he would honor us with his presence this year.

The annual banquet is a formal affair. In that respect it is the other extreme of our "round tables." Then, too, the attendance upon the banquet is open to the ladies, who were out in considerable numbers last year. The interest in the approaching banquet, particularly among the wives of the alumni and among the alumnae, is certainly prophetic as to the outcome, and a pleasant commentary upon the success of the last banquet. The following were present at the meeting:

James F. Tweedy, '70.

R. S. Woodward, '72.

A. P. Kerley, '77.

Lawrence C. Hull, '77.

Williston Hough, '84.

C. L. Andrews, '86.

M. S. Flint, '89.

William W. Bishop, '92.

Stanley M. McGraw, '92.

G. W. Harris, '94.

Henry W. Webber, '94.
 S. H. Baer, '96.
 J. S. St. John, '96.
 F. C. Cheston, '97.
 R. M. Hardy, '98.
 C. G. Clark, '99.
 C. A. Riegelman, '99.
 M. M. Levy, '99.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

ALUMNI ARE INVITED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THIS DEPARTMENT.

The plan of this department is to give items of interest concerning those who have ever matriculated at the University of Michigan, whether graduates or non-graduates, and the latter are classified according to the year in which they would have graduated had they completed their courses. The fact of a person's being mentioned in the News from the Classes, does not necessarily imply that he is a graduate of the University.

On behalf of the readers of the ALUMNIUS as well as on their own behalf, the editors wish to thank all alumni and friends who have furnished items for this department and we hope that the privilege of reporting to us all news about Michigan men and women, will be generally realized this year by alumni everywhere.

1846.

Nathaniel West, '46, D.D. (Princeton) 1860, for some years professor of ecclesiastical history in Danville Theological Seminary, Ky., and afterwards a presbyterian clergyman in St. Paul, Minn., later of Syracuse, N. Y., is now at Clifton Springs, N. Y. He is the author of Daniel's Great Prophecy, The Eastern Question, The Kingdom, published in one volume, 1898, by the Hope of Israel Movement of New York City. A copy of the book has been received in the Alumni Association Library.

1857.

Cushman Kellogg Davis, '57, L.L.D. (Hon.) 1886, well known as one of Michigan's most eminent alumni, received the following mention in the *Chicago Times-Herald* of March 6: "Senator Cushman K. Davis, whose free trade amendment to the Porto Rican house bill offered today has struck a popular chord, hails from St. Paul and the heart of a railroad and agricultural region of the Northwest. For twenty-five years he has been ranked as one of the nation's foremost constitutional lawyers. His political career commenced as a member of the Minnesota legislature. Then he became governor of the state and finally senator. He is serving his second term. President McKinley made him a member of the Paris peace commission. Prior to that event he was a leader in the national senate on Republican war policy

and a powerful force at all times for fair construction of the Constitution and persistent upholding of its meaning. As a strong, potential practitioner of the law he became well known to the United States Supreme Court fifteen years ago. One of his strongest characteristics is that although a man past the prime of life he remains a student—always delving for the basic principles underlying new situations and new questions. He reads more and perhaps makes more practical application of his reading than does any other member of the senate. As a speaker he is forceful and convincing; as a public man he has always kept in close touch with the best thought of the country. He is essentially a western product. Twice he has been mentioned for the vice-presidency. His Republicanism is of the most stalwart kind. The fame of Senator Davis extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

1859.

John B. Cassody, '59, LL.D. (Beloit College) 1881, chief justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the coming meeting of the Illinois State Bar Association, on John Scott and John Marshall, or on the subject, Chief Justice Marshall Contrasted with Lord Chancellor Eldon.

1867.

Obadiah P. Howell, '67, is surrogate of Orange county, N. Y., and may be addressed at Fort Jervis or Goshen, N. Y.

1870.

James Mitchell Skinner, '70, is at Bad Axe, Mich.

1873.

Charles Edward Thornton, '73, formerly of Burr Oak, Mich., is now practicing law and resides at La Grange, Ill., a suburb of Chicago.

1874.

Burtis Cunningham Magie, '74, A.B. (Princeton) 1872, A.M. (Princeton) 1873, Ph.D. (University City of N. Y.) 1891, Pd.D. (University City of N. Y.) 1892, is principal of one of the public schools of New York City, address 17 W. 119 St.

1875.

Delos Fall, '75 '83 M.S., professor of chemistry at Albion College, has been considered for nomination by the Republicans of Michigan, for superintendent of public instruction. The *Grand Rapids Herald* of March 10 says of him: "Professor Fall is a striking illustration

of what Governor Roosevelt calls the 'strenuous life.' His fifty-one years of life have been a succession of important responsibilities in educational and political activity. Born near Ann Arbor in 1848 he received his first training in the district schools of Livingston county, and did his first teaching in the Washtenaw county schools where he was employed for two winters as a teacher. Thus early in life he acquired interest and sympathy in the cause of the rural schools and his ambition to be a teacher of the rural school teachers has been realized in many years of successful institute work. In the course of preparing himself for his life work as an educator he passed through the Ann Arbor High School, and in 1875 he was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of B.S., obtaining in 1883 from the same institution the degree of M.S., and that of Sc.D. from Albion College in 1898 after twenty years of faithful and successful work as professor of chemistry. Before graduation from the University he taught mathematics and science in the Ann Arbor High School for a year, where he thoroughly established his reputation as a highly efficient teacher. After graduation he spent three years as principal of the high school at Flint. In 1878 he joined the faculty of Albion College where he is now professor of chemistry and director of the McMillan chemical laboratory, one of the finest working laboratories in the west. Through all these years of activity he has found time to do much for the cause of education, aside from his own college work. He has been prominent in the State Teachers' Association, serving one term as its president. He is the vice-president for Michigan of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and is an active member of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club and the National Educational Association. He has also achieved eminence as a public lecturer and a writer for various papers and magazines. During the course of his public life, he has held various municipal offices, including membership in the local board of education, common council and board of health. He has served the state for twelve years as a member of the state board of health, giving his time and energy without stint and without pay to this important office. He is an effective campaigner, in 1896 demonstrating his usefulness as a stump speaker. It is claimed for him by his friends that his candidacy possesses all of the elements

of reasonableness and that he is abundantly qualified to discharge the important duties which are required of the superintendent of public instruction."—Albert Maldon Mackerley, '75 *l*, A.B. (Miami University) 1871, A.M. (ditto) 1886, is an attorney-at-law at Greenfield, Ohio, where he was postmaster, 1886-90, and mayor of the city, 1892-1894, and 1898 to the present time.—Peter Neily Packard, '75 *l*, who resided in Michigan until 1897 and was for four terms prosecuting attorney of Mackinac county and one term of four years, probate judge, is now practicing law at Gardnerville, Nev.

1876.

Helen Marie Farrand, '76, (Mrs. Hermann F. Naumann) is now engaged in teaching German at Indianapolis, Ind. She studied at the University of Leipzig, Germany and in 1893 was appointed a member, for Germany, of the advisory council of the world's congress of representative women.

1877.

Charles Nunn Dolson, '77 *l*, is still at Arcola, Ill.—Franklin Darius Hale, '77 *l*, who has been practicing law in Vermont since 1881 is now located at Lunenburg, Vt. He has been the recipient of several public honors. He was states attorney of Essex county, 1883-91, member of the state house of representatives, 1884-85, 1898-99, state senator, 1886-87, state auditor, 1892-98. In 1891 he was appointed by the U. S. as chairman of the town site board of Oklahoma city, and in 1899 he was made chief clerk to the treasurer of Cuba from whence he has but recently returned.

1879.

George Hempl, '79, Ph.D. (Jena) 1889, formerly instructor in German at Johns Hopkins University, now professor of English philology and general linguistics in the University of Michigan is the author of a paper entitled *The Origin of the Latin Letters G. and Z.* The paper was incorporated in the transactions of the American Philosophical Association, Vol. XXX, 1899, and a reprint has been received in the Alumni Association Library.—Newton Macmillan, '79, of 7855 Winneconna Ave., Chicago, has sent to the Alumni Library several copies of the *Chronicle*, which was a bi-weekly paper published by the students of the University from September, 1869, to July, 1887. It then became a weekly and was so issued until June, 1890, when it was succeeded by the *Chronicle-Argonaut*. The copies of the *Chronicle* sent

in by Mr. Macmillan, are those of April 24, 1875, July 3, 1875, Feb. 19, 1876, March 4, 1876, June 3, 1876, May 18, 1878, April 5, 1879, and some loose sheets several of which are from the edition of June 8, 1878. The papers are yellow with age, and interesting.—Julius Crawford McCormick, '79 *m*, formerly of Birch Run, Mich., is now at Losco, Mich., where he is practicing his profession.—Edwin Forrest Steers, '79 *l*, is reported to be a railway mail clerk, address Adrian, Mich.

1880.

Henry Adelson Smith, '80 *l*, is a practicing attorney at Oregon, Ill., and has been master in chancery, circuit court, since 1893.

1881.

Charles John Reed, '81, who was formerly instructor in chemistry and physics in the high school at Princeton, Ill., and later in that of Burlington, Iowa, has been for some time engaged in electrochemical research work, and is now in Philadelphia, Pa., address 3313 N. 16th St.—Sanford Emery McGinnis, '81 *l*, is at New Whatcom, Wash.—John James Little, '81 *d*, is still at Greenville, Ohio.—Benjamin Clark Williams, '81 *d*, writes that he is still on deck and practicing dentistry at his old home, New Philadelphia, Ohio.

1882.

Horace Selden Allyn, '82 *m*, is at Sao Joao del Rei, E. de Minas, Brazil, S. A. He is a missionary of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Allyn writes that there is a great opening for American dentists of skill in that country. He says he has a son who is now ready to take a professional course.

1883.

David Gray Taylor, '83, of the Denver bar, is the author of Taylor's Appellate Procedure, a digest of all the decisions on civil and criminal appellate procedure, in the Colorado courts of review to September, 1897. He is also the author of Taylor's Criminal Digest including a chapter on criminal bonds and appellate procedure and being a digest of all criminal cases that have been reviewed in the Colorado supreme court and court of appeals to June, 1897. Copies of both these books of Mr. Taylor's have been received in the Alumni Association Library.—James Henry Dawson, '83 *p*, '85 *m*, formerly assistant medical superintendent of the Northern Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Traverse City, is now located for the practice of medicine at Marquette, Mich.

1886.

Isaac Newton Huntsberger, '86 *l*, A.B. (University of Wooster) 1882, of Toledo, Ohio, was the speaker at Wooster University, in the celebration there of Washington's birthday. His subject was the Dutch Element in American Institutions. Mr. Huntsberger holds that the terms mutually arranged by the provinces of the Netherlands contain the germs of our own institutions and that William the Silent, Prince of Orange was the prototype of Washington. He mentioned the American institutions which were derived from the Dutch and closed by expressing sympathy for the Boers. The address appeared in the *Wooster Voice* for February 24.—John Michael Opsahl, '86 *l*, is an attorney and counselor-at-law, and solicitor in chancery, at Menominee, Mich.—George Gay Prewitt, '86 *l*, formerly of Winchester, Ky., is now at Richmond, Ky., engaged in farming, having held the office of justice of the peace.—Charles Matloche Rice, '86 *l*, is still practicing law at Bentonville, Ark., where he has been mayor of the city, and now represents two railroads.—Benjamin Franklin Shively, '86 *l*, of South Bend, Ind., has been mentioned as a candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States on the Bryan ticket. He is a native of Indiana and his early life was spent on a farm. He attended the Indiana State Normal School at Valparaiso and afterwards taught school for five years. In 1880 he located at South Bend and became editor of the *Industrial Era*. At the age of twenty-seven he was sent to the 48th Congress to fill out the unexpired term of W. H. Calkins, and was the youngest member of the House of Representatives. At the end of his term he entered the University from which he graduated in 1886. He returned to Congress in 1887 and remained through the 50th, 51st and 52d. He has since devoted himself to the practice of law. Mr. Shively is said to be a man of striking and handsome appearance, over six feet in height. He is an eloquent speaker and a great favorite with the laboring classes. He is a personal friend of Mr. Bryan.

1887.

Webster William Davis, '87 *l*, assistant secretary of the interior, whose visit to the Transvaal has been widely noted recently, is the subject of a newspaper sketch by John F. Willoughby, entitled *A Wandering Statesman*. From it we quote: "The father of Webster Davis was a shoemaker in Gallatin, Mo. He had given the boy a common school educa-

tion and then began to teach him his trade. The boy made a botch of a pair of shoes, and the father was scolding him when Judge McDougall, now of Kansas City, entered the shop and overheard his words. 'Send the boy over to my office, Davis,' said the judge. 'He certainly is a poor shoemaker, but he may make a good lawyer.' The young man jumped at the chance to study law under the judge, and from that time his upward course was steady. Webster Davis is now in the neighborhood of thirty-nine. He has an imposing physique and is admired by thousands of Republicans for his oratorical ability. While he was reading law in Judge McDougall's office he attracted the attention of wealthy and prominent men, and with their aid he went to the law school of the University of Michigan and completed the course. Then began his political career. One of the men who had been attracted by his evident ability was Major William Warner of Kansas City. Upon Davis's return from Ann Arbor, Major Warner found a place for him in the office of the surveyor of the port in Kansas City. This position threw him in contact with politicians, and he began to attend political meetings. His ready flow of language and a florid style of oratory brought him to the front as a political speaker. Major Warner became a candidate for governor in 1892, and Davis stumped the state for him. This introduced him to a big audience, and he rapidly gained fame among Republicans as an oratorical wonder. The same year, through Major Warner's influence, he was nominated for Congress. Both he and Major Warner went down to defeat, but Davis had made the best of his opportunities. He went to Chicago during the Columbian exposition and held a position in the Harrison Telephone company. This company failed, and he returned to Kansas City. It was the eve of a mayoralty campaign, and Davis was urged to make the race for the Republican nomination. The Republicans did not expect to succeed, and Davis had no great difficulty in capturing the nomination. The ensuing campaign was a bitter one, and there were frequent riots. He was elected, to the surprise of everybody, including himself. * * * * * Davis's reputation as an orator had attracted the attention of the Republican campaign managers, to whom he was recommended by Colonel Kerens. They engaged him to stump Missouri for McKinley. It was during this campaign that he won a

national reputation as a public speaker. In 1896 he was also a candidate for the nomination as governor of Missouri, but he failed to get it. In May, 1897, he was appointed assistant secretary of the interior."

1888.

Thekla Stein Reuter, '88 d, who was in 1898 vice-president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association of the University of Michigan, is now practicing dentistry in Milwaukee with office 507 Goldsmith Bldg.

1889.

Lewis Murbach, '89, '90, of Detroit is the author of an article published in one of the *Quarterly Journals of Microscopical Science*, of London, Eng., for 1899. The article is on the subject of Hydroids from Wood's Holl, Mass., and a reprint has been received in the Alumni Library. —George Stewart McPherson, whose death occurred at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, December 6, 1899, was born in 1864 in the village of Moore, Lambton County, Ont. He was educated at Strathroy, and for a short time practiced as a chemist and druggist in the village of Brigden. Soon he moved to Toronto, and in 1886 entered the regular college of medicine and surgery at the University of Michigan, from which he graduated with the class of '89, being class prophet. In September, 1889, Dr. McPherson was appointed house surgeon in St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn. After occupying this position for two years, he moved to Brainard, Minn., where he received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the Northern Pacific Sanitarium. Three years later he was appointed city physician of Brainard and succeeded in building up a large private practice. Worn out from over work he was urged to take a much needed rest and started for the east December first, accompanied by his brother, W. D. McPherson, of Toronto. Between St. Paul and Chicago he was seized with an acute attack of pneumonia, and on his arrival at Chicago he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died December 6. The remains were taken to Toronto for burial. About six years ago, Dr. McPherson married Miss Mary Kennedy, of Toronto, who with two children survives him. He was a man of strong principles, and of sterling worth. He had the "Scott's" undaunted courage to stand for the right, which made him a man to be relied upon and trusted, and his gentleness, refinement, and integrity added

to his skill, made him a most valued physician.—Oscar Calvin Kerlin, '89 *d*, is practicing his profession at Greenville, Ohio.

1890.

Benjamin Cluff, Jr., '90, of Provo City, Utah, will have charge of a scientific expedition leaving about April 10, for an investigation of some of the archæological and historical mysteries of Mexico, Central and South America. The party will consist of twenty-two young men students, and several instructors in the Brigham Young Academy and Church Normal Training School of Provo City.—Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, '90, Ph.D. (Hon.) (Mrs. James A. B. Stone), who died at her home in Kalamazoo, Mich., March 14, aged eighty-six, was an educator of national reputation and known as the Mother of Women's Clubs. She was born and brought up in Hinsburg, Vt., attended the district school and entered Hinsburg Academy. She taught in seminaries in Vermont and later at Natchez, Miss. In 1840 she was married to Dr. J. A. B. Stone, then a Baptist minister of Gloucester, Mass., and in 1843 Dr. and Mrs. Stone went to Kalamazoo to take charge of the "Old Branch" school. This school later became Kalamazoo College of which Dr. Stone was the president for many years. In 1864 Mrs. Stone gave up her connection with the college as head of the women's department and began the organization of Women's Clubs, the first in Michigan and the first in the West. She was an enthusiastic advocate of co-education and her influence was great in securing the "open door" for women at Michigan, as she prepared for the University the first woman who gained admission here, and sustained her in her efforts.

1894.

Mayer Sinn May, '94, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was married in that city March 14, to Miss Sophie Amberg. The ceremony took place at six o'clock at the home of the bride's parents and was witnessed by about a hundred relatives and intimate friends. The house was profusely decorated with palms, roses and smilax and lighted by shaded incandescent lights and candles. Lohengrin's wedding march was played by Newell's orchestra and the bridal party was composed of six bridesmaids gowned in white, carrying pink roses; a little flower girl and ring bearer, and three ushers. The maid of honor was Miss Hazel Amberg, sister of the bride. After the cere-

mony, which was performed by Rabbi Gustav N. Hausman, a wedding supper was served in the ball room on the third floor of the Amberg residence. The guests were seated at round tables resplendent with candelabra, garlands of pink and white roses, and the room was decorated with the same colors and festoons of evergreen. After the supper, Mr. and Mrs. May left for the East, but will be at home after May 1 at 286 Cherry St., Grand Rapids.

1896.

Isabella Hosie, '96, was married at Wayne, Mich., January 17, to Mr. John Donald MacKay. The wedding occurred in the evening at the Congregational Church and was followed by a large reception at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. MacKay now reside in Detroit.—Jay D. Edmonds, '96 *e*, is reported to have been married a short time ago to Miss Alta Mae Beach, of Evart, Mich. Mr. Edmonds is now president of the Edmonds, Metzel & Cole Mfg. Co., 255 S. Canal St., Chicago.—James Baird, '96 *e*, was married March 28, to Miss Cornelia Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Curtis of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Baird will reside in New York City, where Mr. Baird is doing well as engineer and superintendent of construction for the Thompson-Starrett company.

1897.

Louise Morey, '97, left the Wisconsin State Normal School late in September to accept a position as instructor in mathematics in the central high school of Kansas City, Mo. The school has sixteen hundred pupils in attendance and is one of the largest and finest in the West. Miss Morey's address is 418 W. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.—Clara Ella Nichols, '97 *p*, of Beach City, Ohio, was recently appointed hospital steward of the Michigan state soldiers' home at Grand Rapids. She is probably the first woman to secure such an appointment in an institution of such a character, and the board at first did not take kindly to her application. But Miss Nichols persisted in her work for the position and her high recommendations and credentials won the appointment for her. She went to Grand Rapids after graduation and served the clerkship, required by law. She passed the state examination and has since been prescription clerk in a large drug store. In her new position Miss Nichols will have charge of the pharmaceutical department of the institution,

the compounding of all 'prescriptions and manufacture of lotions and salves.

1898.

Adda Laura Stevens, '98, and Samuel Conway Crow, '98 *m*, were married at the home of the bride's parents in Ann Arbor, on March 14. The wedding was a quiet one there being present only relatives and intimate friends; and Dr. and Mrs. Crow left immediately for the East. They will reside at McKees Rocks, Pa., where Dr. Crow is accident surgeon for a large manufactory. The bride is the daughter of William C. Stevens, '68 *l*, who was major in the civil war, and afterwards auditor-general of Michigan. He is now a prominent citizen of Ann Arbor.—Leon Goldsmith, '98 *e*, left his position with the Chicago Edison company last December to accept one as engineer with the Southwark Foundry & Machine Co., of Philadelphia. He was recently at South Chicago, assisting in an elaborate test of one of the Southwark engines at the plant of the Illinois Steel company.—Jesse Krekore Marden, '98 *m*, A.B. (Dartmouth College) of New Boston, N. H., former president of the S. C. A., who was sent to Aintab, Asiatic Turkey by the American Board of Foreign Missions last year, is now in Vienna attending clinics.—Alonzo Wesley Chamberlain, '98 *d*, is enjoying a good practice in dental surgery at Fond du Lac, Wis.

1899.

Roswell Fairchild Bishop, '99, of Ludington, Mich., is reported by the Hart (Mich.) *Journal* to have been appointed assistant librarian of the House, at Washington, D. C., at a salary of \$1,800.—Ethelberta Williams, '99, is teaching in the high school of Evart, Mich.—Martin Alvin Mortensen, '99 *m*, is practicing in a large hospital in Copenhagen, Denmark.—Alden Humphrey Williams, '99 *m*, has entered upon his second term of six-months service as house physician at the Union Benevolent Association Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich. Besides his hospital duties, Dr. Williams has charge of the demonstration course in bandaging and minor surgery, in the U. B. A. Training School for Nurses.—Henry Tefft Clarke, Jr., '99 *l*, Ph.B. (University of Chicago) who has been with the firm of Church, McMurdy & Sherman, of Chicago, has gone to Omaha, Neb., where he has entered into partnership with Frank Crawford, '93 *l*, for the general practice of law. The firm name is Crawford & Clarke, with office in the New York Life Bldg.

NECROLOGY.

[This department of THE ALUMNUS is conducted by Professor Demmon. In order to make it as complete as possible, the co-operation of subscribers is solicited. Let deaths be reported promptly as they occur, with *date* and *place*. Be careful to distinguish between *fact* and *rumor*. The large number of non-graduates in this and recent numbers is due to "tracers" sent out for this class of students, in collecting materials for a revised edition of the GENERAL CATALOGUE.]

GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

- 1860. David Hoffman White, B.S., LL. B. 1865, d. at Middlebury, Ind., Dec. 11, 1891, aged 57.
- 1860. Edgar Norvell Wilcox, B.S., d. at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, March 13, 1887, aged 48. He was captain of the 18th U. S. Inf.
- 1862. Moses Kelly Rosebrugh, A.B., 1862-63, d. at San Diego, Cal., April 29, 1874, aged 40. Burial at Groveland, N. Y.
- 1897. Bertha May Fish, Ph.B., d. at Thornton, Mich., Dec. 30, 1899, aged 24.

Medical Department.

- 1854. Elias Thomas Dorland, d. at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1900, aged 68.
- 1864. Robert Colter Walker, d. at Central City, Neb., Feb. 8, 1900, aged 65.
- 1869. Alonzo William Cantwell, d. at Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 22, 1899, aged 58.
- 1872. Joseph Howard Bachelor, d. at Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 7, 1899, aged 59. Burial at Pewamo, Mich.
- 1873. Charles Gregor Stuart, d. at Alexis, Ill., Dec. 22, 1886, aged 46. Burial at Reynolds, Ill.
- 1877. Jeremiah Lynch Maloney, d. at Madiera, Cal., April, 1885, aged 32.
- 1877. Abby Everest Vaill, d. in New York City, April 2, 1897, aged 59.
- 1886. Jacob Asher Fink, d. at the Eastern Michigan Asylum, Pontiac, Feb. 8, 1894, aged 33.
- 1889. George Stewart McPherson, d. at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1899, aged 35. Burial at Toronto, Ont.
- 1890. George Clifton Gay, d. at Waterbury, Conn., March 22, 1895, aged 26. Burial at Centre Whitecreek, N. Y.

Law Department.

- 1866. Hannibal Hart, d. at Allegan, Mich., March 18, 1900, aged 60. He was Judge of the 20th Judicial Circuit 1893-94.

1871. Warren Chauncey Dewey, B.S. (Adrian Coll.) 1870, d. at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 3, 1898, aged 48.

School of Pharmacy.

1878. Frank Atwood Brooks, d. at Corpus Christi, Texas, Sept. 16, 1894, aged 37.
 1882. Frank Rozelle Oles, d. near Springplace, Ga., 1894, aged 43.
 1888. Dorsey Presley Horine, d. at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 21, 1899, aged 31.
 1890. Ernest Myers Jarman, d. at St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 20, 1899, aged 29.
 1890. Thomas Jonathan Milner, d. at Big Rapids, Mich., June 15, 1898, aged 29.

Honorary.

1886. Mesakazuh Stehachi Toyama, A. M., a 1873-76, d. at Tokyo, Japan, March 8, 1900, aged 50. He had been President of the Imperial University and Minister of Education for Japan.
 1890. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, Ph.D., d. at Kalamazoo, Mich., March 14, 1900, aged 85.

NON-GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

- Charles Duncan Anderson, 1889-90, d. at Pontiac, Mich., July 31, 1891, aged 21.
 William Henry Auken, 1890-91, d. at North Manchester, Ind., July 22, 1893, aged 31.
 Mary Baessler, 1888-89, d. at Ann Arbor, Feb. 19, 1890, aged 39.
 Henry Irving Cozad, 1862-63, d. at Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 1873.
 Arthur Ostrander Taylor, 1895-1900, d. at Ann Arbor, March 26, 1900, aged 25.

Medical Department.

- James Gilcreus Bell, 1863-64, d. at Chest-springs, Pa., Oct. 5, 1864.
 Walter Bell, 1860-61, d. at Altoona, Pa., April 27, 1882, aged 46.
 James Harlow Bowen, 1875-76, d. near Fresno, Cal., April 10, 1880, aged 30.
 Nathaniel Perkins Bunnell, 1867-68, d. at Roseburg, Ore., Oct. 11, 1895, aged 63.
 John Richard Davis, 1876-77, 78-79, M. D. (Toledo) 1885, d. at Medicine Lodge, Kan., March 10, 1888, aged 38.
 George Henry Dow, 1891-93, M.D. (Bellevue) 1894, d. at Battle Creek, Mich., May 20, 1896, aged 28. Burial at Ann Arbor.

- John Oliver Doying, 1884-85, M.D. (Mich. Coll. of Med and Surg.) 1893, d. at Mason, Mich., Feb. 19, 1900, aged 40.

William McCune Hawthorne, 1882-84, d. at Blair, Ill., 1885, aged 26.

Henry Harrison James, 1868-69, d. at Saint Bernice, Ind., Nov. 1, 1887, aged 47.

Jonathan Warner Leight, 1862-63, d. at Heno, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1891.

John Hiram Long, 1865-66, d. at Lees-burg, Ind., June 21, 1877, aged 52.

Henry D. Mann, 1853-54, M.D. (Albany) 1855, d. at Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 29, 1895, aged 61.

Alexander Merkel Miller, 1863-64, A.B. (Pennsylvania Coll.) 1862, M.D. (Univ. of Pa.) 1866, d. at Ham-burg, Pa., March 9, 1877.

Miles Gaylord Myers, 1857-58, d. at Wautoma, Wis., Jan. 18, 1880, aged 48.

George Lyman Perkins, 1850-51, d. at Memphis, Mich., Sept. 7, 1886.

Sidney Porter, 1876-77, A.B. (Brown Univ.) 1876, d. at Providence, R. I., June 30, 1880, aged 25.

Dewey H. Stone, 1877-78, M.D. (Univ. of City of N. Y.) 1879, d. at Homer, N. Y., March 14, 1892, aged 37.

Gilbert Allen Sweet, 1866-67, d. at Smithfield, R. I., Dec. 23, 1878, aged 39.

William Alonzo Walker, 1866-67, d. at Garnett, Kan., July, 1869, aged 28.

Law Department.

Alfred Keith Brown, 1881-82, d. at Rich-ford, Vt., Nov. 20, 1896, aged 38.

Mansfield William Cordell, 1868-69, d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, 1893, aged 62.

Edward Lement Hatch, 1881-82, was shot and killed at Sioux City, Iowa, July 3, 1886, aged 29.

Birney Hoyt, 1865-66, d. at Grand Rap-ids, Mich., Feb. 20, 1900, aged 58. He was Judge of the 17th Judicial Circuit of Mich., 1870-81.

Creamer Hickman Lafferty, 1875-76, d. at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1878, aged 30.

School of Pharmacy.

Warner Pinkerton Cary, 1887-88, M.D. (Chicago Med. Coll.) 1894, d. at Palm Springs, Cal., March 8, 1899, aged 33.

Albert Jennings Pemberton, 1885-87, d. at Fayetteville, N. C., 1895, aged 27.



EX-U. S. SENATOR THOS. W. PALMER, DETROIT.
DR. EDMUND ANDREWS, CHICAGO. REV. HIRAM HAMILTON, ORANGE, CAL.
CLASS OF '49, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

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THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE TEACHER.*

The subject upon which I have been asked to speak, is the legal status of the teacher. In endeavoring to comply with this request, I have assumed that such an audience as this would not be interested in the bare legal aspect of the question, as an audience of lawyers might be. Nevertheless, any effort to speak upon the teacher's legal status necessarily presupposes that what is to be said on the social, political, or pedagogical sides of the matter will be said by others, and that only that which pertains to the legal aspect is now in order. The mass of material from which the lawyer might select that which would be appropriate to his needs is now great, and presents many questions of a wholly technical nature, as well as much matter merely of a temporary or local interest. Attempting to eliminate this as of no interest to you, I shall confine myself to the larger and more general aspects of the subject.

It is, of course, at this day, simply a truism to say that the subject of education is one of the most important with which a free state has to deal. Although it may formerly have been true that to a large degree the matter of education was left to individual initiative and enterprise, and although education, in many places and to some extent, is still in private hands, it is now generally agreed that the proper education of its people is one of the most vital concerns of the State itself. In these states which were carved out of that great domain known as the Northwest Territory, the duty of the State was early recognized, and the sentiment was embalmed in those striking sentences so familiar to us all: "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." In the territory, therefore, with which we are acquainted, particularly, while private schools and private teaching are by no means unfamiliar, the great bulk of the teaching energy is under the control and direction of the State.

This fact suggests that there may be important distinctions in the legal aspect of public and of private schools and teachers; and without meaning to intimate that the private schools and teachers are beyond the reach of State regulation and supervision, it is clear that public schools and teachers are

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subject to such regulation, and it is with the public school teacher that we are now more immediately concerned.

That the maintenance and support of public schools is one of the public purposes to which public funds may be devoted, and for which the power of taxation of the State may properly be invoked, seems everywhere to be conceded. As stated by an eminent authority: "It may be safely declared that to bring a sound education within reach of all the inhabitants has been a prime object of American government from the very first. It was declared by colonial legislation, and has been reiterated in constitutional provisions to the present day. It has been regarded as an imperative duty of the government; and when question has been made concerning it, the question has related not to the existence of the duty, but to its extent."

The public school is therefore clearly a public institution, and the public school teacher is in some degree a public functionary. He is even to some extent, it has been said, to be regarded as a public officer.

Because the public school teacher thus occupies a public and important position, it is clearly within the competence of the State to prescribe what shall be his qualifications and what the method of determining their existence. In the case of the common schools, elaborate provisions are often made for the examination and certification of teachers by public officials chosen for that purpose. In the case of the higher schools, the matter is not infrequently left to the determination of the boards or bodies having those schools in charge, though the tendency here seems also to be in the direction of formal examination or certification by some public authority.

The laws providing for examinations often specify with much minuteness what shall be the subjects upon which the candidate is to be examined, and what percentage of correct replies shall entitle him to a certificate. The opportunity, moreover, is not infrequently improved to make the examination of the teacher and the course of instruction in the school in which he is to teach, the medium for propagating some one's special views upon other subjects than those which are ordinarily regarded as purely pedagogical. The now familiar requirement that instruction of a certain kind and to a prescribed amount shall be given with reference to the supposed effect of tobacco and intoxicating liquors upon the human system, is an example of this tendency.

In addition to the mere matter of scholastic attainments, moreover, it is competent for the State to make or authorize reasonable classifications of teachers, based upon age, sex or nationality. Thus a minimum or maximum age may be prescribed, colored teachers may be required for colored schools, and although women in fact constitute the great body of teachers, it has been held to be competent to require that certain teachers, for example, the principals of boys' grammar schools or large mixed grammar schools, should be

men. And even where the Constitution of the State expressly provided that women twenty-one years of age and upwards should be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of the State, it was held that reasonable discrimination with reference to the sex of teachers might nevertheless be made.

On the other hand, discrimination based upon religious belief would not be justifiable. The public schools are not to be made the place in which, or the medium through which, religious instruction is to be given; but, at the same time, a teacher, otherwise qualified, is not to be discriminated against because he does not hold the religious views of the community, so long as he does his duty and does not use his position as a means of propagating his own religious notions.

In a recent case in Pennsylvania, it appeared that the inhabitants of the school district were largely Catholics. The school board was wholly composed of Catholics, and about ninety per cent. of the voters were Catholics. Eight teachers were employed in the public schools, and of these six were members of a Catholic sisterhood. These Sisters held regular certificates granted by the County Superintendent, but the examination had been a special one, held by him at the house of the Sisterhood. The Sisters while in school were dressed in the peculiar garb of their order, with a crucifix suspended from the neck and a rosary from the girdle. They were addressed by the pupils as "Sister." During the regular school hours the ordinary studies were pursued, but after school the Catholic pupils were detained for drill and recitation in the Catholic Catechism. On Catholic holidays and feast days, the schools were closed.

Certain Protestant parents whose children attended the school applied to the court for an injunction to restrain the employment of these Sisters as teachers, and, if this could not be granted, to forbid the teachers from wearing their distinctive garb in the school room, and from teaching the Catholic Catechism in the school room after school hours.

The court granted the injunction against teaching the catechism, but held, (one judge dissenting,) that it was within the proper discretion of the school board to employ these Sisters as teachers, and that no one's rights were violated by their wearing their peculiar garb in the school room. The court, moreover, suggested that it was entirely competent for the State not only to permit but to require teachers to wear, while on duty, some appropriate garb or uniform, like policemen or railroad officials.

Under the Wisconsin constitution, the stated and regular reading of the Bible in the public schools, was held to be "sectarian instruction" and made the school a "place of worship," within the prohibitions of that instrument, even though children whose parents objected to it, were not required to remain in the room during the reading. On the other hand, under the Michi-

gan constitution, the reading of selected extracts from the Bible during the closing hours of each session, from which any pupil might be excused upon the application of his parent or guardian, was held not to constitute religious worship or to make the teacher a "teacher of religion."

What the social status of the teacher is or should be, seems not often to be made the subject of express legal regulation. In the case of Chauncey Depew, an Englishman is said to have concluded that, because Mr. Depew had his office in the Grand Central Station, he must belong to our "great middle class." Whether so well founded a presumption could be made with respect to any other of our teachers than those who are assigned to the "Central" building, may be open to question.

In 1814, an English lawyer objected to a bail bond on the ground that one of the signers, who was a schoolmaster, had been erroneously described as a "gentleman;" but the court held the bond good, saying that the description was sufficient.

I do not suppose that this would be regarded as a judicial determination that *all* schoolmasters are gentlemen; but it might, perhaps, be regarded as an opinion that it is not legally impossible for some schoolmasters to be gentlemen.

Where the statute, as in this and many other states, prescribes the qualifications which shall be required, it is also common to provide that no contract shall be made with any teacher who is not at that time qualified as the law provides, and to declare that any contract made in violation of such a provision shall be void.

These provisions have usually been regarded as mandatory, and the courts have enforced them with strictness. Thus, where the statute requires the possession of a certificate as the evidence of qualification, it is held that the teacher must have obtained the certificate at the time the contract is made, and that its subsequent acquisition, even before the term is to begin, will not cure the defect.

It has moreover, been held, under these statutes, that even though the unqualified teacher may have taught the school for the full term without objection, he can recover no compensation—he cannot recover on the contract—for that was void—nor can he recover for services rendered, in those cases, at least, in which recourse must be had to State funds for his payment.

It is common, further, for the statutes to specify, by what *officers* and in what *form*, the contract with the teacher shall be made, and these requirements also are usually deemed to be mandatory. Thus where the statutes required that the teacher should be hired at a *meeting* of the board, it was held that the separate and individual concurrence of the members was not sufficient; and where *all* of the board are required to act, a contract made by *part* only, without notice to or concurrence by the other members, is not valid.

Whether defects of this sort may be cured by the subsequent recognition of the contract by the board or the school district, has been much questioned in the courts, but the prevailing rule is that if the defect relates to mere matters of form and to the conduct of the district officers, the subsequent recognition of the contract by the body having the power to make such a contract will be deemed to be a ratification of it.

Whether one school board may lawfully make a contract for a period extending into the official term of the successors of that board, has also been discussed under various statutes, with a preponderance of opinion, perhaps, to the effect that it cannot be done.

Authority is usually expressly conferred by statute upon school boards to make rules and regulations for the conduct of the school, but even where no such express authority is given, the power of the school board to make reasonable and appropriate rules could not be doubted.

Such reasonable rules bind teacher and scholar alike. The teacher is bound by them, and must enforce or be governed by them, as the case may be. What regulations would be deemed reasonable under varying conditions can not be determined by any hard and fast rules, for much must always depend upon the circumstances under which they are to be enforced; but as a few, out of many passed upon by the courts, the following have been held to be reasonable and valid:

A rule that pupils in a public high school shall employ a certain period in the study and practice of music and provide themselves with certain books therefore, or for unexcused disobedience be expelled; that pupils who are absent, without satisfactory excuse, six half days in four consecutive weeks shall be suspended; that schools shall be opened with reading from the Bible and prayer during which each pupil shall lay aside his books and remain quiet, or shall bow his head unless his parents request that he shall be excused from doing so, and for wilful disobedience he may be expelled; that pupils shall write compositions and take part in rhetorical exercises, or be suspended for disobedience; that pupils guilty of persistent misconduct be expelled; that children of immoral and licentious character be excluded; that the doors shall be locked and no scholar admitted for fifteen minutes during the opening exercises in the morning, provided due regard is had to the weather, and the age, health and comfort of the excluded pupils; that white and colored children shall be taught in separate apartments provided equal accommodations are provided for both.

But, on the other hand, the following regulations have been held unreasonable:

That no pupil shall, during the school term, attend a social party, and for disobedience expelling him; that pupils who carelessly or wantonly injure or destroy the school property shall pay for the same, and for a failure to pay,

whipping or expelling them; barring the doors in cold weather against little children who are late; refusing admission to a public college because the applicant is a member of a Greek letter fraternity or other secret college society; requiring every scholar on returning from recess to bring in a stick of wood for the fire.

But even though the regulation be in itself reasonable it must also be enforced in a reasonable manner and under proper circumstances, with due regard to the health, comfort and welfare of pupils and teacher.

Where the school board or other proper authorities have prescribed no rules, it is within the power of the teacher, to make rules for the government of his school.

The implied power of the teacher to legislate in this respect is doubtless more restricted than the implied power of the school board under like circumstances; and little more can be said than that the teacher has the implied power to make and enforce such rules and regulations as are reasonably necessary and proper for the good conduct of his school in all matters not provided for by the school authorities and not prohibited.

And even where rules have been prescribed by the board, the teacher may, unless expressly prohibited, make such additional rules and requirements as special cases or sudden emergencies may render necessary.

But as the rules prescribed by the school board must be reasonable ones, *a fortiori* must those be reasonable which are ordained by the teacher. Instances of what rules are or are not reasonable have already been given, and the same principles would apply to those made by teachers. But, in general, "acts done to deface or injure the school-room, to destroy the books of scholars, or the books or apparatus for instruction, or the instruments of punishment of the master; language used to other scholars to stir up disorder and insubordination, or to heap odium and disgrace upon the master; writing and pictures placed so as to suggest evil and corrupt language, images, and thoughts to the youth who must frequent the school;" using profane language, quarreling and fighting among each other,—these and many other similar and obvious acts the teacher may prohibit and punish.

So, in regard to the studies to be pursued, the teacher may, where no rules are prescribed by the board, exercise a reasonable discretion "as to the order of teaching them, the pupils who shall be allowed to pursue them, and the mode in which they shall be taught;" but the teacher should not compel a pupil to pursue a study which he knows the parent has forbidden his child to take.

The authority of the teacher is not confined to the school-room or grounds, but he may prohibit and punish all acts of his pupils which are detrimental to the good order and best interests of the school, whether such acts are committed in school hours or while the pupil is on his way to or from school, or after he has returned home.

Upon the question of the teacher's control over the pupil out of school hours, and off of the school ground, a New England court forty years ago, laid down rules, which, while savoring perhaps somewhat of New England rigor, have never been elsewhere questioned.

It was conceded that the master's right to punish extended to school hours and the court said there seemed to be no reasonable doubt that the supervision and control of the master over the scholar extended from the time he leaves home to go to school until he returns home from school.

After his return home, the pupil comes again primarily under parental discipline, but even in such a case the court declared that if the act done, though at home, had a direct and immediate bearing upon the welfare of the school or upon the authority of the master and the respect due to him, the master might punish the scholar if he came again to school.

For the purpose of maintaining the order and discipline of his school, the teacher, it has been held, has the inherent power to suspend a pupil from the privileges of the school, unless he has been deprived of that power by the affirmative action of the proper board.

If he so suspends a pupil, he should at once report the fact with the reasons to the board.

But while the teacher may thus suspend a pupil, he has no inherent power to finally and entirely expel the pupil. That power belongs properly to the board, unless by statute or other regulation, some different rule has been enacted.

Upon the vexed and vexatious question of the right of the teacher to inflict corporal punishment, it is not easy to lay down positive rules. It is clear enough to any one that the public sentiment in regard to the subject as it affects home and school discipline, has greatly changed in recent years, and is still in an unsettled condition. This change in public sentiment is certain to make itself felt in legislation and in the decisions of the courts. In many places, rules have been enacted forbidding the infliction of such punishment by others than the principal. Up to the present time, however, the courts have uniformly sustained the right of the teacher to inflict reasonable corporal punishment.

In dealing with the question the court in Vermont, in a somewhat early case, laid down rules which have been quite generally approved. Said the court:

"A school-master has the right to inflict reasonable corporal punishment. He must exercise reasonable judgment and discretion in determining when to punish and to what extent. In determining upon what is reasonable punishment, various considerations must be regarded,—the nature of the offense, the apparent motive and disposition of the offender, the influence of his example and conduct upon others, and the sex, age, size, and strength of the pupil to be punished.

"Among reasonable persons, much difference prevails as to the circumstances which will justify the infliction of punishment, and the extent to which it may properly be administered. On account of this difference of opinion, and the difficulty which exists in determining what is a reasonable punishment and the advantage which the master has by being on the spot to know all the circumstances, the manner, look, tone, gestures, and language of the offender (which are not always easily described), and thus to form a correct opinion as to the necessity and extent of the punishment, considerable allowance should be made to the teacher by way of protecting him in the exercise of his discretion.

"Especially should he have this indulgence when he appears to have acted from good motives, and not from anger or malice. Hence the teacher is not to be held liable on the ground of excess of punishment, unless the punishment is clearly excessive, and would be held so in the general judgment of reasonable men. If the punishment be thus clearly excessive, then the master should be held liable for such excess, though he acted from good motives in inflicting the punishment, and in his own judgment considered it necessary and not excessive. But if there is any reasonable doubt whether the punishment was excessive, the master should have the benefit of the doubt."

In a late case in New Hampshire, it appeared that a school teacher had been annoyed by repeated unnecessary coughing among the pupils; and he requested its cessation. It continued, however, and on one occasion while the teacher was in the midst of an expostulation against it, a pupil coughed. The teacher interpreting this as an act of defiance to his request, inflicted some moderate personal chastisement upon the pupil. The pupil, claiming that he was affected with whooping cough and that the cough in question was involuntary and beyond his control, sued the teacher for assault and battery. The trial court instructed the jury that even though the pupil's claim was true, the teacher would not be guilty if he, in good faith, believed that it was a voluntary act done for the purpose of defying his authority and disobeying the rules of the school. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the State this ruling was affirmed, the court saying: "The law clothes the teacher, as it does the parent in whose place he stands, with power to enforce discipline by the imposition of reasonable corporal punishment. He is not required to be infallible in his judgment. He is the judge to determine when and to what extent correction is necessary; and, like all others clothed with a discretion, he cannot be made personally responsible for error in judgment when he has acted in good faith and without malice."

The teacher also owes some duty, not yet clearly defined and fortunately not often called in question, of protecting the children under his care against injuries resulting from their helplessness and inexperience. To some extent, for a limited time, the teacher stands in *loco parentis*, and while it has never been decided, so far as I am aware, how far the teacher is, or should be held,

responsible for either physical or moral injuries to the children which the teacher might have prevented, I feel very sure that we shall all agree that both law and morals should require the exercise of reasonable care and foresight in the protection of the pupil. In an English case, a teacher was held liable for an injury to a pupil from fireworks which the teacher had permitted the child to have and use, and while there were peculiar circumstances attending this case, I have no doubt that the principle is one of more extended application.

The duty of the teacher is primarily to teach, and except, when the contract or well established custom so requires, he could not be expected to be janitor and wood-cutter besides.

In many country districts, however, it is the well established custom that the teacher shall build his own fires and sweep and dust his school-room, and one who undertakes to teach with knowledge of this custom would doubtless be deemed to have assumed these duties also.

The statute in this State requires the school district to provide the school-house with the "necessary appendages," and among these necessary appendages are specified a "looking glass, comb, towel, water pail, cup, ash pail, poker, stove shovel, broom, dust-pan, duster, wash-basin, and soap," but it fails to specify who is to use these articles, or to what use they shall be put. Inasmuch as only one towel and comb are required, it may be that these articles are valued for their suggestiveness rather than for any actual use which may be made of them.

The teacher who has performed his contract is entitled to his salary or wages as agreed. From this no deduction is to be made by reason of holidays upon which schools are not usually kept open.

And where the teacher has stood ready to perform his part of the contract, the fact that the District may not have been able or willing, without any fault on his part, to avail itself of his services, furnishes no excuse for not paying. Thus where the school is closed by reason of a lack of funds, or because of the prevalence of contagious diseases, the teacher who has been ready and willing to perform may recover for the full period.

In the absence of a statute providing otherwise, it would be entirely competent for the school authorities and the teacher to agree, as to the duration of the employment, and the causes and method of its termination. And in such a case, even though they had made no express agreement, the law would imply that the teacher might be lawfully dismissed for immoral conduct, incapacity, neglect of duty, or failure to comply with the obligations imposed by the contract.

It is common, however, for the statutes to expressly stipulate what the terms of the contract shall be in this regard, and what shall be the evidence of such default on the part of the teacher as will justify his discharge.

Thus where an examination is provided for, and a certificate is to be issued, by some public board or official, as in this State, provision is often

made for the suspension or revocation of the certificate by the same authority, and the contract is required to contain a stipulation that this suspension or revocation shall terminate the contract. Under provisions of this nature, the district authorities possess but a limited power of arbitrary removal.

In a case in this State, where the statute provides that the board of school examiners may suspend or revoke any certificate for causes which would have justified its refusal in the first instance, and also for neglect of duty, incompetency, or immorality; and the contract contained a stipulation that such a suspension or revocation should terminate the contract, it was held that the district officers had no jurisdiction to pass upon any alleged default of the sort indicated, or to remove the teacher for such default, but that the question of his guilt and the consequent termination of his contract must be confided to the Board of School Examiners.

It was, however, held that for defaults in other respects than those indicated,—defaults which would at common law justify a master in discharging a servant,—such for example, as the inhuman treatment of the pupils, the teacher might be discharged by the district board without reference to the suspension or revocation of his certificate.

When the causes for which the teacher may be removed are thus specified by statute, the courts have held that the power of removal cannot be exercised until the teacher has been notified of the alleged default and has been given reasonable time and opportunity to make his defense. This right is expressly granted by statute in this State.

A teacher who is wrongfully discharged before the expiration of the term for which he was engaged, is entitled to recover damages for this dismissal. Such damages would ordinarily be the amount of the salary for the residue of the term, less any sums the teacher may have been able to earn during that period in other like employment in the same locality.

A teacher though wrongfully discharged would still be under obligation to use reasonable efforts to find another similar position and thus to reduce his loss as much as possible; but he would not be obliged, in order to reduce his recovery, to accept another kind of employment, or to go to other places to seek it.

In a late case in Iowa, a teacher wrongfully discharged just after the opening of the year who had been unable to find any other like position, was held entitled to recover the full year's salary even though he had in the meantime started a private school which had proved to be a financial failure. If it had been successful, he would doubtless have been required to deduct his earnings from the salary he was seeking to recover. Money earned during vacations would not, however, affect his right to his salary, and in one case it was held that the school board might, as part of the contract, permit the teacher to offer extra courses in his school and charge for these an extra compensation which he might retain as his own.

Floyd R. Mechem.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME.

The American School of Classical Studies in Rome was founded in 1895. It is a graduate school, the purpose of which is two-fold, to extend the knowledge of Roman antiquity by means of investigations, and to train younger scholars who wish to become classical teachers. The staff of instruction consists of two American and several foreign lecturers. Of the American professors, one is on a permanent appointment and looks after details of administration, having the title of Director. The other is a professor in an American university, who goes out for a single year. The system of rotation thus arranged has been found advantageous in many particulars, and the annual professor, relieved of all executive details, is able to devote his entire time to his work. Both the professor and the director are expected to give on an average two lectures a week, besides directing the students in individual work. The present director is Richard Norton, son of Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard University.

The support of the school has thus far been derived mainly from annual contributions, furnished partly by the various colleges and universities and partly by individual subscribers. A substantial beginning has been made in the raising of an endowment, and the efficient committee which has undertaken to complete the endowment, is actively at work at the present time.

An idea of the range of work may perhaps most easily be gained by glancing at the subjects of the courses of lectures this next year. Of the eight regular courses four are given by the American professors, and four by foreign scholars. Those by the American professors are:

1. Ancient Archæology and Art. Mr. RICHARD NORTON.
2. Roman Architecture. Mr. FRANCIS W. KELSEY.
3. The Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome. Mr. NORTON.
4. Latin Epigraphy. Mr. KELSEY.

The courses by foreign lecturers have not yet been fully arranged, but will probably be as follows:

5. Pompeii, and the collections from Pompeii and Herculaneum in the Royal Museum in Naples. Professor AUGUST MAU, of the German Archæological Institute.
6. The Catacombs of Rome and the Campagna. Sig. Cav. ORAZIO MARUCCHI, Curator of the Egyptian Museum in the Vatican.
7. Roman Numismatics. Sig. Cav. CAMILLO SERAFINI, Director of the Numismatic Cabinet of the Vatican.
8. Latin Palæography. By an instructor to be named later.

In addition to the regular courses, single lectures before the School are given every year by distinguished classical scholars who happen to be in Rome.

Most of the lectures are given in museums or in the open air, in the presence of the objects discussed. The formal exercises are planned so as not to burden the student; in a region like that of Rome the objective study of existing monuments and other remains of antiquity is of paramount importance. One can read books and work up lectures anywhere; one can appreciate the environment of Roman culture only in Rome itself.

Archæological excursions are conducted to points outside of Rome; and in the spring Professor Norton makes a tour of Greece with such members of the School as may wish to accompany him, visiting the more important sites and giving informal lectures upon topography as well as the remains of ancient art. It is possible that next spring a similar tour will be made also in Sicily.

Students of the American School have free access to the government libraries and museums in Rome, and to the collections of the Vatican; and are permitted to draw books from such of the libraries as are lending-libraries. Those engaged in the work of research are admitted to the lectures and excursions of the German Archæological Institute, and to the use of its fine library; they are also allowed to pursue palæographical studies in the Vatican Library, and in other collections of manuscripts in the city and the kingdom. Permission is readily given to attend lectures in the University of Rome. The attitude of the Vatican authorities toward the School has been noticeably friendly from the beginning.

The number of students naturally varies somewhat from year to year. This year there are fourteen, representing eleven colleges and universities. The University of Michigan has been represented by one or two students at the School each year since it was founded.

F. W. K.

HISTORY OF THE CLASS OF '49.

Seven members of the class graduating from the University of Michigan in 1849 had entered as freshmen in 1846. They found the University one building 110 feet long and 48 feet wide—now forming the north wing of the main building. It was divided into twenty-two dormitories, each having a study-room and two bedrooms, besides a closet for firewood. From two to four students occupied each suite of apartments. They burned wood for fuel—sawed and split it and carried it up the stairs. There were four recitation-rooms on the ground-floor of the South Hall—off one of which was a tiny chemical laboratory. The second story contained a small chapel and library, the third story a mineralogical and zoological museum. Students were considered as on probation and not regular members of the University

until after a residence of one term and testimonials of good moral character were required in each case. There were three recitations or lectures daily except Saturdays, when there was an exercise in elocution; also weekly exercises in translation, composition or written disputations. Public examinations were held at the close of each term, attended by the Board of Visitors appointed annually by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. An admission fee of ten dollars was required and a charge for room-rent and services of the janitor. Including board, washing and books, necessary expenses for a year ranged from seventy to one hundred dollars per student. Parents were advised to appoint a guardian in Ann Arbor to take charge of funds for the use of their sons. No student could leave for home or elsewhere, out of town, without a written request from his parent or guardian to the President of the Faculty. Students were required to attend such one of the churches in Ann Arbor as their parents or guardians directed and a monitor was appointed to mark absences. The morning bell rang at five-thirty for chapel, then one hour for recitation followed before breakfast. Monday morning the Greek Testament was used for text-book, that the Sabbath might not be violated in the study of heathen Greek.

The Faculty of 1849 consisted of seven members:

Rev. George P. Williams, A.M., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics and President of the Faculty.

Abram Sager, M.D., Professor of Zoology and Botany.

Rev. Andrew Ten Brook, A.M., Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

Rev. Daniel D. Whedon, D.D., Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and History.

Rev. J. Holmes Agnew, A.M., Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

Silas H. Douglass, A.M., M.D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Louis Fasquelle, LL.D., Professor of Modern Languages.

At the opening of the University the Regents felt some anxiety on the subject of sectarian influences. Recognizing that the majority of parents wished their children to be under religious instruction and influences, they yet were apprehensive that there might be jealousy among the denominations represented in the institution.

After serious consultation they resolved to distribute the professorships impartially among the principal denominations, and decided that the four professors who lived in the four residences built on the campus should be clergymen.

Accordingly they selected Professor Williams from the Episcopal Church, Professor Ten Brook from the Baptist, Professor Whedon from the

Methodist, whilst Professor Agnew represented the Presbyterians and Congregationalists.

Through the four years of College life, the class of '49 passed without any remarkable events save the secret society war. As twenty of this class were fraternity men and deeply interested, we will briefly sketch this bitter contest.

In the University of Michigan, in 1845, after consultation with members of the Faculty, Chi Psi and Beta Theta Pi Chapters were established and for a time used the chapel for their meetings. In the same year the Faculty were requested to give a formal authorization for the establishment of an Alpha Delta Phi Chapter. Receiving no definite answer, it was deemed best to organize a chapter not exclusively composed of members of the University. The Faculty now affixed to the book of college laws a pledge not to join any secret society connected with the College. This was considered by the students as contrary to the law of the State which guaranteed "Admission to citizens subject only to the requirements of the Legislature and Board of Regents." In the spring of 1847 the members of Alpha Delta Phi in the class of '49 were summoned before the Faculty and told they had violated a rule of the University, and the alternative was presented either to have nothing to do with the Society or to leave College. All reluctantly signed the paper save one, Dwight May. The Faculty of another college then offered to admit any students who might be expelled from Michigan University on account of fraternity membership. Thereupon three or four in the junior class applied for letters of dismissal, but the alternative of expulsion was presented to them. This brought matters to a crisis. The chapter offered to initiate members of the Faculty, or, under pledge of inviolable secrecy, to submit the constitution to them. The Faculty, thus pledged, heard the constitution and decided they had no power to legalize the Fraternity under the rule, and their decision was considered as an acknowledgment that fraternities were beyond their jurisdiction. The members of the class resumed active membership, the chapters took in new members and prospered. After the class of '49 had graduated, a new attack was made and all members of secret societies expelled. The Regents interviewed the students, the Faculty were divided in opinion among themselves and fraternity men were everywhere taking possession of newspaper columns to assail the Faculty after every possible point of attack. To be brief, the war was finally ended, both sides being heartily tired, and the chapters legalized. Rev. Henry P. Tappan in 1852 was appointed Chancellor and President of the Board of Regents. He, more than any other, caused the crusade against the societies to be stopped and inaugurated the plan of making them friends instead of enemies of the University, and by his wisdom and great energy started the institution on a new and prosperous career.

The class, with twenty-three members, graduated July 18, 1849, from the old Presbyterian Church. The assignment of places was not honorary but alphabetical. At the morning session, thirteen of the members delivered orations. At the afternoon session, the remaining ten, followed by a baccalaureate by Professor Williams. The class has held five reunions, in Ann Arbor, every tenth year since graduation. The last one was held June, 1899, at which Dr. Edmund Andrews of Chicago was present, with Hon. Thomas W. Palmer of Detroit and Rev. Hiram Hamilton of Orange, California. The other two members, Judge Gray of Kansas and Rev. J. Beekman of Chicago, were prevented by ill-health. They related many interesting reminiscences of college life fifty years ago and renewed pleasant intimacies with visiting alumni. "They were the boys who roomed and recited in the north wing when the rest of the University had no existence, or at most was only a hope in the soul of grand old Dr. Pitcher, Chancellor Farnsworth and General Cass, who studied syllogisms under the noble Whedon, who polished Greek roots for the elegant Agnew—who bungled metaphysics to the despair of the learned Ten Brook—who murdered chemistry under the careful Douglas, whose experiments never failed and who calculated eclipses of the moon from the desk of Williams, the Paternal." In 1898 a class-book of '49 was prepared at great labor of correspondence and presented to the University. This volume of over seven hundred pages includes biographies of each member, copies of their daguerreotypes taken at graduation, together with pictures and descriptions of the old College campus and many interesting items of college life. In it Dr. Andrews tells us he assisted at the first operation performed under the influence of anaesthetics in Detroit. While a senior in the medical department of the University in 1852 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy. "In those days the duties of a demonstrator were first to obtain cadavers for the dissecting-room and then, if any time were left, to give instruction on the same. I found myself authorized and required by the great State of Michigan to buy, steal or in any other manner procure subjects for dissection and to give instruction thereon, with a provision in the statutes that if I did this duty faithfully I should serve out a term in the State's prison at Jackson! The situation was a difficult one, but I will not go into details. Suffice it to say, I supplied the University, instructed in the dissecting-room, was chased by constables but did not reside in the governmental palace at Jackson!" In 1852 Dr. Andrews comprised the entire class of Professor Douglass in practical and analytic chemistry, the first ever taught in the University.

The total number of graduates from those early classes was small, yet the list of those who distinguished themselves in active life is too great to be repeated. Their university-training served them well and fitted them for active service. Eight of the class of '49 became clergymen, eight served as

professors in colleges, five as college presidents. Andrews, Johnson and May answered their country's call in defense of the nation and the integrity of the whole Union, and served faithfully during the Civil War.

Twelve of the class became lawyers, four of whom earned the honorable title of judge, viz., Beckwith, Beekman, Cochran and Gray.

Two more were lieutenant-governors—Hinsdale of Colorado and May of Michigan. Dwight May was also Attorney-General of Michigan four years. At this date there are five living graduates of the class of 1849:

Edmund Andrews, A.M., M.D., LL.D. Senior Surgeon Mercy Hospital; Professor Clinical Surgery Northwestern University Medical School; Consulting Surgeon of Michael Reese Hospital; President Chicago Science Association, etc., etc.

Rev. James Beekman, A.M., Judge, Superintendent of Education, Principal of Putnam Woman's College, Trustee of Wheaton College and Congregational clergyman.

Barzellai Gray, A.M. Judge and member of Kansas Legislature.

Rev. Hiram Hamilton, A.M. Teacher, Scientist and Baptist clergyman.

Thomas W. Palmer. United States Senator, United States Minister to Spain, President of the World's Columbian Exposition, etc., etc.

Surely the record of the class of 1849 is a noble one and worthy of remembrance.

Minnie K. Brown.

UNDERGRADUATE PUBLICATIONS AT MICHIGAN.

To a later-day alumnus, the University without a journal of some sort seems almost an impossibility. But strange as it may sound, for about twenty years following our incorporation such was the case. There are many ways of explaining this dearth of what has since become an undergraduate necessity; the small number of students then enrolled, and the common meeting of all departments for chapel exercises, the close relations in which they stood to each other, thus obviating the necessity of a medium for the interchange of college gossip. A specific practical training for that characteristically modern profession, journalism, at this time was not urgently demanded, for the editor of those days was considered largely as a gentleman of ideas, a sort of man of handy reference for his subscribers, holding in his larger field much the same relation to them that the school-master did to the men of his district.

But that the student, always ambitious, should have so long dispensed with this means of self-expression is perhaps after all not entirely voluntary. Necessity may have been the stronger factor. The limited facilities for publishing in the little western village that Ann Arbor then was must be taken into serious consideration. How strong a check this may have been, we can

gather from the fact that the two numbers of the short-lived *Peninsular Quarterly and University Magazine* were published in Detroit. This journal, it may be said incidentally, was not a student venture.

The *Quarterly* was undoubtedly in close touch with the University, upon which it drew for the major portion of its contents. It was started, however, not at all as a college publication but as a western magazine, the rival of the journals of the "Atlantic sea-board" as the editors tell us. Several of its articles, nevertheless, bear traces of student workmanship and the general character of the editing is decidedly academic. There are, however, numerous other contributions particularly interesting to the Michigan man; among them may be mentioned Human Industry by ex-President Tappan, an article on The Spiritual Unity of the Human Race and one on The Need of the Living Teacher by Professor, later President, Haven. Professor Boice is also mentioned among the contributors, though no article from his pen appears in the two numbers published. The second number contains one hundred and ten pages of literary matter and the table of contents includes the following articles: France,—the Empire and the Emperor, An Essay on Style; The Lives of Brown, Jones and Robinson; some verse, Judah in Babylon, The Independence of American Thoughtmen, The Rajpoot Bride, The Poet's Mission, The Need of the Living Teacher, above mentioned, and Sentimentalism. It was of course intended that the magazine should appear quarterly, but already in the second number there are vague hints of dissolution and the editors might well have said for all time, what they did say *à propos* of their supposed three month's respite, unfortunately prolonged through decades and still continuing, "*omnes exeunt in mysterium.*"

The first attempt at a student publication was probably the *Peninsular Phoenix and University Gazetteer* appearing in June, 1857, although the *University Register*, a sheet of much the same character, is credited with having appeared about the same time. A note written by the donor, a student of the late fifties, on the copy of the *Phoenix* in the Library gives it, as in his opinion, the first publication by students. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary we accept his statement as correct.

The *Peninsular Phoenix and University Gazetteer* was followed by the *University Phoenix*. The former was a large four-page sheet, with lists of the secret society members on the first page. The second is given over to a long editorial, an article on the University museum of art and another on the Detroit observatory. To justify its title of *Gazetteer* we find merely the following items of news under the heading "Connubial":

"In Savannah, Ga., April 21st, (the anniversary of the founding of Rome) were married Professor William P. Trowbridge of the University and Miss Lucy Parkman of Savannah.

"Three of last year's senior class have taken time by the forelock and life by the handle.

"J. E. Clark has committed matrimony with Miss C. C. Doty; L. Barnes with Miss H. Doty, and F. Rowe with Miss C. Kellogg."

Although the title *Gazetteer* was dropped by its successor, it still continued to furnish like bits of news. The *Phoenix and Gazetteer* was to appear three times yearly. The *Phoenix* was a monthly of eight pages started in November of the same year. It was published by "Green and Company," the Green in question being a student of the class of '60 with an interest in a miniature printing house. It was supposed to be a regular college publication by the Phi Phi Alpha, the Alpha Nu and the Adelphi literary societies. The whole affair, however, was looked upon with disfavor by the students. The editors from the Phi Phi Alpha Society, from the Alpha Nu, and from the Adelphi respectively were designated by the proprietor by one, two and three asterisks. We may quite safely conclude, therefore, that the "Company" was merely some more Green.

The *Phoenix* like its predecessor published lists of fraternity members, but the fraternities were dissatisfied with the representation given and taking the matter into their hands, decided to publish a magazine of their own. Hence the *Palladium*, of which the first number, also a four page sheet, appeared in 1859. This number contains the usual editorial, an article on The Law School, two sketches, The Merry, Merry Springtime, and The Freshman accompanied by a Freshman song, our first bit of published college verse. The second number appeared in June, 1860, and the third in December of the same year, for at this time, a fact not generally known, the *Palladium* appeared twice yearly. In the latter of these, there is an interesting note written by the editor telling us that eight hundred copies were printed at a cost of eighty-five dollars. This figure is precisely the number of *Michiganensians* published more than twenty-six years later. At this time the *Palladium* contained from twenty-four to fifty pages inclosed by a glazed paper cover. Except for an editorial, crying for more college songs and a gymnasium and an In Memoriam to one of the members of their class, there is no literary matter whatever. This first found its way into the *Palladium* a few years later. In the eighties it took on the board cover and so continued until '96 when it became part of the *Michiganensian*.

As the *Phoenix* had called forth the *Palladium* so the *Palladium* called forth the *Independent*, the first regular college magazine Michigan had. It was a small quarterly of some forty violently written pages, interesting indeed to a student of tendencies here. It illustrates not only the bitter feeling between the societies and the independents, but also the hostile attitude of the students toward the faculty. Some idea of the strenuous character of these students of the war-time may be gathered from a consideration of the

contents of the first number. It begins with some verses, The Death of Lyon, followed by an article on the Moral Condition of the University and one on The Fate of the Country—the Student's Duty, signed "Scipio." Then we have a two-page bit of most fantastic verse on The Student's Wings, A History of Infidelity at Yale, and lastly we are treated to some interesting facts on the disadvantages of secret-society membership, against which the *Independent* of course warred furiously.

The style of the whole is well exemplified by the editorial comment. It is everywhere violent and anathematic. We are told that the thought of the editors shall be as free as the wind that sweeps across our northern lakes. The following sentences will convince even the most skeptical that there was no lack of fire behind the publication. Says the editor: "The world's cold charity may chill but it cannot check our youthful ardor." Again: "We desire no Monastic seclusion nor do we court unruffled ease; but catching the spirit of the times, we invite action, and are ready to leap upon the stage of life and feel the reality of existence." His wishes were granted. This he did experience, through its contrary, after what we may conclude must have been a rather stormy career of four numbers. The *University Magazine*, edited by two members from each class, in March, '62, continued the work of the *Independent* through a single issue.

With the demise of the *University Magazine* the independents were again without a publication, the *Palladium* of course continuing. But it was not for long. In '66 they started an annual much resembling the former under the promising title *The Castalia*, which continued through five numbers. Unfortunately it does not seem to have earned its name, volume IV. ('69) containing beside the usual protest against the fraternities, embellished by a short note from Horace Greeley, merely an article on Dartmouth College and a call by the editor for more verse, he having none whatever. The most interesting feature of this number is a steel engraving, to the writer's knowledge not since republished, of the University in 1856.

It is taken from some point east of East University avenue showing the old Medical Building in the foreground, the President's residence and the monument, near where the flag-pole now stands, in the middle distance, while in the back-ground the two separate wings of the main building mournfully yearn toward each other. Vague cattle are nonchalantly browsing on the site of the library, and a pair of lovers, with the ubiquitous spaniel of old lithographs running before, are walking over the knolls.

The *Castalia* was revived in 1890 by the independents, the name being changed by mistake, we can see no other reason, to the *Castalian*. In form and contents it much resembles the *Palladium* of those years, and save for the number of '93 when the material was destroyed by fire, ran side by side with it until the formation of the *Michiganensian*.

Following the *Castalia* came the *University Chronicle* in March, 1867. Itself was followed in June of the same year by the *Michigan University Magazine*, which in point of literary make-up would vie with the best numbers of the *Inlander*. The *University Chronicle*, a fortnightly, was started:

"First: To assist the claims of our University abroad.

Second: To fill a void long felt.

Third: To afford a medium for the discussion of questions of interest to the student and an opportunity for improvement in writing."

It was an eight-page sheet, with sometimes rather hot discussions of student problems and items of Michigan and general college news. It ran side by side with the *Magazine*, but it seems that neither prospered, and so in May, '69, they consolidated to form the *Chronicle*, which first appeared in September of the same year.

The *Magazine* was edited by three fraternity men and three independents chosen at the close of the junior year. The forty-four pages of the first number contain the following articles: Literary Property, Capital Punishment, Man the Last Term in the Geological Progression, American Civilization, Roman and Modern Liberal Education, with verses In the Gloaming and To Apollo. The charge of heaviness imputed to it by the *Chronicle* is in a manner justified. Among the editors for the second year we find the names of Professor Demmon and the late Professor Walter. Editorials by both these men appear in the first number of its second year. It maintained its high standard to the close of its unfortunately brief career and was during its existence one of the best, if not the best, college journals in the country. Among other interesting articles there is one on Military Training at the University, by Professor D'Ooge. We beg indulgence to quote as a sample of its literary style a translation from Horace signed W., which we feel quite safe in attributing to Professor Walter. It might well find a place in an anthology of translations from the Classics.

TO MELPOMENE.

I've reared a monument to surpass
The glories of enduring brass,
Or all the pyramid's regal mass.

Nor wasting rain, nor furious blast,
Nor flight of myriad ages past
Its column to the earth shall cast.

I shall not die; my fame will reign
While priest and silent virgin train
Ascend the capitol's sacred fane.

My praise by Aufidus be sung
And Daunias' arid fields among,
Although from humble station sprung.

All times and tongues shall praise impute,
And fame, to me, the first to suit
Aeolian strains to Roman lute.

Assume, oh muse! the lofty air
Thy merits claim, and in my hair
Entwine the Delphic laurel fair.

Although the *University Chronicle* was not destitute of literary matter, (we find in its columns several critical articles and verses, usually with Latin titles like "*Ad Favonium* and *Ver Renascens*"), after its consolidation with the *Michigan University Magazine* in the *Chronicle*, also a fortnightly, it became somewhat more so. In connection with the *Independent* we had occasion to speak of the hostile attitude of the students toward the Regents and Professors. Springing in all probability from the fraternity war, it had spread among the undergraduates, until at this time it had taken alarming proportions. This *outré* insolence of the *Chronicle* is its most distinguishing characteristic. It tells us in the first number that it is to mediate between professors and students, that it does not intend to publish the mature ideas of the professors, too big for comprehension, and that it will speak boldly "of the evils that have crept into the University through the mismanagement of the Regents." This disposition on the part of the undergraduates continued until the late eighties, and samples of it may be found in the *Chronicles* and *Argonauts* of those years. It first appeared as a large, uncovered sixteen-page pamphlet, three columns to the page. Among other things it contains beside a bit of verse, Voyagers, articles on Chinese Education in California, Shakespeare, Women's Education and College Reputation. In '83 it took on a cover and was increased to twenty-two pages, in which form it continued until its consolidation with the *Argonaut* in 1890.

The publications so far treated have all disappeared. Of those still existing the first was the *Oracle*, which appeared as an eight-page quarto in March, 1869. At the head of the list of editors appears the name of Stanley Waterloo. After a discussion of the function of the real college magazine and a setting forth of the shortcomings of the *Palladium* and *Castalia*, we have the following:

"In regard to the propriety of this enterprise being conducted by the Sophomore Class, there can of course be no difference of opinion. Who so well qualified to advise and instruct as the sophomore? In him all virtues are combined, to produce that paragon, so rare, the perfect man."

The *Oracle* was ever the champion of the ladies, and *à propos* of co-education we may well quote a sample of that promised sophomoreic advice and instruction. We are told that "the great argument against this progression is the flirting and billing it would occasion. Suppose it should, would anyone be the worse for it? So far from being injurious, it is just what will

produce that 'beautiful refinement of mind' which is the object of a university education." The writer moreover confidentially informs us that all signs of prudishness will have disappeared at the beginning of the young lady's junior year.

In an article appearing in '72 we are given further light on co-education. It has proved a great success; unfortunately, however, the editors' hope that by gracing the debating societies with their presence, they might resuscitate these languishing institutions, at that time apparently fallen on evil days, has proved "a fond delusion." The young ladies remained coy and refused to attend save occasionally. We are assured, however, that the passing of college spirit, which, according to certain enemies of the sex, would follow upon this innovation, was merely a groundless threat, for during that year (the editor points to the fact with pride) the chapel disturbances between Freshmen and Sophomores had raged as furiously as ever.

In gradually augmented form the *Oracle* has appeared every year except '82 up to the present.

The only other publication which appeared in the seventies were issued by the professional schools, one, the *Sapphire*, a disgraceful sheet of seventy-two pages appeared in 1873. The cover of sapphire blue encloses several libelous drawings which may well account for its sudden demise. The other was the *University*, a bi-weekly of sixteen pages, which with decidedly poor editing and worse support managed to run through two volumes.

Save for these abortive attempts by the professional students to found a magazine of their own, the journalistic field was untroubled by new aspirants, the *Chronicle*, the *Palladium* and the *Oracle* taking care of the various academic interests. Unfortunately, however, the *Chronicle* fell into the hands of a clique, and after a farcical attempt at an election, from which a large number of accredited voters were barred, the discontented founded the *Argonaut*, of which the initial number appeared in October of '82. Like the *Chronicle* it was a fortnightly. The editing board was made up of students of all departments and the contents were a mixture of literary and journalistic matter with a large balance to the credit of the second. They tell us that "their quest is not a bit of sheep's wool but college news and a gymnasium." As it much resembled the *Chronicle* in its aims the rivalry between the two grew very keen. In fact the *Argonauts* and *Chronicles* were factors in college politics rather than college literature. The *Palladium* fraternities came to be ranged on the two sides, Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Tau Delta, Psi Upsilon and Phi Kappa Psi standing with the former, and Beta Theta Pi Chi Psi, Zeta Psi, Sigma Phi and Delta Kappa Epsilon upholding the latter. To this rivalry doubtless we owe the fact that they continued as long as they did, for each far overpassed the point when it would have been prudent for the business manager to withdraw. A compromise was effected when the two con-

solidated to form the *Chronicle-Argonaut* in 1890, which appeared as a weekly during that year. This likewise was "neither exclusively a news-gatherer nor wholly a literary magazine."

In the meantime, a rather frail looking sheet with a Greek-lettered cover had appeared in December, 1882. This was the *Amulet*, as the title page announces, "published annually in their junior year by the ladies of eighty-four," the italicized phrase saving it from any dangerous pretense to permanency. It seems to have been the result of a mistake, projected in a time when there was a dearth of college publications, the *Oracle* not having appeared in that year. Unfortunately the *Argonaut* came in and perempted the field. But as has been noted, the *Amulet* was a weakling and perished early and unlamented. The *Technic*, an annual whose character is indicated by its name, was first published in '85 by the students of the engineering department and has met with considerable success. Of weeklies (the *Argonaut* had become one in '84 and was of course continued as such after the consolidation with the *Chronicle*), yet another, *The Yellow and The Blue*, was founded by the fraternities in '91. Its career, despite its name, was deservedly brief.

Of the remaining student publications *The Commencement Annual* and the *ALUMNUS* of course not falling in this list, all save the Law annuals, *To Wit* '94 and *Res Gestae* '95, '96, remain to vouch for themselves. The law annual has with the *Palladium* and *Castalian* been merged into the *Michiganensian*. The *Daily* was started in September of '90 and to the class of '91 we owe the *Inlander*, of which the first volume, four numbers, appeared during that year. The *Wrinkle*, founded in October, '93, is therefore the last arrival in the journalistic field.

In giving an *aperçu* of the situation today we have to deal with the *Michiganensian*, the *Oracle*, the *Inlander*, the *Wrinkle*, and the *Daily*. The *Michiganensian* has done very well. It should, however, be given more the character of a year-book, should be paged and indexed, and made the Michigan reference book of the year, giving the names of the winners of the various University contests, lists of society members, etc. As such it would more adequately fulfill a very useful function. The literary contributions, as a rule of a more or less vague and imprecise character, add nothing to its value as such.

For the *Oracle* not much can be said. Latterly it has not been a paying venture. Undeniably there have been creditable *Oracles*. But as a rule the editors cannot satisfy themselves with an *exegimonumentum* consolation. A sort of tumor on college journalism it serves no end. In spite of the assurance of its first editions there is no more reason why a magazine should be published by the sophomores than by the freshmen or juniors, particularly when it is merely an incomplete year-book and a second-rate literary journal.

When so many a stronger and more deserving vessel has met ship-wreck on these dangerous seas we feel that it would be no great misfortune were the *Oracle* left on the barren academic strands with those other derelicts, the *Amulet* and the *Sapphire*. Save its thirty years of troubled past, it has nothing to recommend it.

As for the *Inlander* we feel differently. It is unfortunate that a literary journal of its type is not better supported by the students. For several years it ranked with the four or five best university monthlies. The *Minnesota Magazine* placed it first on the list of its exchanges. The fault, therefore, is not with its contents, nor is it with its cost. Published at a price less than half that of the eastern monthlies it has always had a far smaller subscription list. The reason seems to be in the fact that it appeals largely to the literary students. To court the favor of the professional schools would be to destroy its character. The student of the law department is a "law," of the medical department, a "medic," but to one who has followed inter-departmental elections it is quite evident that the literary student is rather an inconsiderable factor in what may be called college life. This is perhaps due to the large proportion of women in his classes. It may be mentioned incidentally that during two years in which the young ladies were represented on the editing board, the magazine had not a single subscriber among the young women. The diversity of courses, the fact that he meets with only a small portion of his class-mates, and in some cases the lack of emphasis thrown upon the purely cultural side of his education must also be taken into consideration. A real literary society which might bring these men together and waken them up to their own interests, would therefore be not merely the saving of the *Inlander* but also a desideratum for the department. Under existing conditions, it does not look as if the *Inlander* would live.

The *Wrinkle* and the *Daily* fortunately are both fairly prosperous and we hope they may live to a fullness of days.

Christian Frederick Gauss, '98.

THE FRITCHEY BEQUEST.

According to the provisions of the will of the late John Quincey Adams Fritchey* of St. Louis, Mo., of the class of 1858, the University was bequeathed a fine collection of coins and paper money. By the clause of the will all coins and paper money belonging to the estate and bearing date, prior to 1876, were left to the University, it being the intention of its donor, not only to remember as a loyal alumnus his Alma Mater, but to form the nucleus of a collection of coins and particularly United States money that will increase in size and value as the years roll by.

* Died September 3, 1897.

This collection which has only recently come into the possession of the University, consists in round numbers of about 1,100 pieces, of which 994 pieces are coins, gold, silver and copper. These coins date from 1780 up to 1875 as provided in the will, and among the number are numerous duplicates, especially of quarters and half-dollars prior to 1850.

The collection represents years of work and patience in acquiring the pieces, and may be said to have been a life time pleasure for the late Mr. Fritchey. A number of the rarer pieces, notably dollars bearing date of 1796, 1799, 1801, and half-dollar pieces of 1795, 1803, 1806, etc., are at a premium and it is a question whether they could be secured at any price short of the dealer's fancy figures.

As before stated, the majority of the coins are of the United States and represent all denominations from one-half cent up and should make an interesting study to the historian as well as to the numismatist. Aside from these coins are many foreign ones as well as several medals and souvenirs of historical events, such as copper medallions of Lafayette, 1824; of Napoleon I, 1821, and one of Napoleon III, 1848.

Taken altogether this is a most interesting collection and it is to be hoped that friends and particularly alumni of the University will add to its size by frequent and numerous donations. The following is a list of this collection:

1. Two Maximilian silver dollars of 1866; one Maximilian silver half-dollar of 1866; one U. S. silver dollar of 1801; one U. S. silver dollar of 1800; one Mexican copper cent of 1874; two U. S. silver dimes of 1836 and 1857.

2. Four U. S. silver half-dollars of 1824, 1826, 1827 and 1832; one copper Louis Phillippe of 1833; one copper coin of Pius VII. of 1801; one copper 5 kreutzer Rheinlander piece of 1807; one copper coin of Honolulu of 1727; one copper Prussian medal of 1792; one copper Roman Baicco of Pius VII. of 1801; one copper medal of Napoleon I. of 1821; one silver Napoleon I. sous of 1854, and one souvenir of the French Exposition of 1868.

3. Four U. S. dimes, of 1837, 1835 and 1857 respectively; one silver Franz Joseph 10-cent piece of 1872; one English silver 3-pence of 1875.

4. One Austrian silver 10-cent Kreutzer of 1872; one Austrian silver 5-cent piece of 1863; one silver Italian lire of 1867; one quarter florin of 1860, and one Greek drachme of 1874.

5. One U. S. \$10 gold piece of 1803; one U. S. \$5 gold piece of 1835; one U. S. \$3 gold piece of 1857; two U. S. \$1 gold pieces of 1852 and 1856; one Danish silver shilling of 1780, and one Hamburg shilling of 1778.

6. One Mexican silver bit of 1849; one English copper penny; one copper medal of Frederick the Great in 1757; one Prussian silver half-dollar of 1871; one large copper medallion of Napoleon III. of 1848; one copper medallion of Lafayette of 1824; one souvenir of the London Exposition of 1851; one medallion of Stonewall Jackson.

7. One Russian 5 copecks piece of 1782; one Polish coin of the reign

of August III. of Poland; sixteen foreign copper pennies of various kinds; two copper 10 centessimis of Italian issue of 1866; one copper 10 centessimi of 1863; two copper 5 centessimis of 1867 and one of 1863; one copper 2 centessimi piece of 1861, one of 1862 and one of 1867.

8. Four Canadian 2-cent pieces; twenty-six Canadian and English copper 1-cent pieces; nineteen brass and copper coins, Danish, Belgian and Chinese; thirteen French copper coins; two Mexican copper coins; three Mexican nickel 5-cent pieces and six Mexican nickel 1 and 2-cent pieces, and two Helvetia copper pennies of 1860 and 1871.

9. One 8 R piece of Central America of 1824; one peso of Chili of 1875; one 8-real piece of Peru of 1838; one 8-real piece of Columbia of 1820; one peso of Mexico of 1823; one 5-L piece of Sardinia of 1843; one 8-real piece of Spain, 1800; one Bavarian coin of 1774; one Hamburg schilling of 1756; one French 5-franc piece of 1830; one 5-franc piece of 1811, and sixty-eight foreign silver and copper coins—German, French, Italian, Greek and Spanish.

10. Forty-five foreign silver and copper coins—English, French, Mexican, Italian and Bavarian; one Hamburger coin of 1731; one Chilian dollar of 1818; one Peruvian coin of 1838; one French 20-franc piece of 1858; one French 10-franc piece of 1867; one French 5-franc piece of 1864, and one German gold piece of 1868.

11. One U. S. silver half-dollar of 1827; nine U. S. copper 2-cent pieces of 1864 and 1865; six U. S. silver 20-cent pieces of 1875; six U. S. copper half-cent pieces of 1832, 1804, 1807, 1808, 1809 and 1806; 115 U. S. copper cents of various dates from 1794 to 1874, and eleven U. S. nickel 3-cent pieces of issues of 1865 to 1867.

12. Seventy-eight U. S. quarter-dollars dating from 1818 to 1875; sixty-eight U. S. silver dimes of various years from 1820 to 1875; 332 U. S. half-dollars of various dates from 1795 to 1875; one U. S. silver trade dollar of 1875, and four Persian silver coins without dates.

13. One U. S. \$5 gold piece of 1836; one gold dollar of 1853; one gold quarter-dollar of 1871; thirty-seven silver 3-cent pieces prior to 1876; one U. S. \$3 gold piece of 1854, and twenty-two U. S. silver half-dimes of various dates prior to 1876.

The collection of paper moneys numbering nearly one hundred pieces, consists principally of fractional currency, ranging from 5 cents to 50 cents, some U. S. treasury notes and confederate money. Apropos of the recent agitation in Congress for the re-coinage of one-half cent pieces, the coin collection contains six of these rare pieces dated respectively 1804, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809 and 1832.

Altogether this is a most interesting collection and it is to be hoped that other alumni will in the future as substantially remember their Alma Mater in their wills.

Horton C. Ryan, '93

NEW YORK BANQUET.

The University of Michigan Club, of New York City, held its second annual dinner on April 6, 1900, at the Hotel St. Denis. At about seven o'clock the guests began to arrive, cordially welcomed by the reception committee wearing their insignia—a dainty, artistically tied bow of the University colors donated by Mrs. James F. Tweedy, a loyal alumna of Michigan. The reception lasted until half after seven, when about sixty alumni and alumnae, and friends, passed into the banquet hall to the tuneful strains of Rayman's orchestra.

Among the guests of honor were President Seth Low, of Columbia University, Chancellor MacCracken, of New York University, and Dr. Maria, president of the Philadelphia Alumni Association of the University of Michigan. A divine blessing was invoked by Chancellor MacCracken, and the assembled guests gathered around three long tables laden with flowers and "viands of various kinds to allure the taste." A really artistic menu card, impressed with the seal of the University in gold and blue, lay at the side of each plate.

Dr. Lewis McLouth, '58, who acted as toastmaster, began the speaking of the evening by giving a sketch of the presidents of the University of Michigan. He alluded to the unavoidable absence of President Angell at the dinner, on account of the serious illness of the latter's wife.

Letters of regret were read from U. S. Senators C. K. Davis and J. B. Quarles, Governor Thomas of Colorado, and Dean C. Worcester of the Philippine Commission.

President Low, in his inimitable and happy style, made a short address replete with wit and humor. He referred feelingly to the friendship between Columbia and the University of Michigan, and between its presidents, paying a tribute to President Angell and expressing deep regret at Mrs. Angell's illness. He reminded his hearers that Columbia was indebted to the University of Michigan for two of the most illustrious members of its faculty.

Chancellor MacCracken spoke interestingly of the early history of the University of Michigan and of the bonds of friendship which linked it to New York University. "As a recent sign of this friendship," he said, "I call to your attention the fact that President Angell has expressed his willingness to act as one of the judges for the new Hall of Fame of New York University." The venerable Chancellor caused laughter by saying that he was so impressed by the beauty of Mackinac Island, while visiting it years ago, that he had done what he had never done since—written poetry. He wrote it on a flat white stone in the cave known as Devil's Kitchen. A dozen years afterward, in turning the pages of a guide book, he found his poem there with the statement that its author was unknown, but may have been the devil.

Dr. Maris also addressed the company, and was often interrupted by applause.

Dr. McLouth then, in a series of introductions congruent and dignified, with plenty of wit, anecdotes, and good stories percolating through it all, called for short addresses by local alumni, among them Dr. Lewis S. Pilcher, '62, Professor Calvin Thomas, '74, and Lawrence C. Hull, '77.

The election by an informal ballot of the Board of Directors, a vote of thanks to the arrangement committee, the singing of the Yellow and Blue and the college yell concluded the programme of the evening.

The success of the occasion was largely due to the active efforts, at the expense of much time and attention, of Dr. Lewis McLouth, '58, James F. Tweedy, '70, Calvin Thomas, '74, Lawrence C. Hull, '77, A. P. Kerley, '77, Williston S. Hough, '84, M. S. Flint, '89, and Stanley D. McGraw, '92.

H. W. W.

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

In the April issue, after speaking briefly of the importance of the graduate school in the true university, we gave a list of Michigan's slender resources in the way of fellowships. We stated that during the present year there were offered to graduate students here six fellowships amounting to \$3,400. Supposing that none of these shall be withdrawn in 1900-01, we shall then be able to offer about \$4,000 in fellowships, as the Michigan Gas Association pledges \$600 or more to support work in gas analysis or some similar subject next year. In consideration of this matter we should not leave out of sight a number of assistant's positions open to graduate students here which are practically fellowships. The holders receive salaries for teaching and for like services rendered the University, but as time is left for graduate work there is but a technical difference between these assistants and certain fellows in some other institutions.

In the present issue we purpose to look at what some of our sister universities are able to hold out as inducements to persons who have placed behind them the

four years of ordinary work in secondary material and who wish now to search out new truths in fields unentered or not thoroughly explored. We may take Johns Hopkins, Yale, Harvard, Cornell and Chicago as our examples of endowed schools, and Illinois, Wisconsin and California as typical of the best of the state institutions.

To Johns Hopkins University, if to any, must be accorded the leading place among the graduate schools of the country. This university offers annually twenty-one fellowships, twenty of these being fixed at \$500 each, and the other being the income on an endowment of \$10,000. These twenty-one fellowships are exclusive of sixty-two scholarships yielding free tuition. The scholarships are primarily for graduate students, though in case the entire number are not required by graduates the rest may be given to undergraduates.

Harvard has thirty endowed fellowships whose aggregate income is \$15,650 per annum.

Columbia University offers twenty-two fellowships, none for less than \$500. Their total sum is \$13,848. This uni-

versity offers also thirty-eight graduate scholarships of \$150 each..

The Yale Graduate School offers twenty-one fellowships, the income of which amounts to \$10,350 per year, estimating that the foundations will pay six per cent where the exact sum which the student will receive is not stated. Besides these twenty-one fellowships there are thirty-nine scholarships in the graduate school worth about \$100 each.

Cornell University Graduate School has twenty-four fellowships all of \$500 each, excepting two worth \$600 each and a special travelling fellowship in architecture of \$2,000 given every alternate year. In addition there are seventeen graduate scholarships of an aggregate value of \$5,100.

In the West, the great endowment of the University of Chicago enables it to offer fellowships which overshadow those of any other institution in the country. In the last issue of the *Annual Register* of this University there were listed eighty-two fellows, aside from those of the Divinity School. The amount paid to these students was not stated in most cases; the sums announced ran from \$120 to \$520 per year. If we estimate the total on an average of \$320, it appears that Chicago affords aid to her graduate students this year to the amount of \$26,240.

Among the state institutions of the West, we find the University of Illinois

offering eight fellowships of \$300 each to her graduate students.

Wisconsin has eighteen fellowships and graduate scholarships with a total income of \$6,000. Besides these there are ten honorary fellowships which carry with them simply a remission of university fees.

The University of California lists seven fellowships, of which the values of only two are given. One of these is for \$500, the other for \$200.

The figures are taken from the latest catalogues which the various institutions have deposited in the University library.

They serve to show the handicap under which Michigan's graduate school labors in competition with those of the great endowed schools. The figures do not show, however, that we are poorly equipped when compared solely with institutions dependent, as we are, on state support. Michigan does not suffer alone. The contest is not so much between individual schools, as it is between one group of schools dependent on private endowment and benefactions, and another group which must look to the state for support. The larger question is whether the highest education—the education which seeks to discover new truth instead of contenting itself with preserving the old—must, at the entrance to the new field, bid good-bye to the fostering care of the state and be henceforth dependent on the beneficence of private wealth.

THE UNIVERSITY.

ATHLETICS.

BASEBALL.

The 1900 baseball season opened on April 14 when the 'Varsity succeeded in winning her first game of the season from the University of Indiana at Bloomington, Ind., by a score of 14 to 3. As usual, the regular season opened with the spring trip during the April vacation, but differing from the trips of former

seasons, all the games played were with the leading western universities and colleges. Michigan's policy in another respect departed from that of the past in that but little preliminary training was indulged in before the trip began. Heretofore, the management has always brought to Ann Arbor for the two weeks preceding the April recess one of the minor league teams and played with them a series of ten practice games. The

cold and disagreeable weather of that period of the year has in a majority of the cases prevented the best results being obtained, and so it was deemed advisable this year to do without that expensive luxury and train the team by itself. For a week or more preceding the opening of the season it was possible to use the athletic field for out-door practice, but the roughness and dampness of the ground has made it impossible for either the infield or outfield to work itself down to its maximum efficiency which must characterize a championship team.

The results of the trip have on the whole been encouraging, notwithstanding the loss of two games, one to Wisconsin and the other to Notre Dame, both on their home grounds. With the defeats must be considered the facts that before the Wisconsin game the team had travelled all the day before from three o'clock in the morning, and that the Notre Dame game closed a seven days' journey with sleepless nights and meals wherever they could be obtained. Coupled with these facts are the further ones that Michigan's weak place this year is in the box, as both the twirlers, Beistle and Utley, have never before played on the 'Varsity and were therefore not in condition to stand the wear and tear of a prolonged trip. So true was this that by the time Notre Dame was reached both men were utterly worn out, as the game testifies. Michigan's opportunity comes, however, when the other teams are compelled to do the travelling and meet her on her home grounds. But it must not be inferred that an attempt is being made to lessen in the slightest degree the credit due the victorious teams, for on the contrary the purpose of the explanation is to brighten the spirits of those who are apt to grow gloomy over the prospective Michigan team.

The universal opinion among the team seems to be that Illinois has the fastest team of those playing under the western amateur rules, both in fielding and in batting. They, too, have a battery unexcelled by any in the west. Lundgren will pitch for them again this year, and associated with him will be a freshman who is heralded as invincible, the truth of which is in part proved by the trouble he recently gave the Maroons. Notre Dame, while not formally within the rules, is ostensibly so, and while the game she played was characterized by snap and vim, yet the condition of the

'Varsity was not such as to make the comparison as fair as that between Illinois and Michigan. It is claimed by one of the western coaches that he has absolute proof of Gibson's professional status but as yet that proof has not been produced.

So far as the Michigan team itself is concerned the trip shows that its personnel is likely to be that forecast during the indoor practice. Beistle and Utley have shown up the strongest in the box and give promise of great improvement, if only they will receive coaching with a more willing spirit, this especially being true of Beistle, who is the older man of the two. It is also rumored that Utley is muscle bound as a result of too much gymnasium work, but the report is without verification by facts. As soon as the soreness resulting from the trip is past, the truth of the matter can be definitely determined. If he is so unfortunate to be thus afflicted, his service as a pitcher will be at an end.

The results of the trip, however, are best told by the story of each game, which follows in the order in which they were played.

By timely hitting, good base-running and excellent bunting, Michigan succeeded in bagging her first game of the season with the University of Indiana. The game was in one respect a surprise to the Wolverines as it was thought the report of the phenomenal work of Porter, the Hoosier "south paw," would be fully substantiated by facts. He fell by the wayside, however, for when game was called in the eighth inning, the score was 14 to 3 in Michigan's favor. Condon, who was out of the game last year, played a strong game at first, accepting twenty out of twenty-one chances. Utley pitched a good game and was well supported. Whitney, the new catcher from Amherst proved himself a worthy successor of Lunn, the captain of last year's team.

The score:

<i>University of Michigan.</i>										
	AB	R	H	O	A	E				
McGinnis, c. f.....	4	2	1	0	0	0				
Snow, l. f.....	5	0	2	0	0	1				
Condon, 1b.....	6	2	4	10	1	1				
Fletcher, 3b.....	5	0	1	0	2	0				
Mattison, s. s.....	4	2	2	1	3	1				
Davies, 2b.....	5	3	2	0	0	0				
Whitney, c.....	4	2	2	4	1	1				
Utley, p.....	4	2	1	0	7	1				
Blencoe, r. f.....	5	1	3	0	0	0				
Totals	42	14	18	24	14	5				

University of Indiana.

	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Castleman, r. f.....	2	0	1	0	0	0
Bracken, r. f.....	2	0	1	0	0	1
Castleman, c. f.....	2	1	0	0	0	1
Porter, p.....	4	1	2	0	5	1
Pike, 1b.....	4	1	0	13	0	1
Miller, s. s.....	4	0	1	0	1	1
Hoover, 3b.....	3	0	2	0	2	0
Alsop, 2b.....	4	0	0	0	2	2
Murrill, c.....	3	0	0	7	1	1
Sutphin, l. f.....	4	0	0	1	1	1

Totals .. 32 3 7 21 12 9

Innings... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

U. of M..... 0 5 5 1 1 1 0 0—13

U. of I..... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3

Innings pitched—Utley 8, Porter 7. Base hits—Utley 7, Porter 18. Two-base hits—Davies, Porter. Three-base hit—Fletcher. Sacrifice hits—Mattison, Davies, Whitney, Utley. Stolen bases—McGinnis 2, Mattison 2, Whitney, Utley, Blencoe 2. First base on balls—Off Utley 2, off Porter 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Utley 3. Struck out—By Utley 3, by Porter 5. Time—two hours.

The University of Illinois' colors were lowered on the following Monday, the 16th., at Champaign by a score of 7 to 3, but the consensus of opinion of all who witnessed the game seems to be that the less said of most of the work the better. While Beistle was not hit hard, yet at times his wildness made up for it. He and Lundgren quit even with strike-outs, each having seven to his credit.

The score:

University of Michigan.

	R	H	P	A	E
McGinnis, c. f.....	3	1	3	1	1
Snow, l. f.....	1	0	0	0	2
Condon, 1b.....	1	1	9	0	0
Whitney, c.....	1	2	9	3	1
Flescher, 3b.....	0	0	0	4	0
Mattison, s. s.....	0	1	1	2	2
Davies, 2b.....	0	1	2	1	1
Beistle, p.....	1	0	0	3	2
Blencoe, r. f.....	0	0	3	0	0

Totals 7 6 27 14 9

University of Illinois.

	R	H	P	A	E
Cook, c. f.....	0	1	0	0	1
Develde, r. f.....	0	0	1	0	1
Adsit, 1b.....	0	0	14	0	3
Switzer, 3b.....	0	0	1	0	0
Mathews, s. s.....	2	0	0	4	0
Johnston, c.....	1	0	6	5	1
Steinwedel, 2 b.....	0	0	3	6	1
Fulton, 2b.....	0	0	0	0	0

Lotz, l. f.....	0	2	1	0	0
Lundgren, p.....	0	1	1	3	3

Totals.... 3 4 27 18 10

Innings... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Michigan... 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 2—7

Illinois..... 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—3

Double plays—Beistle to Flescher to Whitney to Mattison; McGinnis to Davies. Stolen bases—McGinnis, Snow (2), Condon (2), Whitney, Mattison, Davies, Adsit (2), Johnson, Lotz (4). Base on balls—McGinnis (2), Cook, Mathews, Johnston, Fulton, Lotz. Base on hit by pitched ball—McGinnis. Struck out—Snow, Condon, Flescher (2), Beistle, Blencoe (2), Adsit, Switzer (2), Mathews, Lundgren (3). Passed ball—Johnston. Wild pitch—Lundgren. Sacrifice hits—Snow (2). Time of game—2:30. Umpire—Tindill.

Rain prevented the game Tuesday with Dixon, and on Wednesday Wisconsin was met at Madison and the tables turned on the visitors. But once did Michigan cross the plate and that in the fifth when Snow hit a ball into center field, which Hensel was slow in returning, enabling McGinnis, who was on second, to reach home. The weak point of the Michigan team was at second when Davies made three out of the total of four errors by the entire team. But five hits were secured off Reedall, whereas the Badgers plucked nine off Utley. The home team had but one error charged against it.

The score:

University of Wisconsin.

	R	H	P	A	E
Mowry, 2b.....	0	0	1	0	0
Harvey, s. s.....	1	1	1	1	0
Hensel, c. f.....	1	4	2	0	0
Curtis, 1b.....	1	1	11	1	0
Muckleston, l. f.....	3	0	3	0	0
Pierce, c.....	1	1	5	0	0
Cochems, r. f.....	0	2	3	0	0
Reedall, p.....	0	0	1	5	0
Sickels, 2b.....	0	0	0	3	1

Totals 7 9 27 10 1

University of Michigan.

McGinnis, c. f.....	1	1	4	0	0
Snow, l. f.....	0	1	1	0	0
Condon, 1b.....	0	0	13	0	1
Whitney, c.....	0	0	3	2	0
Flescher, 3b.....	0	0	1	0	0
Mattison, s. s.....	0	2	0	2	0
Davies, 2b.....	0	0	4	5	3
Utley, p.....	0	0	0	4	0
Blencoe, r. f.....	0	1	1	0	0

Totals 1 5 27 13 4

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 Wisconsin.....4 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0—7
 Michigan.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
 Earned run—Wisconsin. Two-base
 hits—Blencoe, Cochems. Stolen bases—
 Muckleston (3), Hensel, McGinnis.
 Bases on balls—Off Utley, 3; off Reedall,
 3. Struck out—By Utley, 2; by Reedall,
 5. Passed balls—Whitney. Wild throw
 —Whitney. Double play—Sickels to
 Mowry to Curtis. Umpire—Tindell of
 Chicago.

A year ago on the Michigan grounds Beloit unmercifully trounced the 'Varsity, but in the game on the 19th., the day following the Wisconsin game, revenge was obtained, principally through magnificent work of Miller, who is this year intelligible under the rules because of having played four years. Beloit, however, does not profess amateurism as Adkins, who has been with them for several years, openly acknowledges that he has pitched professional ball. For this reason Miller was allowed to play. It was one of the most remarkable games ever seen in the west and neither team scored until the tenth, though each had men on third, with one out or none out several times during the game. Once a score was saved by a beautiful stop of a hot ball by Mattison that went through Miller and a nice throw to the plate in time to cut off the runner. Another time a score was cut off by a double play. Adkins saved himself once by striking out two men with a runner on third and all through the game pitched like a veteran.

Michigan was given a shaking up. Blencoe went to second and Bennett was in right, where he did nicely. He hit well, too. The entire team played well, with far more snap than the day before at Madison. The winning run came thus wise. With one out, Blencoe hit to left, stole second and took third in a wild throw. He scored when McGinnis lifted a long fly out to right.

The score:

University of Michigan.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.
McGinnis, m.....	5	0	0	1	0
Snow, l. f.....	3	0	1	3	0
Condon, 1b.....	4	0	1	12	1
Whitney, c.....	3	0	0	11	1
Mattison, s. s.....	4	0	1	0	4
Bennett, r. f.....	2	0	1	3	0
Flescher, 3b.....	4	0	0	0	1
Miller, p.....	4	0	1	0	3
Blencoe, 2b.....	4	1	1	0	2
Totals.....	33	1	6	30	12

University of Beloit.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Harrington, s. s.....	4	0	0	1	2
Bupee, m.....	4	0	0	2	0
R. Brown, 3b.....	4	0	0	2	3
E. Brown, 1b.....	3	0	1	9	1
Slater, l. f.....	4	0	1	2	0
Adkins, p.....	3	0	0	0	5
Allen, 2b.....	4	0	1	6	0
Merrill, r. f.....	4	0	1	3	0
Jacobson, c.....	2	0	0	4	2
Totals.....	32	0	4	29	13

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
U. of M.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Beloit.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Errors—Michigan: Whitney, Blencoe, Beloit: R. Brown, Slater, Adkins, Jacobson.

Two-base hit—Merrill. Sacrifice hits—Snow, Condon. Stolen bases—Mattison, Blencoe (2), Allen, Brown. First base on balls—Off Miller 1, off Adkins 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Miller 1, by Adkins 1. Struck out—By Miller 8, by Adkins 5. Double play—Miller, Condon and Flescher. Umpire—Tindill.

Northwestern lost to Michigan because the latter had the better team in every respect. The poor work of Smiley, the Northwestern pitcher, however, is partially explained by the fact that it was his third game within a week and he went into the box with a sore arm. His support too, was very ragged. Michigan on the other hand was enthusiastic over her success of the day before and played with that vim and determination which always characterizes her winning. Beistle was in the box for Michigan and held his opponents to four hits but gave seven bases on balls. Michigan started the ball rolling in the first inning. McGinnis reaching first on four wide ones and scoring on Condon's hit and Ling's wild throw. Two were scored in the fourth on a base on balls to Mattison. Fleager's error and Davies' triple. Another was added in the sixth inning after two men were out on three hits in succession by Davies, Flescher and Beistle. Two more were added in the seventh on hits by McGinnis, Snow and Mattison. In the last inning errors by Fleager and Ling let Flescher and Bennett reach first, and hits by McGinnis and Condon scored both men.

Johnson, the first man up for Northwestern, made a hit, and promptly stole second. But he stayed there while the next three went out in order. Hollister's men scored first in the sixth inning af-

ter two men were out. Pinneo and Smiley reached first by two misplays by Mattison at third, and Pinneo scored on Beistle's wild throw to catch him napping. In the eighth inning Pinneo reached first on balls and stole second. Mattison's two-bagger scored him and Mattison stole third, scoring on Ling's hit.

Northwestern scored two more in the ninth and there was a man on second with one man out when the game was called on account of darkness.

The score:

University of Michigan.

	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
McGinnis, c. f.	2	2	0	0	0
Condon, 1b.	0	3	11	1	0
Snow, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Mattison, s. s.	1	1	2	3	1
Whitney, c.	1	0	4	1	0
Davies, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0
Flescher, 3b.	1	1	3	3	2
Beistle, p.	0	1	1	3	1
Bennett, r. f.	1	0	0	0	0

Totals 8 11 24 14 4

Northwestern University.

	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Johnson, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
West, c.	0	0	2	0	2
Pinneo, 1b.	2	0	10	0	0
Smiley, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Mattison, c. f.	1	1	3	0	0
Ling, 3b.	0	0	0	4	2
Machesney, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Fleager, 2b.	0	0	6	3	2
White, s. s.	0	0	0	1	1

Totals 3 3 24 10 7

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Michigan 1 0 0 2 0 1 2 2—8

Northwestern 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3

Stolen bases—Northwestern, 7; Michigan, 3. Two-base hits—Beistle, Mattison. Three-base hit—Davies. Struck out—By Smiley, 1; by Beistle, 2. Bases on balls—Off Smiley, 3; off Beistle, 6. Time of game, 2:15. Umpire—Tindill.

Michigan met the Waterloo of the spring trip at Notre Dame on the 21st, when they were kept from crossing the plate. Notre Dame on the other hand piled up eight runs, and finished without an error being charged against them. The great contrast, however, was in the work of the batteries. Gibson pitching magnificent ball, while both Utley and Beistle fell down completely. The game was won in the first inning when Lynch got a base on balls; Farley, Donohue and Morgan singled and an error of Flescher helped to give Notre Dame four

runs. McGinnis did the best work for Michigan, taking several long flies that looked like hits.

The score:

University of Michigan.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.
McGinnis, m.	3	0	0	2	0
Condon, 1b.	3	0	0	5	1
Snow, l. f.	3	0	0	2	1
Mattison, s. s.	2	0	0	0	2
Whitney, c.	1	0	0	4	2
Davies, 2b.	2	0	0	4	1
Flescher, 3b.	2	0	0	0	3
Utley, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Beistle, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Bennett, r. f.	0	0	0	1	0

Totals 18 0 0 18 10

Notre Dame.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Lynch, s. s.	3	1	1	1	1
Fleming, l. f.	4	0	1	1	0
Farley, r. f.	4	1	2	0	0
Donohue, m.	4	1	2	2	0
McDonald l. f.	4	0	1	11	0
Morgan, 3b.	3	1	1	0	2
Daly, 2b.	2	0	1	1	2
O'Neill, c.	3	1	0	2	1
Gibson, p.	2	3	1	0	5

Totals 29 8 10 18 11

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6

University of Michigan .. 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Notre Dame 4 1 0 1 0 2—8

Errors—Michigan: Davies 2. Flescher. Notre Dame: Lynch.

Stolen bases—Notre Dame 3. First base on balls—Off Utley 1, off Beistle 2. off Gibson 3. Hit by Pitched ball—By Gibson 1. Struck out—By Utley 1, by Beistle 2, by Gibson 2. Double plays—Snow, Mattison and Flescher; Gibson, Lynch and McDonald. Passed ball—Whitney. Wild pitch—Utley. Umpire—Jones.

TRACK.

Since the last of the indoor athletic meets there has been a lull in track work so that the athletes might not get stale before the outdoor season opened. While a number of the men have been training during the vacation, a majority went home. But now, with that past, the season's work is fair upon them and will continue with life and energy until the Western Intercollegiate in June. Some thirty-five men are out now, but that number will likely dwindle to twenty within two or three weeks' time, when the training table will be established.

GYMNASIUM WORK.

One of the most remarkable things in the present college year has been the interest taken in the work of the gymnasium. In fact a sight which has attracted a great deal of attention from visitors has been the gymnasium in the afternoon. To obtain some idea of the magnitude of the work carried on there one has but to remember that 1,323 lockers have been disposed of this year, as against 1,192 last year. This means that at least the number of persons who have lockers use the gymnasium at some time or other during the week. Four regular classes are held daily—one in the morning, two in the afternoon, and one in the evening. There is an average daily attendance of nearly 600, which speaks well of the methods which have been taken to popularize the gymnasium work during the past two years. When asked in regard to the increased attendance, Director Fitzpatrick had the following to say: "You know that the freshmen of the literary and engineering departments are required to take two hours' work a week in the gymnasium. This compulsory attendance has lots to do with the increased attendance. I find many students who had to take the work last year taking it over again this year for the simple reason that they found it so beneficial in the first instance. You see we reach a class which we could not formerly get into the gymnasium, and they keep up the work. There is nothing in the east which in any way compares with the attendance at our gymnasium. A visit here by the eastern directors would open their eyes to the fact that they are way behind the west in general gymnasium work. I should favor making gymnasium work compulsory for more than the freshman year if it were possible; but we could not handle the men who would appear under those conditions. We can hardly take care of all of them now between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock, when college work is over. Compulsory indoor work will be over with when spring vacation begins, as most of the men get out of doors then, but the gymnasium will be used regularly by many until the first of June."

TROPHY CASE.

The Athletic Association is the recipient, from the Sligh Manufacturing Company, of Grand Rapids, of a large oak trophy case, to be placed in the trophy room of the gymnasium. The kindness of the Grand Rapids firm is greatly ap-

preciated by the student body. The case will be used for the display of the various cups and baseballs and footballs used in the games in which Michigan has been victorious.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

* * * This department is in charge of Professor F. N. Scott, '84, University Editor. By action of the Board of Regents it is made an official record of the University.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE SUMMER SESSION.

Physical and theoretical instruction in gymnastics suitable for schools and for the individual will be given in the summer session of the University of Michigan by Charles M. Williams of the University gymnasium. A course in light gymnastics will include free movements with bar bells, clubs and dumb bells. These exercises will be corrective in nature. The course in heavy gymnastics will consist of exercises with the chest weights, the vaulting bar, the horse, the parallel bars and the horizontal bar.

The exercises will be taught in single movements and in group series. Instruction will also be given in making physical examinations, in taking measurements, and in chart plotting.

The University gymnasium will be open from two to six o'clock each afternoon.

Among the features of the summer session of the University of Michigan will be courses in mechanical practice and shop work. The wood work and pattern making shop, the foundry and the forge and machine shops will be open during the session.

SAGINAW STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

During the last ten years over one hundred and fifty students from Saginaw have entered the University of Michigan. The number graduated during the same years is 73. The smallest number of Saginaw students registered at one time was in the college year 1880-90, when but 30 students were enrolled; and the largest number was in the year 1896-97, 61 registering that year.

The following table shows the number enrolled in the several departments for the different years. Students in the summer session are not included.

YEAR.	Lit. Dept.	Eng. Dept.	Med. Dept.	Law Dept.	Pharm. Dept.	Homeop. Dept.	Dent. Dept.	Total.
1889-90.....	19	2	3	3	2	0	1	30
1890-91.....	21	3	4	4	0	0	1	33
1891-92.....	28	8	3	6	0	0	1	46
1892-93.....	28	13	3	7	1	0	1	53
1893-94.....	24	14	2	6	1	0	2	49
1894-95.....	30	13	3	1	1	0	1	49
1895-96.....	32	11	3	6	0	0	4	56
1896-97.....	34	7	5	11	0	1	4	61
1897-98.....	35	8	2	12	0	0	5	62
1898-99.....	21	9	3	10	1	0	4	50

The number of women, enrolled in the University, the number of matriculates (students entering for the first time), the number of students graduated, and the total enrollment, exclusive of the summer session, for the several years is as follows:

YEAR.	Women.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Total attendance in University.
1889-90.....	11	12	5	2153
1890-91.....	12	13	5	2420
1891-92.....	16	21	11	2692
1892-93.....	15	18	10	2778
1893-94.....	9	21	10	2659
1894-95.....	15	12	10	2818
1895-96.....	11	23	7	2917
1896-97.....	18	20	8	2878
1897-98.....	19	18	15	3114
1898-99.....	14	9	12	3059

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

The following is a comparison, from the point of view of numbers, of students in attendance at some of the more important Universities, both in the United States and in foreign countries. Unless otherwise stated, the figures are those for the academic year 1898-99.

Universities which are starred admit women in one or more departments. Special annexes for women and summer schools are omitted in every case.

University.	Total No. of Students.	Students in Law Dept.	Students in Med. Dept.	Date of foundation of University.
Moscow.....	4461	1731	1284	1755
Munich.....	4104	1046	1102	1472
Harvard, 1899-1900.....	4091	613	588	1636
Leipzig.....	3751	994	568	1409
St. Petersburg.....	3700	2085	.....	1819
Athens (1897-98).....	3556	.....	.....	1837
Oxford.....	3412	.....	.....	13th cent
*Michigan (1899-1900).....	3357	833	487	1837
Prague.....	3066	1222	813	1348
Manchester.....	3000	.....	426	1851
*Cambridge.....	2929	.....	.....	1257
*Edinburgh.....	2896	.....	.....	1583
*Columbia.....	2788	349	727	1754
Kiev, Russia (1896).....	2565	1020	1032	1832
Turin (1897-98).....	2551	.....	.....	1412-1632
Yale.....	2517	195	135	1701
*Univ. of California.....	2438	141	132	1868
*Lyons.....	2405	.....	.....	1808
Rome.....	2348	.....	.....	1303
Bukarest (1897-98).....	2296	840	425	1864
Tokyo (1897).....	2239	744	313	1868
Helsingfors.....	2238	.....	.....	1640
*Northwestern.....	2202	166	380	1851
Bordeaux.....	1961	.....	.....	1441
*Glasgow.....	1953	664	203	1450
*Chicago ('98-99, 3 qtrs).....	1942	.....	.....	1857-1892
*Wisconsin.....	1923	182	.....	1849
Toulouse.....	1897	.....	.....	1233
Loewen (Belgium).....	1890	.....	.....	1426-1835
Barcelona.....	1887	.....	.....	1450
*Cornell.....	1790	605	430	1865
Bonn.....	1790	473	253	1818
Graz.....	1771	822	648	1586
*Halle.....	1738	419	231	1502-1694
Copenhagen.....	1600	.....	.....	1478
Bologna.....	1590	336	428	13th cent
Padua.....	1542	305	336	1222
Upsala.....	1458	.....	.....	1477
Wuerzburg.....	1343	220	667	1402-1582
Cracow.....	1323	707	226	1364
Brussels (1894-95).....	1316	.....	.....	1834
Christiania.....	1300	.....	.....	1811
*Goettingen.....	1278	352	220	1737
*Heidelberg.....	1243	345	240	1386
Warsaw.....	1242	519	422	1816
Freiburg.....	1238	.....	508	1457
Havana (1894-95).....	1226	.....	.....	1721
Strassburg.....	1170	.....	.....	1567
Lille.....	1158	.....	.....	1808
*Leland Stanford.....	1153	.....	.....	1891
Manila (1896-97).....	1144	558	404	1605
Dublin (1896-97).....	1128	.....	.....	1591
Princeton.....	1099	.....	.....	1746
Innsbruck.....	1087	322	257	1673
Pisa (1895-96).....	1066	203	243	1343
Amsterdam.....	1061	.....	.....	1632
Rennes.....	1057	.....	.....	1808
Pavia.....	1029	247	503	1361
Genoa.....	1010	296	298	.....
Santiago (Chile).....	1000	.....	.....	1743
Utrecht.....	953	204	335	1636
Leiden (1899-1900).....	908	309	307	1575
Zurich.....	887	81	351	1832
Wuerttemberg.....	771	.....	.....	1829
Poitiers.....	736	.....	.....	1431
Valencia.....	726	.....	.....	1500
*Kiel.....	712	127	328	1665
Ghent.....	701	.....	.....	1816
Jena.....	682	187	199	1558
Johns Hopkins.....	649	.....	167	1876
Lund, Sweden.....	643	.....	.....	1666
Parma.....	585	97	207	1422
Caen.....	572	.....	.....	1437
Grenoble.....	523	.....	.....	1339
*Sydney.....	500	.....	.....	1884

The following institutions have more students than have any schools in the United states :

Paris.....	11827	.....	.....	} Oldest in Europe ex Bologna.
Berlin.....	10827	1470	1093	
Cairo.....	8216	.....	.....	9'8
Vienna.....	5770	2672	1601	1365
Madrid (1897-98).....	5577	2061	1116	1508 - 1836
Naples.....	5103	1519	1815	1224

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN MEN IN CONGRESS.

There are not less than twenty graduates and former students of the University of Michigan in the national congress at the present time. Four of the twenty known to be there are in the senate and sixteen are in the house of representatives.

The following list gives the names of the University of Michigan men, the degrees they received from the University with the dates (or the years they were students in the institution), the state and district they represent and years of their incumbency :

Senators.

Lucien Baker, law student 1868-69. Kansas, 1895-.

Cushman Kellogg Davis, A.B. 1857, LL.D. 1886. Minnesota, 1887-.

Porter James McCumber, LL.B. 1880. North Dakota, 1899-.

Joseph Very Quarles, A.B. 1866. Wisconsin, 1899-.

Representatives.

Roswell P. Bishop, literary student 1867-69, law student 1870-72. Ninth Michigan district, 1895-.

Abraham Lincoln Brick, LL.B. 1883. Thirteenth Indiana, 1899-.

Marriott Brosius, LL.B. 1868. Tenth Pennsylvania, 1889-.

Marion De Vries, LL.B. 1888. Second California, 1897-.

John James Gardner, law student 1866-67. Second New Jersey, 1893-.

Joseph John Gill, LL.B. 1868. Sixteenth Ohio, 1899-.

Winfield Scott Kerr, LL.B. 1879. Fourteenth Ohio, 1895-.

John Jacob Lentz, A.B. 1882. Twelfth Ohio, 1897-.

David Henry Mercer, LL.B. 1882. Second Nebraska, 1893-.

William Smith Mesick, law student 1880-81. Eleventh Michigan, 1897-.

James Carson Needham, LL.B. 1889. Seventh California, 1899-.

Edward Thomas Noonan, LL.B. 1883. Fifth Illinois, 1899-.

Second Michigan, 1887-91.

Austin Blair, LL.D. 1890. Third Michigan, 1867-73.

Melvin Morelli Boothman, LL.B. 1871. Sixth Ohio, 1887-91.

Ferdinand Brucker, LL.B. 1881. Eighth Michigan, 1897-99.

Benjamin Taylor Cable, B.S. 1876. Eleventh Illinois, 1891-93.

John Logan Chipman, literary student 1843-45. First Michigan, 1887-93.

Solomon G. Comstock, law student 1868-69. Fifth Minnesota, 1889-91.

John K. Cowen, law student 1867-68. Fourth Maryland, 1895-97.

Byron M. Cutcheon, A.B. 1861, A.M. 1866, LL.B. 1866. Ninth Michigan, 1883-91.

George Ford, LL.B. 1869. Thirteenth Indiana, 1885-87.

James Sedgwick Gorman, LL.B. 1876. Second Michigan, 1891-95.

Levi Thomas Griffin, A.B. 1857, A.M. 1860. First Michigan, 1893-95.

William Flavius Leicester Hadley, LL.B. 1871. Eighteenth Illinois, 1895-97.

Darius D. Hare, law student 1866-68. Eighth Ohio, Thirteenth Ohio, 1891-95.

Nils Pederson Haugen, LL.B. 1874. Eighth Wisconsin, 1887-95.

Walter Ingalls Hayes, LL.B. 1863. Second Iowa, 1887-95.

Adoniram Judson Holmes, LL.B. 1867. Tenth Iowa, 1883-89.

Jay Abel Hubbell, A.B. 1853. Ninth Michigan, 1873-83.

Edwin William Keightley, LL.B. 1865. Fourth Michigan, 1877-79.

Joseph Morgan Kendall, law student 1881-82. Tenth Kentucky, 1891-93. 1895-97.

William Henry King, LL.B. 1887. Utah, 1897-99.

Solomon S. Kirkpatrick, law student 1867-68. Third Kansas, 1895-97.

James Laird, LL.B. 1871. Second Nebraska, 1883-89.

William Cotter Maybury, A.M. 1870, LL.B. 1871. First Michigan, 1883-87.

Jonas Hartzel McGowan, B.S. 1861, M.S. 1865, LL.B. 1868. Third Michigan, 1877-81.

George DeRue Meikeljohn, LL.B. 1880. Third Nebraska, 1893-97.

Seth Crittenden Moffatt, LL.B. 1863. Eleventh Michigan, 1885-87.

John Stoughton Newberry A.B. 1847, A.M. 1854. First Michigan, 1879-81.

John Henry O'Neill, LL.B. 1864. Second Indiana, 1887-91.

James W. Owens, law student 1864-65. Fourteenth Ohio, 1889-93.

Theobald Otjen, LL.B. 1875. Fourth Wisconsin, 1895-.

John Franklin Shafroth, B.S. 1875. First Colorado, 1895-.

Samuel William Smith, LL.B. 1878. Sixth Michigan, 1897-.

James Edgar Wilson, LL.B. 1884. Idaho, 1895-97, 1899-.

Besides the above over fifty graduates and students of the University have been members of former congresses. A partial list of these is as follows:

Senators.

John Beard Allen, law student 1866-67. Washington, 1889-93.

Calvin Stewart Brice, law student 1865-66. Ohio, 1891-97.

Arthur Brown, A.M. 1863, LL.B. 1864. Utah, 1896-97.

Thomas Witherell Palmer, A.B. 1849. Michigan, 1883-89.

Ozora Pierson Stearns, B.S. 1858, LL.B. 1860. Minnesota, 1870-71.

Representatives.

Edward Payson Allen, LL.B. 1867. Jasper Packard, A.B. 1855. Eleventh Indiana, 1869-75.

Samuel Ritter Peters, LL.B. 1867. Kansas at large and seventh district, 1883-91.

Augustus Herman Pettibone, A.B. 1859. First Tennessee, 1881-87.

William Wallace Phelps, A.B. 1846, A.M. 1854. Minnesota, 1857-59.

John Alfred Pickler, LL.B. 1872. South Dakota, 1889-97.

Henry Augustus Reeves, literary student, 1848-51. First New York, 1869-71.

John B. Rice, M.D. 1857. Tenth Ohio, 1881-83.

Benjamin Franklin Shively, LL.B. 1886. Thirteenth Indiana 1887-93.

Horace Greeley Snover, A.B. 1869, LL.B. 1871. Seventh Michigan, 1895-99.

Byron Gray Stout, A.B. 1851. A.M. 1854. Sixth Michigan, 1891-93.

John C. Tarsney, LL.B. 1869. Fifth Missouri, 1889-95.

Timothy E. Tarsney, LL.B. 1872. Eight Michigan, 1885-89.

Henry F. Thomas, M.D. 1868. Fourth Michigan, 1893-97.

Charles Arnette Towne, Ph.B. 1881. Sixth Minnesota, 1895-97.

Thomas Addis Emmet Weadock, LL.B. 1873. Tenth Michigan, 1891-95.

John Daugherty White, LL.B. 1872. Tenth Kentucky, 1875-77, 1881-85.

Justin Rice Whiting, literary student 1863-66. Seventh Michigan, 1887-95.

Edwin Willits, A.B. 1855, A.M. 1858.

Second Michigan, 1877-83.

Thomas J. Wood, LL.B. 1867. Tenth Indiana, 1883-85.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESSES.

It has been the custom at the University of Michigan since 1878 to have, at the commencement exercises in June of each year, an oration or address in place of exercises by the graduating classes. The dates of the several commencements since 1878, the speakers and the subjects of their addresses are as follows:

1878, June 27. George V. N. Lothrop, LL.D., of Detroit. A Plea for Education as a Public Duty.

1879, June 26. James B. Angell, LL.D., president of the University of Michigan. Higher Education: A plea for making it Accessible to All.

1880, July 1. The Rt. Rev. Samuel S. Harris, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Michigan. Complete Education.

1881, June 30. The Rev. John P. Newman, D.D., LL.D., of New York. The Beneficence of Science.

1882, June 29. The Rev. John M. Gregory, D.D., of Chicago. The Sciences and the Arts of the Nineteenth Century.

1883, June 28. The Rev. James Ormsbee Murray, D.D., professor in Princeton College. The Debt of Civilization to Literature.

1884, June 26. The Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., LL.D. The Place of the Scholar in American Life.

1885, June 25. The Rev. Dr. S. L. Caldwell, president of Vassar College. Literature in Account with Life.

1886, July 1. The Honorable Cushman Kellogg Davis, LL.D., of St. Paul, Minn. The Practical Limitations of Historic Precedents.

1887, June 30. James B. Angell, LL.D., president of the University of Michigan. Commemorative Oration on the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Organization of the University of Michigan.

1888, June 28. Thomas C. Chamberlin, LL.D., president of the University of Wisconsin. The Ethical Functions of Scientific Study.

1889, June 27. J. L. M. Curry, D.D., LL.D. Causes of the Power and Prosperity of the United States.

1890, June 26. The Honorable Andrew Dickson White, LL.D., Ithaca, N. Y. Evolution and Revolution.

1891, June 25. Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D., president of Johns Hopkins University. The Growth of Ideas.

1892, June 30. Justin Winsor, LL.D., librarian of Harvard University. The Pageant of Saint Lussou, 1671.

1893, June 29. Charles Dudley Warner, L.H.D., Hartford, Conn. The Work of Washington Irving.

1894, June 28. George Herbert Palmer, LL.D., professor in Harvard University. Self-Cultivation in English.

1895, June 27. James Hulme Canfield, LL.D., chancellor of the University of Nebraska and president-elect of the Ohio State University. The Unit of Power.

1896, June 25. Charles Kendall Adams, LL.D., president of the University of Wisconsin. The University of Michigan—The Sources of its Power and its Successes.

1897, July 1. Andrew Sloan Draper, LL.D., president of the University of Illinois. The Recovery of the Law.

1898, June 30. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, LL.D., professor in Cornell University. The Old World in the New.

1899, June 22. Nicholas Murray Butler, LL.D., professor in Columbia University. The Education of Public Opinion.

The address for this year (June 21, 1900) will be by John Merle Coulter, Ph. D., head professor of botany in the University of Chicago.

Until 1886 some of the departments of the University held their commencement exercises in March, but since then commencement day has been the same for all departments and has been at the close of the college year in June.

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

III. A Botanical Garden.

If the needs of the University are to be measured in any degree by what is universally recognized as necessary to university equipment, a botanic garden would stand very near the head of the list. A European university without a botanic garden would be an anomaly, and there are few, if any, of the leading universities of the United States that have not made at least a beginning in this direction. The large investments that have been made in some of the better known botanic gardens, notably those of Missouri and New York, in connection with Washington and Columbia Universities, indicate a growing appreciation of the value of such establishments in the advancement of science and popular education. Even the little collection of plants on our own campus, called by the courtesy of anticipation a botanic garden, has called forth not a little interest

on the part of its many visitors, and its scientific value is far greater than a casual observer might suppose. At least sixty of the great groups of flowering plants are represented and arranged so as to show natural affinities, and care has been taken to select many species of medicinal plants of interest to pharmacists, while others have furnished material for investigations that have already led to important results. Climbing plants and such as show other special adaptations have been made a feature of the collection, and these in turn have been of much use to students of biological relations, some of whom are now engaged on the interesting problems they present.

It is necessary, however, to look beyond the university campus to form a proper conception of what constitutes a botanic garden in the modern sense. Those of the German universities perhaps come nearest to meeting our own requirements. They usually contain several acres of land, which may be diversified with streams, hills, bits of woodland, etc., as in the Berlin garden, or perfectly flat, like the garden at Leipzig. In any case they are filled with plants from every quarter of the globe, arranged and labelled so as to show at a glance their relationship and distribution, and furnishing an almost unlimited supply of material for demonstration and experimental study. At the morning lecture the long table in front of the professor is covered as occasion requires with ferns and orchids from the tropics, or alpine plants from beyond the arctic circle; if a demonstration of growth or root pressure is called for there are suitable plants ready for the purpose; and if a student is engaged in an investigation that requires not dozens, but hundreds or even thousands of specimens, they are at his disposal.

More than this, in addition to plants grown in the open, full provision is made for growth under cover of a large number of species that cannot endure the rigors of a high latitude. This involves the construction, equipment and care of a number of conservatories, which are always considered an essential part of the make-up of a botanic garden. There is usually a palm house in which palms, screw pines, and other tropical plants are kept under such conditions as they require, an orchid house for orchids, anthuriums, etc., one or more fern houses, e. g., one for tropical and another for temperate ferns, and smaller experimental conservatories,

where constant low or high temperature may be maintained and other conditions properly regulated.

Such establishments are of course not conducted without expense. The cost of maintaining the botanic garden of the University of Leipzig, including salary of head gardener, assistants and laborers, and purchase of materials, is upwards of \$4,500 a year, and that of Munich involves about the same outlay, while even the little University of Jena, with its enforced economy, obvious at every turn, maintains a similar, though somewhat less expensive garden, with some seven or eight persons employed the year round to care for it. No one would think for a moment that it could be dispensed with.

The uses of a botanic garden are by no means all covered by this hasty review. Collections of economic plants, such as those of Kew, afford opportunity for practical study and identification of medicinal, textile and food species from all quarters of the globe, and in the introduction of plants from distant regions a valuable experiment in acclimatization is being conducted. At the Dresden and Berlin gardens biological relations are made a conspicuous feature. Aquatics, desert plants, species of the tropics and of high altitudes, and those of various other ecological groups are brought together in such a way as to exhibit effectively their peculiar characteristics and adaptations, and in one of the little gardens of Holland most instructive and fruitful experiments are now in progress with reference to the actual production of specific differences by change of environment, a demonstration, in short, of experimental evolution.

Referring to the work undertaken in connection with such gardens we come to another great need quite as indispensable as the conservatories and the plants they contain, namely a working library. Here again we are forced to cite the example of foreign institutions. The herbarium and library at Kew Gardens are perhaps unrivalled in the world, but they are approached in richness and extent by those of South Kensington. The botanical library of the latter cost originally \$100,000, and at present some \$8,000 are annually expended in keeping it up. There is no reason to suppose that it is not economically administered, and accordingly the amounts named may serve as an indication of what is actually required to bring together and maintain a really complete botanical library. No

wonder that Asa Gray, and after him many another American botanist, has stood at South Kensington in the midst of this magnificent equipment longing for the time when on this side of the Atlantic gold will flow as freely in the cause of pure science.

It is but just to say, however, that there are now several institutions in this country making rapid strides, that may even overtake the most famous establishments of the old world. Among these are the botanic garden of Missouri, already mentioned, and the newly established botanic garden of New York. Both of these are in possession of very large and rapidly growing libraries. The University of Minnesota has been reported as an institution in which the head of the botanical department "has more money than he knows what to do with" for the purchase of books, plants and apparatus. For the University of Michigan such a situation is unthinkable. And yet may it not be that sometime, in a not too distant future, these things that the board of regents are at present unable to supply may come to us?

A NEW WORK ON TEACHING.

The American Book Company has in press *The Art of Study, A Manual for Teachers and Students of Teaching* by Dr. Burke A. Hinsdale, professor of the science and the art of teaching, in the University of Michigan. It is expected that the work will be out by the early part of July.

The book aims especially to consult the needs of teachers of common schools, including the elementary grades and high schools, and the needs of students who are preparing for teaching in such schools. The author aims to shift the center of gravity in schools, making the pupil central and placing the teachers in a position of subordination to him. The pupil is in school for the purpose of learning; the teacher for the purpose of helping the pupil to learn.

The book will comprise about three hundred pages. The range of the discussion is well shown by the table of contents:

I. Learning and Teaching. II. Study and its Relations to Learning and Teaching. III. The Art of Study Defined. IV. Neglect of the Art of Study. V. Is Knowledge or Mental Development the End of Teaching? VI. The First Stage of Instruction in the Art of Study. VII. The Child's First Contact with the Book. VIII. The Study

Recitation. IX. The Study Lesson. X. Attacking the Lesson. XI. The Recitation Lesson. XII. Attention: Its Nature, Kinds and Value. XIII. Passive Attention: Interest. XIV. The Cultivation of the Passive Attention. XV. The Active Attention, the Will. XVI. The Cultivation of the Active Attention. XVII. Thoroughness. XVIII. The Relations of Feeling to Learning and Study. XIX. Methods of Learning. XX. Methods of Teaching. XXI. Formal Teaching of the Art of Study. XXII. Teaching as a Mode of Learning.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Nearly forty newspapers and news-collecting organizations are represented at the University of Michigan. A partial list of the papers and organizations with their names and the names of their accredited representatives is as follows:

American Contractor (New York)—A. Riley Crittenden.
American Press Association—University Editor.
Chicago Chronicle—Frank S. Simons.
Chicago Inter-Ocean—Frank S. Simons.
Chicago Record—Frank S. Simons.
Chicago Times-Herald—Seward Cramer.
Chicago Tribune—Herbert C. Smith.
Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser—Alvick A. Pearson.
Cleveland Press—Junius B. Wood.
Detroit Evening News—John F. McLean.
Detroit Free Press—Frank S. Simons.
Detroit Journal—Horace B. Peabody.
Detroit Tribune—Seward Cramer.
Dramatic News (New York)—Frederick Engelhard.
Grand Rapids Democrat—George M. Kline.
Grand Rapids Herald—Ralph H. Elsworth.
Kalamazoo Telegraph—Ralph H. Elsworth.
Kellogg Newspaper Company—University Editor.
Lapeer Press—Ralph H. Elsworth.
Ludington Appeal—Ralph H. Elsworth.
Ludington Record—Valerius T. Evans.
Manistee News—Vernon D. Wells.
Michigan Associated Dailies—University Editor.
Michigan Sugar Beet—Frederic Engelhard.
New York Journal—Frank S. Simons.
New York Tribune—University Editor.
New York World—Seward Cramer.

Philadelphia Ledger—Frederic Engelhard.
Philadelphia North American—Frederic Engelhard.
Toledo Blade—Charles Van Keuren.
Toledo Commercial—Harry L. Guggenheim.
Toledo News—A. Riley Crittenden.
Western Newspaper Union—University Editor.
Wayne Review—Valerius T. Evans.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN IN INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE.

The records for the twelve inter-collegiate debates in which students of the University of Michigan have participated are as follows:

Michigan vs. Wisconsin.

March 31, 1893. The University of Wisconsin at Ann Arbor. Resolved: That the United States should adopt the Policy of Subsidizing her Merchant Marine. Michigan maintained the affirmative; her representatives were: Clare Taylor Purdy, Albert Webb Jefferis, Isaac Bernard Lipson. Michigan won, securing two of the three judges. Former United States Representative Edward P. Allen of Ypsilanti presided. The judges were: Judge Henry M. Shephard, Chicago, Ill.; Superintendent H. W. Compton, Toledo, Ohio; the Honorable John D. Conely, Detroit, Mich.

Michigan vs. Northwestern.

April 6, 1894. Northwestern University at Ann Arbor. Resolved: That it Ought to be the Policy of the Federal Government to Bring About the Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Michigan affirmative; representatives: James Henry Mays, Erasmus Christopher Lindley, Elias Wesley Marlatt. Northwestern won, one of the three judges, however, voting for Michigan. Governor John T. Rich of Michigan presided. Judges: the Rev. Charles Little, Walbush, Ind.; the Honorable J. K. Hamilton, Toledo, Ohio; the Honorable M. T. Krueger, Michigan City, Ind.

Michigan vs. Northwestern.

April 26, 1895. Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. Resolved: That the United States Should Construct and Control the Nicaragua Canal. Michigan affirmative; representatives: Frank Prather Sadler, James Veech Oxtoby, Clement Fred Kimball. Northwestern won by the unanimous vote of the judges. Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson presided. Judges:

General O. O. Howard, United States Army; General Winkler, Milwaukee, Wis.; Chancellor Emlin McClain, State University of Iowa.

Michigan vs. Chicago.

March 27, 1896. The University of Chicago at Ann Arbor. Resolved: That the United States Should Adopt a Graduated Property Tax. Michigan affirmative; representatives: Charles J. Vert, Paul Young Albright, Edmond Block. Michigan won. General Russell A. Alger of Detroit presided. Judges: President William G. Ballantine of Oberlin College; Superintendent H. W. Compton, Toledo; Judge McClelland, Auburn, Ind.

Michigan vs. Chicago.

April 29, 1897. The University of Chicago at Chicago. Resolved: That the English System of Cabinet Government is Better Adapted to Democratic Institutions than the American Presidential System. Michigan negative; representatives: Walter Marion Chandler, Francis Xavier Carmody, John Stuart Lathers. Chicago won by vote of two of the three judges. Alexander H. Revell of Chicago presided. Judges: Ely F. Ritter, Indianapolis, Ind.; Superintendent D. K. Goss, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Johnson, Milwaukee, Wis.

Michigan vs. Chicago.

April 29, 1898. The University of Chicago at Ann Arbor. Resolved: That the Action of the Senate in Rejecting the Proposed Treaty of Arbitration Between England and the United States was Wise. Michigan affirmative; representatives: Thomas Albert Berkebile, Lloyd Charles Whitman, David Francis Dillon. Michigan won by the unanimous vote of the judges. Acting President Harry Burns Hutchins of the University of Michigan presided. Judges: Professor Oliver F. Emerson, Cleveland, Ohio; the Honorable Edward R. O'Malley, Buffalo, N. Y.; Judge J. A. Barber, Toledo, Ohio.

Michigan vs. Northwestern.

January 13, 1899. Northwestern University at Ann Arbor. Resolved: That the United States Should Maintain Permanently a Naval Power Much Greater than that which it has at Present. Michigan negative; representatives: Charles Simons, George Kingsley, Sigmond Sanger. Michigan won by the unanimous vote of the judges. The Honorable William C. Maybury, mayor of Detroit presided. Judges: the Honorable O. A. Howland, Toronto, On-

tario; Judge Robert S. Parker, Bowling Green, Ohio; Judge J. A. Barber, Toledo, Ohio.

Michigan vs. Pennsylvania.

March 3, 1899. The University of Pennsylvania at Ann Arbor. Resolved: That under Existing Conditions the Abolition by all Civilized Nations of their Armies and Navies, other than those Required for the Maintenance of their Domestic Police, is Feasible. Michigan affirmative; representatives: LeRoy Allen Wilson, Martin Henry Carmody, Francis Dwight Eaman. Michigan won, receiving the votes of two of the three judges. Chief Justice Claudius B. Grant of Michigan presided. The judges were Attorney-General Frank S. Monnett, Columbus, Ohio; Judge William B. Hoyt, the Honorable Edward R. O'Malley, Buffalo, N. Y.

Michigan vs. Chicago.

April 7, 1899. The University of Chicago at Studebaker hall, Chicago. Question: Admitting it to be Constitutional, is a Federal, Graduated Income Tax Desirable in this Country? Michigan affirmative; representatives: Charles Simons, Sigmond Sanger, George Kingsley. Michigan won by the Unanimous vote of the judges. The Honorable Ferdinand W. Peck, commissioner-general of the United States to the Paris exposition (1900), presided. Judges: Judge William H. Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. William F. King, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; Chancellor Emlin McClain, State University of Iowa.

Michigan vs. Chicago.

January 12, 1900. The University of Chicago at Ann Arbor. Resolved: That Municipal Ownership and Operation of Street Railways is Preferable to Ownership and Operation by Private Corporations. Michigan negative; representatives: Albert Morgan Cloud, Martin Henry Carmody, Gustavus Adolphus Ohlinger. Michigan won by the unanimous vote of the judges. General Russell A. Alger, ex-secretary of the department of war, presided. Judges: the Honorable Harry A. Garfield, Cleveland, Ohio; Honorable J. K. Hamilton, Toledo, Ohio; Professor C. A. Waldo, Lafayette, Ind.

Michigan vs. Pennsylvania.

March 9, 1900. The University of Pennsylvania at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Pa. Resolved: That the Formation of Trusts Should be Opposed by Legislation. Michigan negative; representatives: Henry Francis Jacob,

Lafayette Young, jr., William Edward Rydalc. Michigan won by the unanimous vote of the judges. Marriott Brosius, representative in congress from Pennsylvania, presided. Judges: Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard University; John Finley, *McClure's Magazine*, New York City; Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve University.

Michigan vs. Minnesota.

April 6, 1900. The University of Minnesota in Studebaker hall, Chicago. Question: Are the Economic Advantages of Trusts Sufficient to Justify their Existence under the Law? Michigan affirmative; representatives: Gustavus Adolphus Ohlinger, Martin Henry Carmody, Albert Morgan Cloud. Michigan won, receiving the unanimous vote of the judges. Alexander H. Revell, Chicago, presided. Judges: William P. Elliott, Indianapolis, Ind; John Barton Payne, Chicago, Ill.; Frederick A. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN FROM FORTY-TWO STATES.

There are students at the University of Michigan this year from all the states in the Union save Delaware, Nevada and Louisiana. The states, besides Michigan, most largely represented at the University are Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. Illinois comes first with 354, Ohio next with 215, and Indiana third with 120.

Seven of the territories and colonies of the United States are represented among the students. There are seven enrolled from Porto Rico, four from Oklahoma territory, three from the District of Columbia, three from New Mexico, two from the Hawaiian Islands, two from Indian territory and one from Arizona.

The number enrolled from each of the different states is as follows:

Michigan, 2,006; Illinois, 354; Ohio, 215; Indiana, 120; New York, 97; Iowa, 94; Pennsylvania, 77; Missouri, 64; Wisconsin, 40; California, 33; Minnesota, 32; Kansas, 30; Nebraska, 22; Colorado, 21; Utah, 19; Kentucky, 15; Washington, 15; Massachusetts, 12; North Dakota, 12; Montana, 9; Vermont, 9; Connecticut, 7; Maine, 7; New Jersey, 6; North Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 6; Texas, 6; South Carolina, 5; South Dakota, 5; Rhode Island, 4; Arkansas, 3; Georgia, 3; Idaho, 3; Alabama, 2; Maryland, 2; Mississippi, 2; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 2; Wyoming,

ing, 2; Florida, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Oregon, 1.

NATURE STUDY IN THE SUMMER SESSION.

Three courses in nature study will be given in the summer session of the University of Michigan. Charles B. Scott, who is now organizing schools in Porto Rico will begin instruction in this subject July 23 and continue the work until the end of the session, August 11.

Course one is entitled Plant Study. It comprises a consideration of germination, tree study and the study of a number of the most common large flowered, wild and cultivated plants, abundant in the summer and fall. Stereopticon slides will be used in illustrating the characteristics of common trees.

Animal study is the name given to course two. In this a careful study will be made of birds, of common domestic animals, such as the rabbit and the cat, of insects, and of such animals as the crayfish and the snail.

Course three, entitled Earth Study, will include the recognition of the distinctive properties of the more common earth-making minerals and rocks. Several field lessons for the study of out-of-door physical geography will be given, also some evening lessons on the more prominent stars and planets. Besides these there will be several talks, with stereopticon slides, on physical features and the story they tell.

Tuition in these courses will be free to all Michigan teachers.

Announcements of the summer session may be secured by addressing Ernst H. Mensel, secretary, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MAY FESTIVAL PROGRAMME.

The schedule of concerts for the seventh annual May Festival of the Musical Society of the University of Michigan, to be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 17, 18 and 19, is as follows: Thursday evening, the Choral Union; Friday afternoon, Symphony concert; Friday evening, miscellaneous concert; Saturday afternoon, orchestral matinee; Saturday evening, "Hora Novissima."

The artists and organizations that take part in the festival are: Mrs. Emma Juch-Wellman and Miss Sara Anderson, sopranos; Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink and Miss Isabelle Bouton, contraltos; Evan Williams and George W. Jenkins, tenors; David Bispham, Gwilym Miles, William A. Howland, baritones; Bernard Sturm, violinist; Arthur K. Hadley, violoncellist; Boston Festival

Orchestra and the Choral Union; Emil Mollenhauer and Professor Albert A. Stanley, conductors.

A railroad rate of one fare for the round trip has been secured for all points in the lower peninsula of Michigan, tickets to be good from May 16 to 21 inclusive.

ENROLLMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The University of Michigan Calendar for the college year 1899-1900, which is now in press, gives 3,441 as the grand total of students in the University. The number includes 138 enrolled in the summer school for 1899, and not enrolled in any other department of the University. Deducting this number the total is 3,303.

The enrollment of the literary department is given as 1,343, classified as follows: Holders of fellowships, 3; resident graduates, 84; graduates studying in absentia, 3; undergraduates who are candidates for a degree, 1,101; students not candidates for a degree, 152.

The law department comes next with an enrollment of 837, as follows: Resident graduates, 1; seniors, 231; juniors, 220; freshmen, 346; special, 39.

The number in the medical department is 500, distributed among the several classes as follows: Resident graduates, 7; seniors, 96; juniors, 90; sophomores, 136; freshmen, 171.

In the department of engineering the enrollment is 280. Of these 4 are resident graduates, 3 graduates studying in absentia and 273 undergraduates.

The dental department has an enrollment of 247. The numbers in the different classes are: Seniors, 72; juniors, 81; freshmen, 94.

The pharmaceutical department has 76. The resident graduates number 4, the undergraduates who are candidates for a degree, 63, and the special students, 9.

The enrollment of 70 in the homœopathic department is made up as follows: Resident graduates, 5; seniors, 15; juniors, 19; sophomores, 8; freshmen, 23.

MICHIGAN STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY.

Of the 3,441 students enrolled in the University of Michigan for the year 1899-1900, 2,006, or more than one-half are from the state of Michigan. The number of Michigan students in the several departments of the University, not making deductions for those enrolled in

more than one department, is as follows: Literary department, 916; engineering, 208; medical 235; law, 323; pharmaceutical, 44; homœopathic, 44; dental, 169; summer school, 70.

STUDENTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

There are 38 students in the University of Michigan from foreign countries. The largest number is from Ontario, Canada. The different countries represented and the number of students from each are as follows: Ontario, 19; Japan, 7; Germany, 4; Mexico, 2; South Africa, 2; China, 1; Egypt, 1; New Brunswick, 1; Turkey, 1.

ON THE CAMPUS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MONNETT.

Attorney-General Frank A. Monnett of Ohio addressed the Good Government Club April 4. His subject was, What Control Has the State Over Trusts?

PROFESSOR JENKS.

Professor Jenks, of Cornell, spoke before the Good Government Club March 31. He spoke in an unprejudiced practical manner on the subject, Trusts and Industrial Combinations.

THE HON. CHAMP CLARK.

The last number on the S. L. A. Course was given March 31, when the Honorable Champ Clark spoke upon Picturesque Public Men. His talk was one of the most entertaining given this year.

NEW BOOKS.

About two hundred books have just been received from Leipzig, Germany, about twenty-five of which are for the medical library. The books include several complete sets of text books and encyclopedias. One unusually valuable book, *Opusculæ Mathematicæ*, by M. D'Aembert, was printed in 1761.

LITTLE SOUTH AFRICANS.

Two little Basutos, one Kaffir, one Zulu and one Bushman, gave a concert under the auspices of the University Y. M. C. A. The little natives have been educated by missionaries and were bright little fellows. They sang remarkably well both in English and in their native dialect.

SENIOR SWING OUT.

The Senior Swing Out occurred about a month earlier this year than in any previous year and a rather larger proportion of the class than usual seem to have adopted the cap and gown. On Thursday, April 5, the seniors marched in a body into University Hall where President Angell addressed them in his ever happy manner. Since then mortar boards and flying gowns have been a part of the campus scenery.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Dewey who has recently resigned from the faculty of Northwestern University School of Medicine, addressed a large meeting of the Medical Society on the subject of Mental Therapeutics. He laid especial stress on the good resulting from instilling in the patient's mind a feeling of hope and confidence in the physician. Dr. Dewey also dwelt on the importance of keeping the patient occupied. Many of the faculty as well as the students attended this meeting.

MME. SCALCHI.

The Scalchi Operatic Company gave a concert in University Hall April 11, before a small but enthusiastic audience. The singers were well received and were very gracious in responding to encores. Every number but one on the program was encored. Few who heard her will ever forget the power of Mme. Scalchi's voice. The concert was given for the benefit of the Homœopathic Guild, but the Guild unfortunately came out of it, thirty-five cents behind. The concert however was a very good one and should have been largely attended.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the regular meeting of the Philological Society Professor Hempl read a very interesting paper. The first part of it was devoted to The Möjebro Runic Stone in which Professor Hempl interpreted the inscription on an ancient Scandinavian stone as meaning, "The guard watched long," and applied it to the picture of a mounted guard above which the inscription was cut.

In the second part, Professor Hempl discussed The Vowel of Old-English Haerfest, and showed its relation to the Germanic and Middle-English forms.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mr. Willington Robert, '99 *e*, who has

been with an expedition sent by the Government to survey the country between North and South America, talked informally before the engineering society on his experience with the Indians and in the jungles of Central America. He said that the lack of government support in dealing with the Indians made their task a particularly difficult one.

ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN CUP.

A silver cup to be known as the Andrew C. McLaughlin Cup, has been offered by an alumnus of the University, who is superintendent of schools in a western Michigan city, as a trophy for punting and drop kicking at the inter-scholastic meets held under the auspices of the Athletic Association of the University. The name of the winner each year and the school that he represents will be engraved on the cup, which will be kept in the trophy room of Waterman gymnasium.

LITERARY EFFORTS.

A spring number of *Wrinkle* and the March *Inlander* are both out. The former has, as usual, clever sketches by Miller, Brown and others and contributions in spring from Marshall, Kirk and Jones. On the whole it is as ever, creditable.

The March *Inlander* is a fiction number. A Cheerful Tragedy, by Miss Euphemia Holden, and A Pine Woods Comedy, by C. B. Morrill, are perhaps the best things in it. Miss Holden's story is especially bright and Mr. Morrill has done some good character sketching.

FRESHMAN BANQUET.

The annual Freshman Banquet was held on the last Thursday night before the spring vacation. The freshmen had been far more quiet than usual about it and kept the date of the banquet a secret so that the sophs had no chance to lay plans of dire vengeance. The secret leaked out however a few days before the banquet and some few shaven heads were the consequence; but clipping was not general and the sophomores were defrauded of their usual fun. Juniors escorted the ladies to the banquet and guarded the heads of the freshmen. After the banquet the regulation speeches and toasts were given, followed by a dance.

HOMŌEOPATHIC FRATERNITIES.

The local organization, Nu Sigma Alpha in the homœopathic department has combined with the national fraternity Alpha Sigma, and will hereafter be known as the Nu Sigma Alpha chapter of Alpha Sigma.

A FIRE SCARE.

One evening a few weeks ago a fire was discovered inside one of the desks in the chemical laboratory. It is not known how it caught. It had made considerable progress before it was discovered. Some old masonry happened to be in the floor just beneath the blazing desk and this kept the fire from breaking into the floor below. Fortunately it was discovered and put out before much damage had been done.

EASTER SONG SERVICE.

On Thursday before Easter Professor Lamson of the University School of Music, repeated the beautiful song recital which he gave in University Hall a year ago. Almost every seat in University Hall was filled for no one wanted to miss this last opportunity of hearing Professor Lamson. He is at his best in sacred music and he never sang better than in this beautiful Easter service. The selections were from the Passion music of the masters and the service began and ended with Mendelssohn's beautiful, O God, Our Help in Ages Past.

STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

At the annual election of officers of the Students' Christian Association the following members were elected: E. C. Knapp, president; R. T. D. Hollister, Harriet Harkness, vice-presidents; Gertrude Chubb, recording secretary; C. L. Hill, treasurer; A. L. Lathers, managing editor of *The Bulletin*; S. A. McGonigal, business manager of *The Bulletin*; J. M. McGregor, E. A. Clemens, Maude Hudson, Julia B. Johnson, literary department vice-presidents; Edward C. Begle, engineering department vice-president; Jennie Crozier, E. O. Sutton, medical department vice-presidents; O. W. Latham, Gardner Thompson, law department vice-presidents; J. W. Inglis, dental department vice-president; J. B. Reed, pharmacy department vice-president; Mrs. Myrtle Kinsey, school of music vice-president.

PEDAGOGICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Pedagogical Society, Mr. Earle W. Dow urged the necessity of considerable historical knowledge on the part of teachers of history, of an ability to put themselves in the place of the pupil and see things from his point of view, and of a systematic and methodical way of presenting historical facts. Last and most important the teacher should keep before him a clear idea of the ends he is trying to accomplish.

ATHLETIC ELECTION.

Vigorous electioneering before the election, secured an easy victory to the ticket headed by L. D. Verdier, '01, at the annual election of officers of the Athletic Association on April 6. The following officers were elected:

Leonard D. Verdier, '01, president; Arthur Brookfield, '01, vice-president; Walter A. Eversman, '01 recording secretary; Thos. L. Robinson, '00, treasurer; F. W. Potter, '01, corresponding secretary; Milton L. Livingston, '01, James Strasburg, '01, Kennedy Potter, '02, S. W. Ladd, '01, literary directors; Henry C. Fedderson, '01, Roscoe P. E. Ady, '02, law directors; A. A. Weber, '02, medical director; Karl J. Martindale, '02, dental director; Arthur L. Moore, '01, homœopathic director.

The only contest was over the treasurer, Vernon E. Bush, Battle Creek, was defeated by a vote of 243 to 151.

THE 1900 FLAG.

The Oratorical Election and the Senior Swing Out roused all the latent class spirit among the laws and lits. On the morning following the Swing Out a 1900 flag was proudly waving from the top of the flag pole, and the laws spent the day in trying to get it down. All sorts of devices were tried, among others some large fish hooks were fastened to a kite and the kite was then flown near the flagpole in an attempt to tear the flag down. This proved futile but finally about six o'clock a marksman who had been trying all the afternoon, shot the flag down and then came a grand scramble for its possession. The laws got it and most of them carried off bits of rope or cloth as trophies.

To celebrate the laws had a swing out that night and the most spirited rush of the year, occurred between the laws and lits. Class spirit hasn't quite died out yet.

SENIOR LAW HOP.

The Senior Law Hop given on April 11, was quite an event. Tickets were sold only to senior laws and no visitors were allowed in the gallery.

ORATORICAL ELECTION.

As usual the election of officers in the Oratorical Association has been the closest contest of the year. For a week before the campus walks were chalked with the rival notices and on the night of the election laws and lits turned out in a body to yell for their men. The election was disputed, the lits claiming it was unfair, but the decision gave every office to the laws for the third time. In April, '97, all the offices were given to the laws, and in '98 the same thing happened. In '96 the lits elected all but vice-president, and last year the laws had everything except treasurer. The officers elected were:

Llewellyn Cole, '01 *l*, president; Bry-ant S. Cromer, '02 *l*, vice-president; A. H. Ryall, '02 *l*, secretary; C. S. Piggott, '01 *l*, treasurer; J. W. Reynolds, '02 *l*, secretary of the Central Debating League; Robert L. Stanley, '02 *l*, vice-president of Northern Oratorical League; Carl H. Henkel, '01 *l*, delegate to the Northern Oratorical League.

President Cole has appointed a committee to revise the election laws of the association so that in future no squabbles over illegality can occur.

ALUMNI.

KANSAS CITY ALUMNI.

Preparations are being made by Michigan alumni in Kansas City, Mo., for a banquet to be held in that city sometime in the first part of June. William C. Michaels, secretary of the local alumni association writes:

"The following committee: Sanford B. Ladd (chairman), J. H. Hoover, D. J. Haff, Dr. J. B. Connell, W. P. Borland, J. L. Lorie and Geo. Kingsley, together with the president, O. H. Dean, and the secretary, Wm. C. Michaels, met in Mr. Ladd's office in the N. Y. Life Building, Monday, the 16th. Everybody was enthusiastic over the banquet, and it was the resolution of all that nothing should be spared to make it the best and most successful affair of the kind ever held here: The exact day was not fixed, but it will be some day in the week of June 4, probably the 7th—depends on

the convenience of speakers who will be asked to attend. We expect to have a big crowd and a very successful affair."

GIFT FROM THE ST. LOUIS ALUMNI.

The alumni association of St. Louis, Mo., has given the University a cabinet in which is to be kept the Fritchey collection of coins described elsewhere in this issue, by Horton C. Ryan. The coins are thus to be kept separate from other collections and will be placed in the coin room of the University Library.

DENVER ALUMNI.

At a meeting of Michigan alumni held early in April in Denver, Colo., a reorganization of the local alumni association was effected after several years' quiescence, and Dr. John Chase was elected president, Dr. Charles W. Long, secretary, and Dr. William Bonnett, treasurer. An executive committee was appointed: Governor Thomas, Judge LeFevre, Judge Decker, Earl B. Coe, Charles Hartzell, Dr. Chase, Dr. Long, and Dr. Bonnett; and the secretary was instructed to communicate with all alumni in the state of Colorado.

In a letter to the General Secretary, Dr. Chase said that the endowment plan has the hearty and cordial sympathy of the Denver alumni and they expect that a large number of the members of their local association will participate in the contributions.

LANSING ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

A local association of Michigan alumni was formed at Lansing, Mich., on the evening of Tuesday, April 24, with Judge C. B. Grant as president and Howard Bement, secretary.

Dean H. B. Hutchins of the law department of the University gave a lecture early in the evening under the auspices of the Epworth League. A banquet followed, attended by about sixty Michigan alumni, and the organization was then effected.

Justice Hooker, 65 *l*, presided at the banquet and other speakers were: Judge Moore, '90 *l*, Judge Kilbourne, '60 *l*, Mr. Clarence E. Bement, '80, Dean H. B. Hutchins, '71, and Marquis E. Eaton, '97.

BANQUET OF CHICAGO ENGINEERS.

The third annual banquet of the Chicago engineering alumni of the University of Michigan, was held at the club rooms of the Chicago Athletic Association, Saturday evening, April 21. There

were sixty present to enjoy the excellent menu, the informal addresses, the old college songs and yells, and the reunion of college friends and professors.

The guests of the evening were Professors Charles E. Greene, Joseph B. Davis, and C. S. Denison.

Robert P. Lamont, '91, president of the association of Michigan's engineering alumni in Chicago, acted as toastmaster, and called upon the following for informal remarks: Alfred Noble, '70, Wm. A. Otis, '78, O. C. Simonds, '78, Thomas O. Perry, '72, John D. Hibbard, '87, Horace C. Alexander, '82, Ralph M. Shankland, '88, and George B. Springer, '90.

The following were present at the banquet: Horace C. Alexander, '82; Emanuel Anderson, '99; Frederick E. Arnold, '99; Charles G. Atkins, '93; Frederick A. Bergbom, '00; Everett D. Brodhead, '97; Joseph A. Bursley, '99; Walter J. Cahill, '96; George M. Chandler, '98; Dwight B. Cleevers, '91; Edwin W. Conable, '99; Mortimer E. Cooley, professor of mechanical engineering; Howard M. Cox, '95; Walter T. Curtis, '99; George A. Damon, '95; Joseph B. Davis, '68, professor of surveying; Charles S. Denison, professor of drawing; Clarence E. DePuy, '91; Wilbert S. Drew, '97; Jay D. Edmonds, '96; Edwin H. Ehrman, '88; John A. Elenbaas, '98; Elmer M. Ellsworth, '97; Charles E. Greene, dean of the engineering department; Harmon A. Harris, '99; Sanford S. Harris, '99; Milton C. Hartman, '99; LeRoy M. Harvey, '98; Alexander M. Haubrich, '95; John D. Hibbard, '87; Harry R. King, '93; John A. Lamont, '97; Robert P. Lamont, '91; Herman B. Leonard, '95; John G. Lewis, '97; George H. Miller, '93; Alfred Noble, '70; Henry B. Otis, '96; William A. Otis, '78; Thomas O. Perry, '72; Irving K. Pond, '79; George C. Pratt, '97; Otto Pruessman, '98; Howard M. Raymond, '93; Ben. C. Rich, '96; Fred. A. Sager, '95; George F. Samuel, '85; Emmet Scott, '95; Ralph M. Shankland, '88; Ossian C. Simonds, '78; Frank C. Soper, '96; George B. Springer, '90; Robert Steck, '98; Bertrand S. Summers, '94; Cary D. Terrell, '99; Joseph Walser, '00; William R. Weidman, '99; Clarence W. Whitney, '99; Robert B. Wilcox, '89; Roy R. Wiley, '97; Irving C. Woodward, '97; Homer W. Wyckoff, '95.

Before the banquet a meeting was held and Alfred Noble, '70, was elected president for the ensuing year.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

ALUMNI ARE INVITED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THIS DEPARTMENT.

The plan of this department is to give items of interest concerning those who have ever matriculated at the University of Michigan, whether graduates or non-graduates, and the latter are classified according to the year in which they would have graduated had they completed their courses. The fact of a person's being mentioned in the News from the Classes, does not necessarily imply that he is a graduate of the University.

On behalf of the readers of the ALUMNI as well as on their own behalf, the editors wish to thank all alumni and friends who have furnished items for this department and we hope that the privilege of reporting to us all news about Michigan men and women, will be generally realized this year by alumni everywhere.

1846.

George Pomeroy Androus, '46, is still practicing law in New York City, 19 Broadway.

1850.

Lewis Ransom Fiske, '50, '79 LL.D., D.D. (Albion College) 1873, is now in Albion and his time is engaged in writing. After graduating in 1850 he was for three years professor of natural science at Albion College; and professor of the same subject at the Michigan State Normal School, 1853-56. He then became professor of agricultural chemistry at the Agricultural College until 1863. For the three years subsequent he was pastor of the Methodist church at Jackson, Mich. Other churches of which he was pastor were the Central church in Detroit, and the Methodist church in Ann Arbor. He was also presiding elder for one year. In 1877 he became president of Albion College, and occupied this position till 1898. From 1875 to 1879 he was editor of the Michigan Christian Advocate. In 1889 he was president of the Michigan State Teachers' Association. Since 1884 Dr. Fiske has been a trustee of the board of education of the Methodist church in New York, and since 1888 president of the Detroit Annual Conference. He is the author of *Echoes from College Platforms*, and of *Among the Professions*.

1854.

Henry Deming Bartholomew, '54, is still engaged in civil engineering and surveying, at Lansing, Mich. He was clerk in the state treasury department from 1861 to 1867, and then became deputy for seven years. In 1879 he was made city engineer and held this position for four years. In 1893 he again became city engineer for two years.—Harrison Ward Bassett, '54, is a farmer and surveyor at Saline, Mich. He was president of the board of education of

the Saline union school 1876-96.—Samuel Pearce Duffield, '54, is now at Dearborn, Mich., a practicing physician and consulting chemist. In 1858 he received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Ludwig III. University, Giessen, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, having studied previously under Baron von Liebig at Maximilian University, in Munich. In 1871 he graduated from the Detroit Medical College. He became health officer of the city of Detroit in 1887 and held the office for six years. In 1895 he was again called to the office and served three years.

1855.

Charles Dunlap, '55, is a clergyman in the Presbyterian church at Grand Junction, Colo.—James Bigelow Eldredge, '55, is an attorney at Mt. Clemens, Mich. He was prosecuting attorney, 1865-66, 1871-77, and judge of probate for Macomb county 1877-85. In 1894 he was made circuit judge for six years.

1856.

Duane Doty, '56, has had an interesting career. He was principal of the high school at Dexter, Mich., for three years after his graduation from the University. In 1861 he was editor of the *Michigan Journal of Education*. In 1862 he became adjutant of the 7th Mich. Cav. The following two years he was political editor of the *Detroit Free Press*. He became superintendent of public instruction in Detroit, in 1865, and held this position for ten years, until he went to Chicago as superintendent of schools there. In 1880 he gave up this kind of work and became connected with the Pullman Company, first as its agent at Pullman and in 1883 as civil engineer of the company. He still holds this position and resides at Pullman, Ill.

1862.

Samuel Rutherford Anderson, '62, is a Presbyterian clergyman in Wichita, Kan.—Thomas Marshall Baxter, '62, resides at Evanston, Ill., and is a grain dealer in Chicago, 43 Board of Trade Bldg. He was president of the open board of trade, 1879-84, and in 1899 was elected director of the board of trade of Chicago for a term of three years.

1863.

James Clement Ambrose, '63, '66 *l.*, A.M. (Northwestern University) 1878, was in 1868 a member of the city council of Omaha and register in bankruptcy for Omaha. He has been for some years in Evanston, Ill., engaged in journalism and is now Lyceum lecturer.

1865.

William Henry Barnes, '65, who was associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona, 1885-89, is still at Tucson, Ariz., practicing law.—Charles Ashman Dudley, '65, is practicing law in Des Moines, Iowa.

1866.

Frederick Walter Becker, '66, is still engaged in the practice of law at 175 Dearborn St., Chicago.—Edward Smith Elmer, '66, is an art dealer at Winona, Minn.—William A. Gibson, '66 *m.*, mentioned in the *ALUMNUS* in December, has been president of the board of pension examining surgeons for the United States for twenty-five years, and is now and has been for several years, physician and surgeon to the state prison at Jackson, Mich.

1867.

Seymour Francis Norton, '67 *l.*, is treasurer of the Chicago Joplin Lead & Zinc Co., and is in the publishing business in Chicago.

1869.

James Du Shane, '69, is practicing law at South Bend, Ind., where he was superintendent of the schools for eleven years prior to 1894.

1870.

Achilles Finley, '70, is practicing law at Fulton, Mo. In 1880-82 he was prosecuting attorney of Callaway county.—Ira Kilbourne Gardner, '70 *m.*, is practicing medicine at New Hampton, Iowa, and is secretary of the Iowa State Association of Railway Surgeons.

1872.

Austin Barber, '72, is a merchant in Howard City, Mich.—Archer Brown, '72, was born in Otsego county, New York, March 7, 1851. He registered in the University from Flint, Mich., in 1868, and graduated with his class four years later. He was on the editorial staff of the *Chronicle* and a member of the Glee Club. He went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became managing editor of the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette* until 1880, when the firm of Rogers, Brown & Co., pig iron merchants, was organized, with Mr. Brown as a member. This firm now has offices in ten cities, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston and Birmingham. Mr. Brown is located in New York City, 71 Broadway. He has been a director of the North American Trust Company and of various iron companies. He married Adelaide Hitchcock, daughter of

the Rev. Luke Hitchcock, of the Hitchcock & Walden Publishing Company, and they have two sons and two daughters who are now in preparatory schools in New Jersey.

1873.

Sidney Corning Eastman, '73, is a lawyer and referee in bankruptcy in Chicago, with office in the Monadnock blk.—Henry Waterman Fairbank, '73, is now a publisher and teacher in the public high schools of Chicago, address 268 Wabash Ave. He was in 1883-85 commissioner of immigration for Michigan.

1874.

Isaac Adams, '74, is still practicing law at Omaha, Neb.—Theodore Hitchcock Johnston, '74, has been for many years principal of the West High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

1875.

Charles Henry Aldrich, '75, is still engaged in the practice of law in Chicago, and has been made solicitor-general of the United States.—Charles Fred Field, '75, who was commissioner of Schools for Lenawee county, 1891-95, is now teaching Latin and rhetoric in the high school at Detroit.—Lorenzo Varnum Fletcher, '75, is still engaged in farming at Linden, Mich.

1876.

Henry Wilkins Alexander, '76, is an attorney and real estate broker at Vincennes, Ind. He writes that never for a passing moment has he regretted the time and money spent at Michigan with the boys of '76.—George Snell Baker, '76, a graduate of the University of Cincinnati in 1880, was superintendent of schools at Paw Paw, Mich., 1876-79, at McGregor, Iowa, 1880-82, and at Evanston, Ill., 1882-86. He then entered upon the practice of law at Evanston, and was city attorney 1889-91, 93-99. In 1888 he was elected for two years to the general assembly of Illinois. Present address 1012 Lake St., Evanston.—William Pitt Durfee, '76, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins University) 1883, has been professor of mathematics in Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., since 1884, and dean of the college since 1888. Immediately subsequent to his graduation at Michigan he taught four years in the Berkeley (Cal.) Gymnasium.—Frank Lawrence Felch, '76, is an investment banker, in the firm of F. L. Felch & Company, Sandusky, Ohio.—John Charles Floyd, '76, D.D. (Albion College) 1890, is pastor of the Methodist church at Kalamazoo, Mich., and is now presiding elder of the Kalamazoo

district of the Michigan conference.—John Lansing Burleigh, '76 l., is alderman of the first district in Brooklyn, N. Y. His address is still 26 Court St.

1877.

Frank Clark Ferguson, '77, is practicing law at Buffalo, N. Y. In 1893-97 he was assistant U. S. attorney.—Joseph Henry Fiske, '77, is in the hardware business at Leadville, Colo.—Carlton C. Frederick, '77, M.D. (Buffalo Medical College) 1881, was born in Hamburg, N. Y., May 1, 1855, and entered the University from Buffalo in 1873. In 1885 he married Elizabeth Barker Smith, and they have one daughter and one son. Dr. Frederick is surgeon to the Buffalo Woman's Hospital and is prominent in the medical societies of New York and the United States. His address is at 64 Richmond Ave., Buffalo.—Victor Hugo Jackson, '77 d., '78 m., was born at Arcade, N. Y., May 13, 1850. He is now practicing dentistry in New York City, 240 Lenox Ave., having been a member of the executive committee of the National Dental Association, and an instructor in the dental department of the University of Buffalo.

1878.

John Chase, '78, '81 m., was born at Ann Arbor, Dec. 10, 1856. In 1888 he was married to Anna L. M. Samson, and they have three sons and two daughters and reside in Denver, Colo., where Dr. Chase is a practicing physician and professor of ophthalmology and otology in the University of Colorado. He is also in charge of eye departments of various hospitals and clinics.—John Herbert Edwards, '78, a graduate of the General Theological Seminary, of New York, in 1882, is now rector of the Church of Our Saviour in Chicago, and his address is 700 Fullerton Ave. In 1895 he was deputy to the general convention of the Episcopal church.

1879.

George Hempl, '79, Ph.D. (Jena) 1889, was born at White Water, Wis., June 6, 1859, and entered the University in 1876. Upon graduation he went to Saginaw, W. S., Mich., where he was principal of the high school for three years. In 1882 he went to La Porte, Ind., to take charge of the high school there, and two years later became instructor in German in Johns Hopkins University. In 1886 he went to Germany and studied at Jena. In 1889 he returned to Michigan and became assistant professor in the department of Eng-

lish. Promotion followed, and in 1897 the chair of English Philology and General Linguistics was created and Professor Hempl was placed in charge. In 1890 he was married to Anna Belle Purmort '87, of Saginaw, Mich., and they have two daughters.

1880.

Richard Bayard Bancroft, '80, '81 *p.*, is in the Quartermaster's Department at Manila, P. I. He is stationed on the United States Army hospital ship "Relief."—John Thomas Ewing, '80, A.M. (University of Wooster) 1890, has been professor of Greek at Alma College, Alma, Mich., for the past ten years. Prior to 1890 he was for five years superintendent of schools at Petoskey, Mich., and assistant professor of Greek and principal of the Academy, University of Wooster, for three years.

1881.

Jane Eyer, '81, (Mrs. Kenneth R. Smoot) is residing at Highland Park, Ill., where she has been for the past three years a member of the board of education and has been prominent in the intellectual affairs of the community.—George Henry Fletcher, '81, is practicing law in Minneapolis, Minn. In 1893 he was a member of the Minnesota house of representatives.

1882.

Julian William Baird, '82, '83 *p.*, M.D. (Harvard) 1890, who was assistant in the chemical laboratory during his last year in college, and afterwards for three years instructor in qualitative chemistry and assaying at Lehigh University, has been since 1886 connected with the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, at Boston. He is now professor of analytical and organic chemistry and dean of the college.—Carrie J. Barker, '82, formerly of Northville, Mich., is now at Highlands, N. C.—Junius Emery Beal, '82, is still a resident of Ann Arbor and engaged in the printing business. He is proprietor of the *Courier-Register* weekly paper. Mr. Beal was born at Port Huron, Mich., in 1860, and registered in the University from Ann Arbor in 1878. He was secretary and president of the Alpha Nu literary society, toastmaster of the freshman class, and in his senior year managing editor of the *Chronicle*. In 1889 he was married to Miss Ella Travis of Ann Arbor. Mr. Beal has been a member of the board of education of Ann Arbor, and in 1888 he was presidential elector. In 1889 he became president of the Michi-

gan Republican League. He was made president of the Michigan Press Association in 1893.—William Byron Cady, '82, was born at Canton, Wayne county, Mich., Feb. 10, 1860, and entered the University in 1878. He was historian of the class of '82. He located at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., where he was city attorney for two years. He was U. S. commercial agent, Algoma district, Ontario, Canada, 1886-88. In 1892 he became county treasurer of Chippewa county, Mich., for two years, and in 1894 he was made collector of customs at Sault Ste. Marie for one year. He is now practicing law in Detroit, address 52 Home Bank Bldg.—Charles Howard Durham, '82, is teaching Latin and German in the high school at Ravenna, Ohio.

1883.

Henry Allen Fitzsimmons, '83, is general agent of the American Express Company at Grand Rapids, Mich.

1884.

Willis Baldwin, '84, is at Monroe, Mich., where he has been prosecuting attorney of Monroe county for the past three years.—Charles Printy Drummond, '84, is practicing law at Plymouth, Mich. He was district attorney for Marshall and Fulton counties two terms, 1886-90. In 1892 he became mayor of Plymouth and held the office till 1894. In November, 1896, he was elected state senator of Michigan for a term of four years.—Harry Faris Forbes, '84, is a manufacturer of malleable castings at Rockford, Ill.

1885.

Coralynn Allen, '85, who was from 1886 to 1898 a teacher in the high school at Bay City, Mich., is now in Cassopolis, Mich.

1886.

Monroe D. Baker, '86, is now a civil engineer and surveyor at Mt. Morris, N. Y.—Nellie Elizabeth Baker, '86, was teacher of Greek and Latin in Flint, Mich., 1888-96, and since 1897 has been principal of the tenth grade and instructor in Latin in the Western High School, Detroit.—Charles Wright Dodge, '86, formerly instructor in zoology and botany in the Detroit High School for four years, has been since 1890 professor of biology in the University at Rochester, N. Y. He is at present president of the New York State Science Teachers' Association and biologist of the Rochester Board of Health. In 1895 he was married to Louise Wolcott Hooker and they have

two daughters.—Zeb Vance Walser, '86 l., A.B. (University of North Carolina) 1884, is now attorney-general of the state, and has moved to Raleigh, N. C. 1888.

Earl Fairbanks, '88 m., has been practicing at Luther, Mich., ever since his graduation from the University, and has always taken an active interest in politics. He is now and has been for six years chairman of the Republican county committee, and has been a number of times president of the village and clerk of the school board. At present he is health officer of the village and of the township, and is also postmaster.

1889.

Fred Hull Abbott, '89, formerly of Hudson, Mich., is now practicing law at Crystal Falls, Mich., where he is city attorney.—Isabella Montgomery Andrews, '89, who taught Latin in the high school at Saginaw, E. S., Mich., 1889-90, and afterwards was a teacher in the State Normal School at Mankato, Minn., 1891-95, is now Mrs. Talley and resides at 5602 Lansdowne Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.—Henry Towne Bannon, '89, is practicing law at Portsmouth, Ohio, where he was president of the city council 1895-96. In 1897 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Scioto county for a term of four years.—Fannie Barker, '89, teacher in the high school of Saginaw, E. S., Mich., 1889-92, and in that of Davenport, Iowa, 1892-94, is now Mrs. Whinery, of 134 S. Lafayette St., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Charles Edward Everett, '89, is engaged in farming at Lansing, Mich.—John McFarland Ormond, '89 l., was born at Sharon, Pa., Jan. 18, 1864. In 1887 he graduated from Wooster University, and entered the law department of the University of Michigan from Toledo, Ohio, in the fall of that year. He graduated with his class and in 1890 married Miss Lucy Jameson of Warren, Ohio. They have one daughter and reside in Toledo, where Mr. Ormond is a practicing attorney with office in the Spitzer Bldg.

1890.

Charles Towne Alexander, '90, is practicing law in Detroit with office in the Hammond Bldg.—Robert E. Dunbar, '90, LL.B. (Notre Dame) 1891, is practicing law in South Bend, Ind.—Thurlow Weed Lane, '90 l., formerly of Hutchinson, Kan., is now practicing law in St. Louis, Mo., with offices in the Wainwright Bldg.

1891.

George M. Johnson, '91 l., and Herbert Rogers Marlatt, '96 l., are in partnership for the practice of law in St. Louis, Mo.

1892.

Edwin Almarian Blakeslee, '92, '91 l., has been mentioned as a candidate for the nomination for lieutenant governor of Michigan. The Grand Rapids *Herald* of April 5 said of him: "He was born in Galien, July 16, 1865, and after obtaining his primary education in the schools of the town entered the State Normal at Ypsilanti, where he remained for one and a half years. In the fall of 1887 he entered the University of Michigan, spending two years in special work in the literary department, and a year in the law department. Owing to the death of his father in the fall of 1890 he was compelled to leave college without graduating and to return home, where many responsibilities were awaiting him. In the course of his political career he has been called upon to discharge the duties of various local official positions, among them those of township clerk and supervisor, and councilman of the village of Galien. In the fall of 1896 the Republicans of the seventh senatorial district, comprising the counties of Berrien and Cass, placed him on the ticket as a candidate for the state senate, and he was elected as a matter of course. In the senate of 1897 he occupied a prominent position and was chairman of the important committee on taxation. He was a member of the committees on executive business, finance and appropriations. When campaign time rolled around again he was for a second time nominated and was re-elected by an increased majority. He was retained on the committee on finance and appropriations, made chairman of the committee on cities and villages and roads and bridges, and placed on the committees on military affairs and state affairs. During the various times he was called to preside over the state as chairman in committee of the whole, he made an ideal presiding officer, and it was on occasions like this that his boom for the nomination for lieutenant governor was founded. As a stalwart he was allied with the controlling element in the senate during the stormy sessions of that body, and voted what he conceived to be the stalwart convictions of his district. Personally he is one of the most agreeable of men and easily ap-

proachable. He has warm friends, and they are taking a lively interest in his campaign for the nomination."—Benjamin Riddle Whipple, '92, was born at Port Huron, Mich., twenty-nine years ago last September, and is now a resident of his native city, where he was appointed assistant postmaster in 1899, for a term of four years.

1893.

Ira Charles Belden, '93, was born at Kaneville, Ill., July 2, 1871. In college he was prominent in student affairs being a member of the *Inlander* board, and of the board of directors of the Athletic Association, 1892-93, and a member of his class football team and track team. He is now in Chicago, assistant claim agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., and may be addressed at the general office of the company in Chicago.—Holbrook Gilson Cleveland, '93, '94 l., of St. Louis, Mo., is attorney for the St. Louis office of the American Surety company of New York.—Alexander Joseph Groesbeck, '93 l., is practicing law in Detroit. He is a member of the firm of Sloman & Groesbeck, attorneys, of which Adolph Sloman, '79 l., is the head. Their offices are in the Majestic Bldg.—John Henry Koenig, '93 l., is still at St. Marys, Ohio, engaged in the practice of law.

1894.

Archie Ernest Bartlett, '94, is teaching Latin in one of the high schools in Detroit.—Walter Wendell Drew, '94, '96 l., is practicing law in Grand Rapids, Mich.—Dora Deett Elmer, '94, is at home at Mason, Mich.—William Pool Parker, '94 e., who was sergeant of Co. H. 1st U. S. Vol. Engineers, and sent to Cuba during the Hispano-American war, is now at Johnstown, Pa., in the employ of the Cambria Steel company.—Raymond Gilmore Scott, '94 l., A.B. (Bethany College) is in partnership with his brother, Orion E. Scott, '94 l., in the real estate business in St. Louis, Mo.—James Jay Sheridan, '94 l., was born in Virginia City, Nev., August 16, 1868. While in college he was vice-president of the American Republican College League and president of the Republican Club of the University of Michigan. He is now practicing law in Chicago, office 107 Dearborn St.

1895.

Henry Ralph Kellogg, '95, who was associate editor of *Wrinkle*, 1893-95, and

managing editor of the *Castalian*, in 1895, is proofreader on the *Detroit Free Press*.—George King Lawton, '95, is computer at the U. S. naval observatory in Washington, D. C.—Jacob Lingard Lorie, '95, '96 l., who was prominent in college as associate editor of the *Oracle*, and of the *Castalian*; assistant managing editor and one of the founders of *Wrinkle*, and managing editor of the *U. of M. Daily*, is practicing law in Kansas City, Mo., with office in the Heist Bldg.—J. Henry Dye, '95 e., has been located for some three years in Korea where he has occupied the position of civil engineer to the Imperial Korean government. He did considerable railroad work when he first reached Korea, but later devoted most of his time to harbor work being in the direct employ of the Korean government. When in college Mr. Dye was president of the engineering society. Some months ago he was called home to America by the illness and death of his father, and he is now at Muskegon, Mich.—Sidney Payne Budgett, '95 m., is a professor in the St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis, Mo.—Henry George Reek, '95 l., B.S. (Central Normal College), on April 2, was elected supervisor of the first ward in Ludington, Mich. Mr. Reek was the Democratic candidate and defeated Walter Hutchings Stray, ex-'00, the Republican candidate.

1896.

William Alderson Caldwell, Jr., '96 e., is with a firm of engineers whose offices are in the Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.—Lewis Benjamin Ely, '96 l., is practicing law in St. Louis, Mo.

1897.

Edward Wyatt Cannady, '97, of Mascoutah, Ill., is studying medicine in the St. Louis (Mo.) Medical College.—Paul A. Cowgill, '97, was born at Cassopolis, Mich., in 1872. In 1894 he was married to Katharine Simmons of Newaygo, Mich. For three years Mr. Cowgill has been superintendent of the schools at Lapeer, Mich. He is Grand Steward of the Grand Council Royal and Select Masters of the State of Michigan.—Eugene N. Baldwin, '97 e., formerly assistant engineer at Jackson, Miss., is reported to be now at Johnstown, Pa., in the employ of the Cambria Steel Company.—Mark Bary, '97 e., is with the Laclede Power Company, in the Bank of Commerce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.—Albert

Beekman Mills, '97 *m.*, is physician and surgeon on the staff of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company's hospital. Last October he married Euphemia Allan Morrison and they reside at Calumet, Mich.—Lionel Sinclair Lutton, '97 *h.*, is practicing medicine in St. Louis, Mo., with office at Grand and Finney avenues.

1898.

Fred M. Green, '98 *e.*, has accepted a position as structural draughtsman with the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown, Pa.

1899.

E. Jane Austin, '99, is teaching Greek and Roman history this year in the Central High School, Detroit, Mich.—James Milton Fuller, '99 *l.*, is practicing law at Tuscola, Ill., and is a member of the firm of Walker & Fuller.—Franklin Powell Llewellyn, '99 *l.*, of Tennessee, is now reported to be practicing law in St. Louis, Mo., with offices in the Roe Bldg.

NECROLOGY.

[This department of THE ALUMNUS is conducted by Professor Demmon. In order to make it as complete as possible, the co-operation of subscribers is solicited. Let deaths be reported promptly as they occur, with *date* and *place*. Be careful to distinguish between *fact* and *rumor*. The large number of non-graduates in this and recent numbers is due to "tracers" sent out for this class of students in collecting materials for a revised edition of the GENERAL CATALOGUE.]

GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

1855. Jasper Packard, A.B., LL.D. (Hillsdale Coll.) 1872, Commandant of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home, d. at the Home, Dec. 13, 1899, aged 66. He served throughout the Civil war and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was also a member of the 41st and two succeeding Congresses (1869-75.)
1857. Tracy Howe, A.B., d. at Cambridge, Mass., May 1, 1895, aged 58, and was buried in Mt. Auburn cemetery.
1858. Adama Knight Spence, A.B., A.M., 1861. Professor in Fisk University since 1870, d. at Nashville, Tenn., April 24, 1900, aged 69. He was Instructor and Professor in this University from the time of his graduation to 1870.
1862. Samuel Howard, A.B., A.M., 1865, d. at Milwaukee, Wis., April 16, 1900.

1877. Mary Hulda Hubbard, Ph.B., (Mrs. Henry B. Hoyt) d. at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 13, 1900, aged 43. Burial at Kalamazoo, Mich.
1879. Richard Turner Chandlee, B.S., d. at Monterey, Mexico, May 26, 1898, aged 43.
1888. Henry Herbert Brown, A.B., d. at Los Angeles, Cal., April 2, 1892, aged 26. Burial at Geneseo, Ill.

Medical Department.

1861. Ebenezer Foss Severance, d. at Limerick, Maine, Sept. 6, 1886, aged 54.
1864. George Edward Frothingham, d. at Detroit, Mich., April 24, 1900, aged 64. He was a Professor in the Department of Medicine and Surgery at this University, 1872-1889.
1867. Frederick Lawson Matthews, M.D. (Rush) 1869, d. at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 24, 1891, aged 51.
1880. Mary Catherine Evans, d. at Ann Arbor, April 12, 1894, aged 50. Burial at Fishville, Mich.

Law Department.

1865. Eusebius Marion Sappenfield, d. at Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 1881, aged 41.
1866. George Espy Morrow, d. at Paxton, Ill., March 26, 1900, aged 59. Burial at Champaign, Ill. He was dean of the College of Agriculture in the University of Illinois 1877-94, and president of the University of Oklahoma 1894-99.
1870. Palmer Worth Smith, A.B. (Miami Univ.) 1864, d. at Tampa, Fla., May 24, 1896, aged 49.
1876. Eugene Merrill Joslin, d. at Saginaw, Mich., April 5, 1898, aged 49.
1878. Samuel William Vance, Judge of the 31st Judicial Circuit, 1892-1900, d. at Port Huron, Mich., April 3, 1900, aged 47.
1881. Cassius Marcellus Clay Peters, d. at Galesburg, Ill., April 14, 1900, aged 40. Burial at New Carlisle, Ind.

Dental College.

1889. Charles Franklin Noyes, d. at Chicago, Ill., April 22, 1900, aged 31.

NON-GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

- Burton Guy Ashbrook, 1882-83, d. at Grand Rapids, Mich., May 3, 1885, aged 22.

- William Henry Buddenbaum, 1888-89, A. B. (German Wallace Coll.) 1888, d. at Bay City, Mich., June 13, 1892, aged 24.
- Andrew Allison Clokey, 1884-86, M.D. (Hahn. Med. Coll., Phila.) 1889, d. at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 27, 1899, aged 34. Burial at New Albany, Ind. He was one of the founders of the Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College, at Louisville, and was a professor therein till about a year before his death.
- James Burton Eddy, 1891-93, d. at Michigan City, Ind., March 31, 1898, aged 26. He became an actor and was with Otis Skinner when health failed.
- John Andrew Garvey, 1889-91, was accidentally killed by a railway engine at Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 1, 1892, aged 24.
- Franklin Walter Guiteau, 1887-88, d. at Ann Arbor, July 3, 1891, aged 28. Burial at Hillsdale, Mich.
- Jay P. Lee, 1881-82, d. at Butte, Mont., April 7, 1900, aged 41. He was a prominent attorney at Lansing, Mich., till a few months ago, when he removed to Butte. Burial at Lansing.
- Charles Cadet Shoyer, 1897-1900, was accidentally killed on the M. C. R. R. tracks, near Ann Arbor, April 7, 1900, aged 23. Burial at Leavenworth, Kan.
- Augustus Taylor Stone, 1867-68, m 66-67, Pastor of the Congregational church at Auburn Park, Chicago, d. at his home, 7833 Eggleston Ave., April 9, 1900, aged 54. Burial at Duquoin, Ill.
- John Jewett Downer, 1850-51, d. at his home in Superior, Washtenaw Co., Mich., June, 1876, aged 66.
- Edward Wallace Fairman, 1870-71, d. at Dayton, Ind., Aug. 16, 1892, aged 47.
- Omer Tousey Gillett, 1867-68, A.B. (Indiana) 1866, M.D. (Columbia) 1869, d. at Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 5, 1894, aged 49. He was Instructor in Surgery in Iowa State Univ. 1878-85.
- Dennis Lonly Hitchcock, 1851-52, d. at Redwood Falls, Minn., Dec. 31, 1885, aged 57.
- John McKerroll, 1880-81, M.D. (Mich. Coll. of Med.) 1882, d. at Owen Sound, Ont., Dec. 4, 1892, aged 36.
- Lewis Maine, 1856-57, d. at Manchester, Ill., July 8, 1861.
- Peter Marcellus, 1865-66, d. at Defiance, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1871, aged 26.
- Joseph E. Roseborough, 1863-64, M.D. (Charity Hosp. Med. Coll.) 1865, d. at Shelby, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1887, aged 57. Burial at Shiloh, Ohio. He was a 1st-Lieut. 120th Ohio Inf. 1862-63.
- Wilbert Amasa Todd, 1880-81, M.D. (Rush) 1882, d. at Sterling, Kan., Oct. 16, 1897, aged 41.
- David Samuel Williams, 1863-64, d. at Pemberville, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1881, aged 43.
- John Franklin Williams, 1854-55, d. at Parkville, Mich., April 13, 1861, aged 36.

Law Department.

- William Howard Alexander, 1889-90, d. at San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 7, 1895, aged 25. Burial at Van Wert, Ohio.
- Horace Cobb Howard, 1877-78, Ph.B. (Yale) 1877, d. at Plantsville, Conn., 1890, aged 35.
- James W Owens, 1864-65, B.S. (Miami Univ.) 1862, d. at Newark, Ohio, March 30, 1900, aged 62. He was a Representative from Ohio in the 51st and 52nd Congresses (1889-93.)

School of Pharmacy.

- Milo Cornwall, 1894-96, was drowned at Longmont, Colo., March 28, 1898, aged 25.

Homœopathic Medical College.

- Martin Miller, 1880-81, d. at South Bend, Ind., Feb. 25, 1892, aged 47.

Medical Department.

- George Oliver Bell, 1871-72, d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 1873, aged 22.
- Milton H. Booth, 1858-59, d. at West Cairo, Ohio, 1863.
- Warren Addison Botsford, 1877-78, M. D. (West Res. Univ.) 1879, d. at Union Hill, N. Y., March 2, 1893, aged 40. Burial at Webster, N. Y.
- Brinton James Brown, 1867-68, M.D. (Cleveland) 1869, d. at Hastings, Mich., Aug. 28, 1871, aged 23. Burial at Brownsville, Ont.
- William Washington Chew, 1861-62, entered the 187th Ohio Inf. and d. at Macon, Ga., Oct. 27, 1865, aged 29. Burial at Rives, Ohio.



CHARLES RICH PATTISON

GERSHOM MORSE BARBER

WILLIAM AUSTIN MOORE

LEWIS RANSOM FISKE

JOHN WATSON MC MATH

CLASS OF 1850.

(See page 390)

OFFICERS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

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General Secretary.			
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Board of Directors.

For term ending 1904.

GOTTHELF CARL HUBER, '87 m.

For term ending 1903.

ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, '82, '85 l.

For term ending 1902.

WILLIAM EMORY QUINBY, '58.

For term ending 1901.

LOUIS PARKER JOCELYN, '87.

For term ending 1900.

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Alumni and former students of the University of Michigan who are not already subscribers to THE ALUMNUS or who have not paid their annual fee to the Alumni Association should send one dollar to the General Secretary at once. This will insure the receipt of all publications issued by the Association during the present year.

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THE MICHIGAN ALUMNUS.

JUNE, 1900.

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THE MICHIGAN ALUMNUS

Vol. VI.—JUNE, 1900.—No. 55.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

It is to be hoped that at this season of the year the thoughts of the loyal alumni of the University of Michigan are turning back to Ann Arbor, and that a goodly number of them will make the pilgrimage before many days and help make the closing week of the year a greater success than ever before. Commencement exercises will begin somewhat earlier than usual, as Dr. Angell's Baccalaureate address will be given in University Hall Sunday evening, June 17. Monday will be devoted to the class exercises of the various professional departments, while Monday evening will be given up to the Senior Promenade. This Promenade is a somewhat recent feature of the Commencement festivities, but it is by no means the least popular. The State street side of the Campus is hung with hundreds of gay colored lanterns, and the whole scene is one of unusual animation. Tuesday morning the literary and engineering classes hold their exercises under the branches of the Tappan Oak which has listened to so many tender poems, truthful histories and brave prophecies in days gone by, and Tuesday evening the annual Senior Reception will be held in the Waterman and Barbour Gymnasiums.

On Wednesday, June 20, which is, as usual, the regular Alumni Day, the following classes will hold their reunions at the times and places stated:

The class of '50, of which a short history will be found elsewhere in this number of the ALUMNUS, will celebrate its semi-centennial anniversary in room 9 at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The class of '60, in celebration of its fortieth anniversary, will meet in room 18a at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The class of '70 will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary in room 17 at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The class of '75 will meet in room 18 at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The class of '78 (Medical) will meet in the Medical Building at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The class of '80 will hold its twentieth anniversary meeting in room B at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The '93 Laws will meet in the lecture room in the Law Building at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Further inquiries regarding these reunions should be made to the General Secretary of the Alumni Association, who will promptly put into the

hands of the various class secretaries all letters which cannot be answered from the office.

In addition to these class meetings and on the same day, the Law Department will hold a general reunion of all classes in celebration of its fortieth anniversary, and it has been intended that every former law student of the University should receive an invitation to attend, from Dean Hutchins. On account of the long list of names, and the difficulty which is often experienced in obtaining exact addresses, it is possible that some omissions have been made, but it must be understood that they are unintentional and that all are expected and will be made welcome. At noon on Wednesday, the Law Department will give a banquet to its visiting alumni and at three o'clock in the afternoon, the general meeting of the alumni of all departments will be held in Room C, the old chapel. Short addresses will be made at this time by members of the various classes, the regular annual report of the Secretary of the Alumni Association will be presented, and matters of importance will be brought up for discussion.

Wednesday evening, the Senate Reception will take place as usual in the Gymnasium, this reception being tendered by the faculty to all visiting alumni and friends of the University. Thursday morning, the fifty-sixth Commencement will take place in University Hall, Professor John M. Coulter of Chicago delivering the Commencement address. The annual Commencement dinner will be served in the Waterman Gymnasium after all of the many degrees have been conferred, and there, after the last old "grad" has spoken, and the last cheer has been given, another year in the life of our Alma Mater will have passed into history.

The alumni reception room in the Main Building will remain open all day Thursday and all day Friday for the use of visiting alumni, and from present indications the number of former students back for Commencement will be greater than at any time in the past. The Campus is in beautiful condition, changes for the better are taking place all the time, new buildings have been begun and old ones remodeled, even during the past year, and every alumnus, old or young, will find something attractive. The new Homœopathic Hospital, which is being constructed on the hills overlooking what used to be the old Cat Hole, is nearly completed, and it is probable that the plans for the new Science Hall which is to be begun next year, will be placed in the alumni room for inspection. The improved condition of the alumni headquarters will also attract attention, for, as explained elsewhere in this number, we hope to have a permanent and suitable reception room for the alumni before Commencement week.

It will be of interest to those concerned, to know that, commencing with Tuesday, June 19, the railroads will give a rate of a fare and a third to all the alumni in Michigan who wish to return for the Commencement exercises. This rate will also be given in Chicago, and it is hoped that many will take

advantage of it. These rates are given on the certificate plan, which means that each alumnus who buys a ticket to Ann Arbor on the 19th or 20th of June, must obtain a certificate, when paying his fare, in order to take advantage of the rate. Full fare must be paid to Ann Arbor, but the certificate, after being presented to the Secretary of the Alumni Association in Ann Arbor for identification, will enable the holder to procure a ticket for one-third fare returning. This certificate is absolutely necessary if a reduced fare is desired, and the limit for such reduction expires Thursday, June 21.

Make an effort to come and realize that your presence here will be, not only a source of pleasure to yourself, but a source of strength to the University of Michigan. Nothing will impress the graduates of the present year more than the presence of a large number of the older men who have come back to see their old friends, to live over scenes of former days and to show their loyalty and devotion to the institution to which they owe so much.

SOME BOOKS IN THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

In the course of its existence the University library has come into possession of some "curious" books. A brief description of a few of these may be of interest to readers of the *ALUMNUS*.

A tradition has always existed that Cromwell's Ironsides carried Bibles in their pockets, and this has had confirmation in the scriptural language which both history and romance have ascribed to them. Tradition has now given way to a certainty that a selection of Bible texts, popularly known as "Cromwell's Bible," was carried by these veterans. Two copies of it are known to be in existence—one in the British Museum and another in this country. These are dated 1643.

The so-called Bible is a brief collection of sixteen pages only, and consisting largely of matter drawn from the Old Testament. The soldier whose spirit is nourished on such food is always a grim fighter, whether he is a trooper of Cromwell, a Scottish Covenanter, or a Boer of the Transvaal. For a specimen of the selections I quote one verse:

"Then David said unto the Philistine, Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield, but I come unto thee in the name of the God of Hosts, the God of Israel."

The Genevan version is used, which would indicate that the King James version was not yet in common use, or that for some reason the compiler of the Cromwell Bible was prejudiced against it. The copy possessed by the library is a fac-simile reprint of the original edition, made by Elliot Stock

in 1895. It has a preface by Viscount Wolesley, of which the most that can be said is that it is very brief, and an introduction containing what is known about the original edition. In this introduction it is said that with two exceptions the passages quoted are from the Old Testament. This is an error, as an inspection of the pages shows six texts from the New Testament. The first of these to occur is not out of place in such a collection. It is, "And fear ye not them which kill the body."

In the Parsons Library, presented by Philo Parsons, Esq., of Detroit, there is a series of "Tales" that do not command readers now-a-days, but which were very much read in the first half of the century and are thought to have exerted no little influence upon legislation in England. These are the Illustrations of Political Economy of Miss Martineau. These "Tales" are thirty-four in number, including the "Poor Law Tales" and "Illustrations of Taxation." They were a great financial success, contrary to the opinion of everybody who, apparently, was best able to judge in relation to such things, and they brought their author a degree of fame not often paralleled in literary history. Queen Victoria, then the youthful Princess Victoria, read the Illustrations and it is said "found them her most fascinating storybooks." These tales were favorites in France, equally, until the publication of the twelfth number, "French Wines and Politics." One of the characters in this was the father of the king, Louis Philippe, and there was nothing flattering in the treatment accorded him. The natural consequence was the cold shoulder in high quarters in France. They were favorites also with the Czar of Russia and he purchased a great many copies of the French translation for distribution in Russia. When, however, the "Charmed Sea," the thirteenth number, which was a story of exile in Siberia, appeared, a change took place in the Czar's attitude and every copy of this number found in Russia was burned, and the author was warned by proclamation never to set her foot on Russian soil.

Of books once so famous can it only be said now that they are *curious*? They have a historical value as all printed matter has. From them a great deal is learned of social England at the time. As literature Leslie Stephen, in the Dictionary of National Biography of Great Britain, says of them, "The 'tales' are now an unreadable mixture of fiction founded on rapid cramming, with raw masses of the dismal science."

I will describe as curious, also, another work in the Parsons Library. This is a series of six thin volumes, recording experiments in paper making, viz., *Papierversuche, von Jacob Christian Schäffers. Regensburg: 1767-1772.* The work is very rare now, as well as curious. I know of only one other copy in this country, and this is in the library of the Smithsonian Institution. Of course there may be others. The author experimented very extensively in paper making and the curious feature of his work is found in the illustrations. He gives first, a picture, colored to nature, of the material

from which he obtains his fibre, whether it be a thistle or a wasp's nest; second, pictures of the machinery devised and used by him in his operations, and lastly a great number of specimens of the paper produced. I have said the work is rare as well as curious. I can safely add that it is interesting and in a manner valuable.

In nearly all—perhaps all—of the occupations of life there are men who stand out from their fellows by reason of possessing more knowledge, more conceit, or more wit. Often these endowments bear fruit in books which preserve for posterity this eccentric knowledge, this interesting conceit, and this peculiar wit. The library has a few of these books. The specimen of them that I will name is Thadeus Davids' *History of Ink*, including its Etymology, Chemistry and Bibliography. New York: (1860).

Davids was a successful manufacturer of ink in New York in the middle of the century. That the subject which employed his pen was, in his estimation, a very important one is apparent in his first line. "Ink," he says, "is history, in the common acceptation of the word; for what is generally denominated history—is ink diffused on paper in certain definite lines."

The equivalent of our word for *ink* is given in fifty-five other languages. His bibliography includes the names of Pliny, Dioscorides, and Celsus, as well as those of later writers. Some authorities are set up simply to be knocked down again. Referring to Disraeli's chapter on the Origin of Writing Materials, in his *Curiosities of Literature*, he quotes this sentence from it: "It is curious to observe the various substitutes for paper before its discovery," and then remarks, "The name of D'Israeli does not indicate an Irish origin, but there is a strong affinity between this and those curiosities of literature commonly called 'Irish bulls.'"

The book which is now rare, as well as curious, contains a great deal of valuable matter.

There is a story with which we are all familiar of the man who had his funeral rehearsed in his life time and after the solemnities were over caned his wife for not displaying more emotion. The real hero of this story, which is told of a number of persons, was that famous character, Lord Timothy Dexter of Newburyport, Massachusetts, the most of whose life belongs to the last century. The story of his eccentricities would fill a volume. The one thing to be told of him here is that he wrote a book—*A Pickle for the Knowing Ones*. By Lord Timothy Dexter.

The copy in the library is a reprint "verbatim et spellatim," as the preface has it, made in Newburyport, 1848, and came to us from Governor Felch. The quotations that I make from it will give an idea of the matter.

First it is necessary to say that there is no punctuation in the text, but the last page is taken up entirely with an assortment of commas, semi-colons, colons, interrogation marks, exclamation points, periods, and dashes, and

readers are requested by the writer "to peper and solt" the text as they please.

I select for quotation a paragraph on higher education on which this author wrote, as well as on other topics:

"Noue mister printer *sir* I was at Noue haven 7 years and seven monts past at commencent Degrees going on 40 boys was tuck degrees to done good or Not good the ole man with the hat on told them to suddey houeman Nater & walk as A band of brothers from that day I thort that all thous that was baot up to Coleage the meaning was to git there Liveing out of the Labeer If the Coleages was to continer one sentrey & Keep up the game reckon the cost of All from there cradel to 22 years old all there fathers and gurdinands to Lay out one houndred years intrress & intrress upon intrress atress gess at it & cast it see houe many hundred thousand millions of Dolors it would com to mad Rougs and theavs to plunder the Labering man that sweats to git his bread good common Laning is the best sum good books is best well under stoud be onnest dont be preast Riden it is a cheat all be onnest in all things Now feare

T Dexter

It may be said of this book that it is a *very* curious one.

The list of royal authors is a long one, without going back to David and Solomon. King James I. of England was one of the craft and gave to the world some books which a rather facetious historian has called "the most wearisome treatises ever read." One of these books, *A Counter Blaste to Tobacco*, is in the library—not the original edition of 1604, I am sorry to say, or an early one at all, but a reprint of 1885 by the Goldsmids of Edinburgh. As is the custom even now the King has his "to the Reader," in which he justifies the book. In this case it is the King's duty "as the proper Physician of his Politicke-body," and he disarms, or attempts to disarm, criticism as carefully as a more humble craftsman would. "If any thinke it a light Argument so it is but a toy that is bestowed upon it. And since the Subject is but Smoke, I thinke the fume of an idle braine, may serve for a sufficient battery against so fumous and feeble an enemy."

The book is far from wearisome. To one with a sense of humor it is entertaining. A certain defence of the use of the "weed" had evidently been set up. Four pillars of this defence the King sets himself to pull down. I give his argument against one of these, which, he says, is "founded upon the Theoricke of a deceiuable appearance of Reason."

"First," he proceeds, "it is thought by you a sure Aphorisme in the Physickes, That the braines of all men, being naturally colde and wet, all dry and hote things should be good for them; of which nature this stinking suffumigation is, and therefore of good use to them. Of this Argument, both the Proposition and Assumption are false, and so the Conclusion cannot but be

voyd of it selfe. That because the braines are cold and moist, therefore things that are hote and drie are best for them, it is an inept consequence: For man beeing compounded of the foure Complexions (whose fathers are the foure Elements) although there be a mixture of them all in all the parts of his body, yet must the divers parts of our *Microcosme*, or little world within ourselves, be diuersely more inclined, some to one, some to another complexion, according to the diuersitie of their vses, that of these discords a perfect harmonie may bee made vp for the maintenance of the whole body," etc., etc.

It was not without reason that the King was known as "the royal pendant," since he laboriously constructed paragraphs, and pages, and volumes like the above.

His "conclusion of the whole matter" as regards tobacco is that the use of it is "A custome lothsome to the eye, hateful to the Nose, harmefull to the braine, dangerous to the Lungs, and in the blacke stinking fume thereof, nearest

resembling the horrible Sti-
gian smoke of the pit that is
bottomelesse."

The whole book, if thrust bodily into Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, would not seem a foreign substance at all. Without naming any one the King clearly indicates Raleigh as the one who introduced the use of tobacco into England. How much that had to do with his dislike of that energetic man does not appear, but when his long indecision about him came to an end and he ordered his head to be cut off, it is interesting to know that Raleigh, by the way of preparation for the event, "smoked a pipe of tobacco."

Raymond C. Davis, '59.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE RECENT MAY FESTIVAL.

Another of those rare musical treats afforded each year by the Choral Union of the University of Michigan has come and gone, leaving most agreeable memories lingering in the minds of the large number of people who availed themselves of the opportunity to hear and enjoy it. The May Festival—the felicitous name given to this series of concerts that takes place in the beautiful month of May each year—has come to be regarded as an important occasion—perhaps, in some ways, the most important occasion in the lives of the students and of the Ann Arbor public during the college year. It is always anticipated with the keenest pleasure, attended with unbounded

delight, and recalled in memory with the utmost satisfaction. So famous has this important annual event become, that large numbers of people from all parts of the State of Michigan, and from other states, as well, who are interested in and devoted to the divine art of music, are to be found in attendance upon it as regularly as the revolving year brings it around. It is thus seen that the May Festival has far more than a local reputation. Indeed it has come to be spoken of, much as the great musical festivals held each year in other parts of the country, as, for example, those at Worcester, Mass., and at Cincinnati, Ohio, and its performances are now accorded the respectful attention and careful notice at the hands of the press usually given to those great occasions, while the soloists that it brings to Ann Arbor are those heard at many if not at all the great musical performances given in the United States—some of the artists, indeed, being world-famous. That such a festival should have grown in a few years from very small beginnings to its present size and significance bespeaks both ability and readiness on the part of the music-loving people of the city of Ann Arbor and of the surrounding territory to recognize and duly appreciate musical performances of the highest order, and great patience, skill, and judgment, on the part of its director who has so carefully nursed and brought it to its present flourishing condition. Its growth and development have indeed been phenomenal, and to him who has so faithfully striven in its interest must come, in rich measure, the satisfaction of labor duly rewarded—at least, from an artistic standpoint. The May Festival, aside from the general recognition it deserves and receives for its artistic success and achievement, has rendered in the past, and still renders an important educational service in matters musical both to those who hear its concerts and more especially to those who take part in them. The chorus of three or four hundred voices, made up largely of students, has the rare opportunity of carefully studying and acquainting itself with the best musical works of the world's best composers, both past and present, and that, too, under the superior guidance of an honored and successful leader. The value of such a privilege can not be overestimated by those interested in the study of music both theoretically and practically. Students coming to Ann Arbor, as they do, primarily and chiefly, of course, to avail themselves of the superior educational advantages afforded by a great university, if possessed of suitable voices for chorus work and the ability to read music fairly well, soon find themselves, after their qualifications are discovered, members of this great chorus, and while they do a splendid service to the cause of music by lending the aid of their voices to this organization, they themselves, in turn, are greatly benefited by the excellent general musical training that they receive during their connection of three or four years with it.

To particularize somewhat on the recent series of concerts, we may say of the first in order that it seemed to possess a uniform excellence from beginning to end. The two collections from Beethoven by the Boston Orchestra

—an organization long and favorably known to the people of Ann Arbor—under the almost faultless leadership of its director, Mr. Mollenhauer, were given in an admirable manner. Those selections are peculiar in that they call for not only fine technical skill, as a matter of course, in their performance, but more especially an intelligent and soulful interpretation—far more so, indeed, than many a more brilliant and sparkling composition, since otherwise their great beauty and merit would fail of due recognition on the part of the audience. The first vocalist to appear in this concert was Miss Anderson—a soprano heard in Ann Arbor on former festival occasions. The reception accorded her on her appearance was most hearty and must have been highly gratifying to her. It is pleasant to be able to speak of the great artistic progress made by this singer since her appearance here a year ago, as shown by her excellent rendition of the Aria from Massenet's "Hérodiade." The increased volume, evenness, and flexibility, of her voice, as well as her hard at work during the past year. The "Lily Nymph," a dramatic poem by the well known litterateur, Arlo Bates, with music by Chadwick, was next rendered by the chorus and several soloists. This work, though neither so heavy nor pretentious as many other works that have been given by the Choral Union, was nevertheless presented in a manner that soon won the sympathy and approval of the vast audience. Its light, airy, tripping character was given with most pleasing effect. The parts of the Lily Nymph and Sir Albrecht were taken respectively by Miss Anderson and Mr. Williams, an old-time favorite, and their work was of a high order. Their duet was particularly well done, though at times somewhat marred by the too loud accompaniment of the orchestra, especially in the softer parts. Mr. Williams, though not so great a tenor as some other artists who have appeared here, is nevertheless a most agreeable singer, and his popularity with an Ann Arbor audience before which he has appeared on more than one occasion was abundantly attested by the cordial greeting he received, as he entered the stage. He sings with much taste and feeling and delivers his high tones well—a statement that cannot be made of the majority even of professional tenors. This feature of his singing was well shown a year or two since in his admirable rendering of Jephtha's Daughter in which he had a good opportunity to display the upper register of his voice in soft passages. Mr. Miles, in the characters of the Lake Spirit and the First Knight, soon won the favor of the audience as a whole by his spirited singing, though it must be said that some of his upper tones were not altogether agreeable. Mr. Moore, in the part of the Second Knight, had so little to do that one could not so well judge of his merits and ability as a singer as from his solo work heard a day or two later. This concert as a whole was clearly regarded as a success by the audience as it rose to disperse.

The second concert, which was given on Friday afternoon, introduced to an Ann Arbor audience a new contralto in the person of Miss Bouton, a

graceful and gracious lady and an agreeable singer. Her Aria, "Ah! rendimi" from "Mitraine," by Rossi, was so well given as to call for an encore. She showed in the rendering of both selections a voice of even register, a good method, excellent power of interpretation, and great delicacy of treatment. She, like Mr. Williams, has a fine command of her voice in the upper tones—tones which with so many singers are little more than shrieks and shouts. Her voice is not powerful, yet, with further study and training, we may well believe that it will considerably increase in volume, as Miss Bouton is still quite young in her profession. The other vocalist at this concert, Mr. Howland, possessed a peculiar interest for Ann Arbor people, since he is so soon to take up his residence among them as Mr. Lamson's successor in the vocal department of the School of Music. This was his second appearance before an Ann Arbor audience, as he sang here two years since in the *Flying Dutchman* with Mr. Bispham, the noted baritone. His number on Friday afternoon was the Aria, "I fain would hide," from "Euryanthe" by Von Weber. The rendering of this selection was worthy of his reputation, and so satisfactorily given as to win for him a recall, when he sang the familiar though ever welcome "Two Grenadiers." He especially excelled in the pathetic parts of this song, but we think he might have improved the other parts greatly by throwing more spirit and fire into them, especially the closing lines. Mr. Howland is a man of fine appearance, pleasing stage manners and has a baritone voice which he generally uses to good advantage. It is particularly satisfactory in the middle and lower registers. Of the orchestral work at this concert the "Oedipus Tyrannus," by Paine well showed the calm and classic spirit and grandeur of the old Greek tragedy, and was given with good effect. Perhaps the most enjoyable selection, however, by the orchestra at this concert, was the closing number, a Pastoral Symphony by the immortal Beethoven. It certainly would be difficult to find a musical work that more clearly and accurately portrays, so far as the language of music can do so, the feelings and ideas of its author on the subject treated. This selection, as the name suggests, aims, and most successfully too, to represent various country scenes and the impressions they make on the beholder. During the playing of this masterpiece by the Boston Orchestra, only a little exercise of the imagination was necessary on the part of the listener to bring before his mind the beautiful meadows, the babbling brooks, the dancing peasants, and the fury and the passing of the storm.

The third concert of the series given on Friday evening was the one in which the greatest interest centered because of the presence of one of the—world's greatest singers. After a most graceful overture, Dvorak's *In der Natur*, most gracefully and delicately rendered, and Macdowell's descriptive Suite, Opus 48, this character of transcendent interest appeared in the person of Madame Schumann-Heink, one of the greatest living contraltos.

Some one has said that it is more difficult to keep a great reputation than it is to win it. Whether this be true or not, there was surely no disappointment regarding Madame Schumann-Heink. She completely met the expectations of the most exacting listeners. To adequately describe her singing would be no easy task. Her vocal powers and resources are marvellous, phenomenal. Her work is so finished, so perfect, so soulful, so amazingly superb, so thoroughly satisfying that criticism is quite impossible. Many, if not most, professional singers impress the hearer with the feeling that something quite important is still necessary in their work to make them perfect artists. One singer has a powerful voice, but imperfect tone quality, or a faulty method, another is strong in some parts of his register but weak in others, another has art and training sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious, but lacks in soul power, another delivers his notes well, but fails in interpretation, and so on; but it is seldom, very seldom indeed, that one meets a singer with whom he is inclined to find no fault. Such a singer is Madame Schumann-Heink, the consummate artist, perfectly endowed by nature for her work, trained to the highest degree of perfection by the best masters of the world, and further schooled by years of experience on the stage. The audience on Friday evening sat in almost breathless amazement as she displayed the wonders of her vocal skill and resources, now sending forth rich, deep notes like the tones of a mighty organ, now soaring on high in lofty flights, as if to vie with some great soprano, now pouring forth her wealth of delicious melody in volume far beyond the power of the orchestra with its "swish" of violins, its blare of trumpets, and roar of kettle drums to drown, and now dying away into notes of matchless delicacy and softness. There seemed to be nothing required of her voice that it could not yield. Add to this the fire, the spirit, the dramatic fervor of her soul, and one who has not heard her may perhaps form some faint conception of this great singer's power. Her reception, as she appeared before the audience was all that any artist could wish. She sang, as her first selection, a Recitative and Aria, "Non piu di fiori," from "Titus" by Mozart, at the conclusion of which she was repeatedly recalled but persisted, though good-naturedly, in refusing to sing an encore. Next came a violin solo, a concerto by Bruch, rendered by Mr. Sturm, of the School of Music. Although it was doubtless most trying to be compelled to follow the great contralto who had just electrified the audience and aroused it to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, still he at once commanded and held to the end of his difficult performance, the attention and interest of his hearers. Mr. Sturm on this occasion, as he has done on others, clearly demonstrated his fitness to be ranked as a fine artist. His magnificent violin under his skillful touch sent forth tones of surpassing beauty and sweetness. He not only disposed of the technical difficulties of his work—which, indeed, did not appear to be difficulties to him—in a most superb manner, but interpreted and expressed with rare intelligence and musical taste the meaning of the selec-

tion that he played. The School of Music is certainly fortunate in having in its faculty such a finished artist. At this point Madame Schumann-Heink again appeared and sang with thrilling effect "Die Allmacht," by Schubert, a song which she has sung with wonderful success in Chicago and elsewhere. It is needless to state that she was encored, but gratifying to be able to say that she this time, after repeated recalls, sang with exquisite grace and power a selection from *Lucrezia Borgia*, which she repeated in part on being recalled a second time. After two selections from the immortal Wagner most effectively rendered by the orchestra, she appeared for the third and last time before her large and enchanted audience. Her selections were wholly different in character from those she had already sung, but were rendered with the same incomparable grace and feeling. In these she was accompanied on the piano by Professor Stanley. She sang the following short songs: (a) *Sapphische Ode*, by Brahms; (b) *Es blinkt der Thau*, by Rubenstein; (c) *Wohin*, by Schubert. After a closing march by the orchestra, the delighted people repaired to their homes full of the joy and gladness that come from hearing a world-famous artist divinely sing.

The fourth concert of the May Festival was given on Saturday afternoon, in which Mr. Miles and Mr. Moore, who were heard in the opening concert of the series, again appeared. After two short selections by the orchestra, Mozart's "Figaro's Hochzeit," and Haydn's "Austrian National Hymn" with variations, Mr. Miles sang with fair success the Recitative and Aria "Liebe ist die zarte Bluethe," from Spohr's *Faust*. Later in the programme he rendered with considerable spirit Chadwick's dramatic ballad entitled "Young Lochinvar." Mr. Miles seemed to gain the good will and sympathy of the audience quite as much, we think, by the heartiness and vigor with which he rendered his numbers, as by the strictly musical character of his work. His method is good, though his tones, especially in the upper register, were not always particularly pleasing. His best work, in our judgment, considered from a musical standpoint, was his rendering of the familiar "Palms," sung as an encore to the selection from Spohr's *Faust*. In this, all of his notes were truly musical, which can scarcely be said of his other performances. His interpretation also of this much-loved song was very satisfactory. Mr. Moore afforded his hearers at this concert a better opportunity to judge of his work than at the performance on the opening night, where he had so little to do. His selection on this occasion was the Aria, "L'Amour," from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet." While Mr. Moore sings with much intelligence and taste, has a fair method, and seems to have prepared himself carefully for his work, still he suffers greatly from a natural defect that can not well be overcome, and that is the unsatisfactory quality or timbre of his voice. He certainly deserves much credit for careful, conscientious endeavor. The 'cello solo by Mr. Hadley, a member of the Boston Orchestra, it must be admitted, was somewhat disappointing, as usually that instrument, in the

hands of a skillful performer, yields unbounded satisfaction and delight. This concert, while it contained nothing worthy of special remark, still, by reason of the variety of selections rendered, and of the fair rank of the soloists, proved on the whole quite enjoyable.

The fifth and last concert of the series occurred on Saturday evening. The entire performance, with the exception of the first number, an overture by the orchestra, consisted of the rendition by chorus and quartet of Parker's "Hora Novissima." The quartet was composed of Mrs. Juch-Wellman, soprano, Miss Bouton, contralto, Mr. Williams, tenor, and Mr. Bispham, baritone. Mr. Renwick presided at the great organ. There is nothing of especial prominence to chronicle regarding the part taken by the quartet, save that all did their work in a careful manner, the most pleasing parts, perhaps, being the solos by Mrs. Juch-Wellman and Mr. Williams. It was somewhat disappointing that Mr. Bispham did not have a better opportunity to display his vocal powers. To be sure, what he did was artistically done, but many regretted the fact that he did not have a more prominent rôle to fill. When here two years ago, he delighted all who heard him by his masterly work in the "Flying Dutchman." A few months since, as the music-loving people of Ann Arbor recall with pleasure, he appeared in concert in University Hall. Those present on that occasion will not soon forget his superb singing both in his solos and in the "Persian Garden." Good as was his singing at the May Festival two years since, it was easy to see on his return that he had been faithfully striving to perfect himself in all the finer points of his profession. He is now one of the few really great baritones before the public.

Although the chorus has already been noticed in a general way, we can not forbear, before closing this imperfect account of the May Festival concerts, to say a few words in particular concerning its latest efforts. It has had a highly honorable career under the wise leadership of its esteemed director. It has acquitted itself with great credit in former years and lost none of its laurels in the recent performances. Of its work in the opening concert of the last series, much may be said in praise. It had a prominent and important part in the rendering of the "Lily Nymph" on that occasion, and performed it well. The attentive listener noted with pleasure its thorough familiarity with the score, its vigor of attack, its precision, and its excellent tempo, for the most part. Nobody but the experienced musician and conductor can adequately comprehend the patience, perseverance, and skill, required to train three or four hundred singers to accurately and appreciatively sing together the works of the masters; to read the music correctly, to observe punctiliously, in rendering it, all the points necessary to its proper interpretation and expression. In the "Hora Novissima," given on Saturday evening of the Festival week, the chorus had a much harder task to perform than in the "Lily Nymph." The choruses in it are much more difficult and

require the most diligent and careful attention on the part of the singers chosen to render them. If there was more conscious effort on the part of the chorus on Saturday night than on Thursday evening, and at times a little nervousness and uncertainty, those conditions are to be explained by that fact. These uncertain times, however, were few and speedily and successfully passed and the final result satisfactory, in a very high degree, to all concerned. That fact, the fact of success, should be a source of great gratification, and a partial reward, at least, to those who have studied and practiced so faithfully through the weeks and months of preparation.

In concluding, we may say in general of the concerts just closed that they were eminently successful. All whose privilege and pleasure it was to hear them were greatly edified, inspired, and uplifted. Not only were the soloists from a distance acceptable in the main, but the chorus of students and residents of Ann Arbor also did work that was very creditable both to themselves and to their skillful leader, Professor Stanley.

W. H. Wait.

HISTORY OF THE CLASS OF 1850.

It is now half a century since the class of 1850 was graduated from the University, and but few of the twelve members of that class could respond were the old list called once more in the class rooms with which they were so familiar. If it were possible that the roll of the class should be called, and that anyone who had not kept in touch with his Alma Mater, during the fifty years since he left her protection, should be present, the conditions of the University, at this time, would be to him a vast surprise. Instead of one department presided over by seven professors he would find a faculty of more than two hundred instructors, fully caring for the affairs of seven flourishing departments. Instead of the class of twelve among whom he was graduated he would see the younger sons of Michigan going out from her care as members of a class of over seven hundred. These are but a few of the most striking contrasts which the past fifty years has placed between that day and ours, but when we consider these changes it is not strange that the warm personal affection for each of his class mates, which we find still existing in the heart of every member of the older classes, can not be counted among the advantages of his successors of 1900. Changing conditions have brought undoubtedly great good, but who can read or hear the stories of the friendships and adventures of the days when all were as one, without experiencing a somewhat indefinable sense of loss as his own condition confronts him?

The class of 1850 consisted of twelve members whose names as found in the general catalogue of the University for 1890 are as follows:

Edward Savage Bacon, Niles, Michigan.
Gershom Morse Barber, Cleveland, Ohio.
Orlando Mac Barnes, Lansing, Michigan.
William Cathcart, Lima, Indiana.
Lewis Ransome Fiske, Albion, Michigan.
Samuel Harper, Orland, Michigan.
George Livingston Lee, Park Ridge, Illinois.
John W. McMath, Bay City, Michigan.
William Austin Moore, Detroit, Michigan.
Charles Rich Pattison, Custis, Florida.
Henry Harrison Powers, Ripley, Mississippi.
Charles J. Wood, Toledo, Ohio.

Of these, Mr. Wood, Mr. Powers and Mr. Cathcart were not living in 1890, at the time when the records of the class were collected for the general catalogue.

In response to requests, sent out from the office of the ALUMNUS, for a short history of the life of each member of the class since his graduation, the following accounts have been received:

President Fiske took up the study of law after he left the University, but later entered the ministry, being licensed to preach in 1852. It was teaching, however, which first claimed his attention, and in this line he continued from 1850 to 1863, holding during this period positions in Albion College, the State Normal and the State Agricultural College and acting as president in the latter institution from 1859 to 1863. The following pastorates then came under his charge: Jackson, three years; Detroit Central Methodist Episcopal Church, six years; Ann Arbor Methodist Episcopal Church, three years, and the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church of Detroit for one year. He was also the Presiding Elder of the Ann Arbor district for one year.

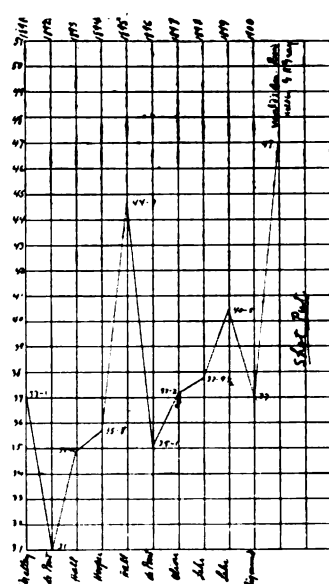
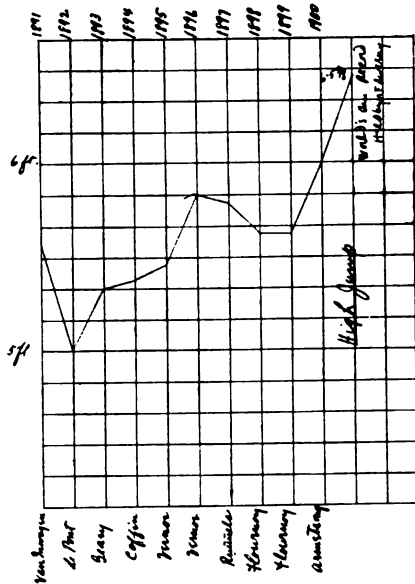
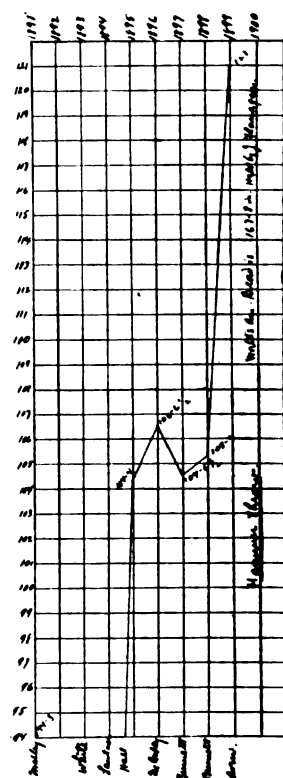
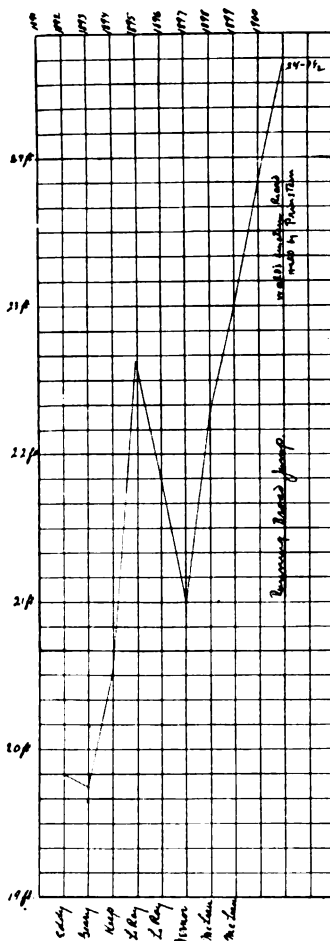
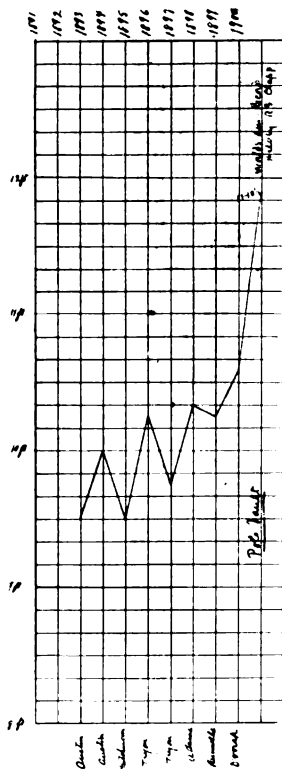
In 1877 Mr. Fiske was elected president of Albion College and held the position for twenty years. He has received from the University the degrees of A.B., in 1850; A.M., in 1853, and LL.D., in 1879; and from Albion College he received, in 1873, the degree of D.D. Mr. Fiske has been delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Church six times, and was a member of the Ecumenical Conference at Washington in 1891. Many articles from his pen have been published in the magazines and church papers, and he is at present devoting most of his time to literary work, his latest book, *Among the Professions*, being at present in the hands of the printers.

Judge John W. McMath took up the profession of teaching for a period of two years after leaving the University, but in 1852 he began the study of law and was admitted to the Bar in 1853. In July of that year he had been married to Miss Ella J. Roys of Ann Arbor, and in November they moved to Mackinac, where Mr. McMath began to practice law. For six years he held the office of prosecuting attorney for the county and was appointed

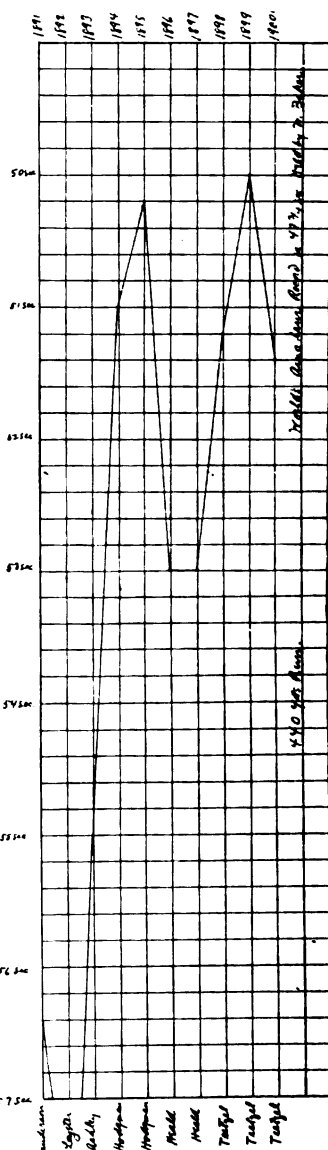
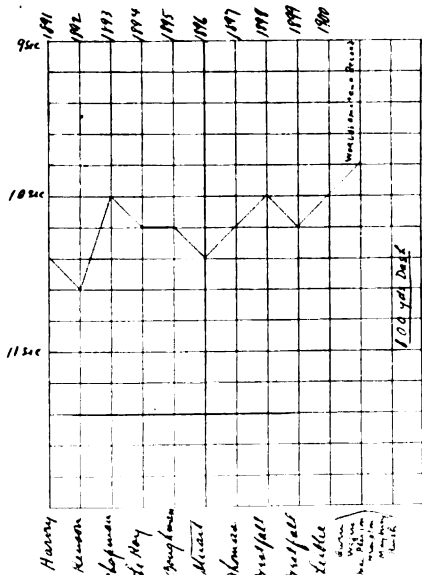
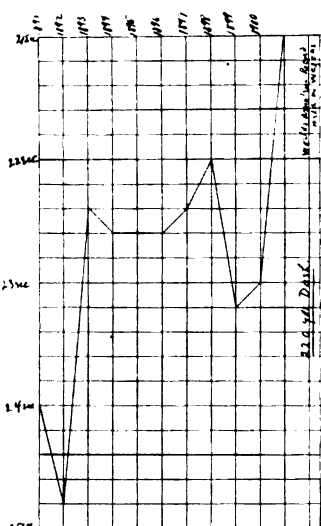
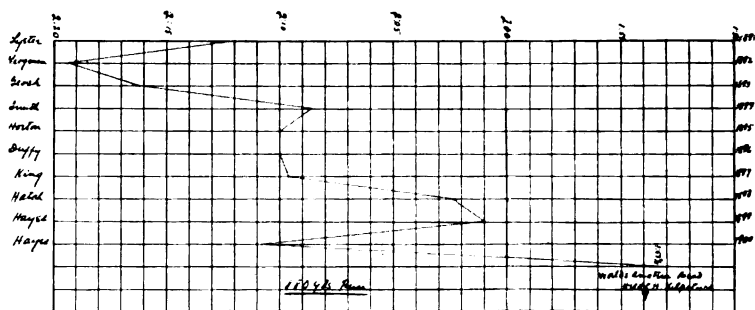
collector of customs for the district of Mackinac by President Lincoln in 1861 and reappointed in 1865. Mr. McMath resigned this position in 1867, and moved to Bay City, where he held the offices of probate judge of Bay county for four years, and city attorney of Bay City for three years, and has been a member of the common council for one year, and of the board of supervisors of Bay county for two years. He has also been United States commissioner for the eastern district of Michigan for the past thirty-three years. Judge McMath was 75 years old in June, 1899. He has not been in the active practice of law for several years.

Honorable William A. Moore of Detroit is another member of the class of 1850 who has, with marked success, carried on the practice of law. Mr. Moore, like many others, went into teaching after his graduation, but after a year spent in this work in Mississippi he returned to Detroit, where he studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1853. He has since continued the practice of law in that city, winning distinction as a lawyer, and acquiring a competence which makes possible his many generous contributions to public enterprises and charitable objects. He is a public spirited and progressive citizen of Detroit and has always used his influence to secure good municipal government for his city. Mr. Moore was one of the founders of the Detroit Museum of Art; was president of the Detroit Young Men's Society; was president of the Board of Education and of the Belle Isle Park Commission for several years. He is a director of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Standard Life and Accident Association. He aided as director and attorney in building up the Wayne County Savings Bank and the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and is now president of the latter and also of the Elmwood Cemetery Board, and of the Association of Charities. As the head of the law firm of Moore & Goff, Mr. Moore's time is now chiefly employed as counselor and adviser of several large corporations and banking institutions. He has always been loyal to his Alma Mater, and for several years held the position of president of the Alumni Association.

Reverend Charles R. Pattison of Custis, Florida, took up the study of theology upon leaving the University. He was graduated from the Newton Theological Seminary of Massachusetts in 1857 and the same year became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Pontiac. In 1857 he became agent for the American Baptist Publication Society for Michigan and Wisconsin, and continued in this work for seven years, contributing many articles to the *Michigan Christian Herald*. Mr. Pattison founded the *Ypsilanti Commercial* in 1864, and continued to publish it until 1887, when, with his family, he moved to Custis, Florida. The residence in Florida has done much toward building up Mr. Pattison's health, which had become somewhat impaired. Here he has devoted his attention to orange growing, meeting with much success until the severe winters of 1894, '95 and '98, which destroyed so many



Pole Vault.—Running Broad Jump.—Hammer Throw.—High Jump.—Shot Put.



100 yds. Dash.—222 yds. Dash.—440 yds. Run.—880 yds. Run.

of the valuable orange groves of Florida. Mr. Pattison still preaches occasionally in the Christian Church at Custis and also contributes to some of the local papers.

Judge Gershom Barber of Cleveland has been ill for some time and is unable to write personally concerning his life since leaving the University. We are therefore indebted to various encyclopedias for the following brief account of his life. Mr. Barber served his country in the Civil War, being Captain of the Ohio Sharpshooters, and Lieutenant Colonel of the 197th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was also Brevet Colonel and Brigadier General. From 1873 to 1875 he was Judge of the Superior Court at Cleveland, Ohio, and from 1875 to 1885 was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was employed in 1869 as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Homœopathic Hospital Medical College in Cleveland, Ohio. Judge Barber is the author of several works—Books of the Law, and Notaries' Guide, being among his publications.

It is to be regretted that the ALUMNUS could not obtain further information concerning the class of 1850, but for many reasons it was impossible that more should respond to the requests for short accounts of their history.

TWENTY YEARS OF TRACK ATHLETICS.

In athletics, as in academic work, the University of Michigan has kept pace with the progress of the college world, but as class succeeds class, the incoming men have but little opportunity to familiarize themselves with the details of the history of athletics, with the traditions with which their entrance into collegiate circles soon makes them acquainted. The college publications of the last twenty years abound with glowing accounts of meets held and records broken, but in no single place is a coherent summary to be found. Realizing this and believing that such information would be of historic value to Michigan men, such a task was undertaken by the ALUMNUS. For twenty years back, old files of the *Detroit Free Press*, *Chronicle*, *Palladium*, *U. of M. Daily*, *Castalian* and *Michiganensian* were searched and summaries of all athletic meets held during that period compiled. From that mass of material came the present article which is intended not only as a compendium, but to show such development as has taken place.

During the 80's, mention is found of two field meets being held during the college year, the annual spring meet under the auspices of the Baseball Association, and the other in the fall under the Rugby Association. Fall meets were held until 1894, since which time they have been discontinued.

The first indoor meet was held on March 27, 1891, at the rink and on the 23d of May the first dual meet, with the State Normal, took place at Ypsilanti. The first inter-class meet was held in 1892 and the same year witnessed the organization of the Intercollegiate Association of the Northwest. It took the form of a football, baseball and track league between Wisconsin, Northwestern, Minnesota and Michigan. Football was played in the fall of that year, Michigan winning from Wisconsin and losing to Minnesota, and being defeated by both teams the following year on the home grounds in Ann Arbor. The first track meet was held at Chicago in the spring of 1893, Michigan winning with 52 points, Wisconsin taking second with 45, and Northwestern third with 15. Dissatisfaction arising over the football and baseball arrangements, the association was broken up and the following year the present Western Intercollegiate Association organized in its place. With the exception of 1896, when she withdrew on account of an unjust decision against the amateur standing of two of her athletes, Le Roy and Hall, and again in 1898 when, together with Illinois and Chicago, she refused to enter her men in a meet where Maybury of Wisconsin ran, against whom the three institutions had absolute proof of professionalism, Michigan has participated in all the meets of the Western Intercollegiate. In 1894 Illinois carried away the honors, Michigan dropping into sixth place with 5 points; in 1895, Michigan took second with 17 points, California winning first with 37. Wisconsin with 47 points won out in 1897, Michigan following second with 19. In the triangular meet of 1898 Michigan won 70 points to Chicago's 41 and Illinois' 33. A year ago Michigan captured but 27 points, Chicago leading with 46, and Notre Dame taking second with 33. Last fall at the meeting of the athletic representatives of the western colleges and universities, plans for reorganization were adopted and will go into effect the coming year.

After the dual meet with Ypsilanti in 1891, further mention is not found of a similar contest until 1896, when the first of the dual meets with Chicago was held on Marshall Field, Michigan returning home victorious by a score of 67 points to 50. Though she has never taken first place at one of the regular intercollegiate meets, Michigan has never suffered defeat in a dual meet, for in 1897, Chicago, at Detroit, met with her fate of the year before, Michigan winning 94 to 46 points. In 1898 on the same grounds, the two teams evenly divided the points, each taking 72. On May 17 of the same year Illinois lost by a score of $88\frac{1}{2}$ to $31\frac{1}{2}$, and last year Wisconsin, on her home grounds, met defeat, 73 to 55 points.

As time has passed the number of events contested has been reduced and more attention given to systematic training and record making. The day was when it was man against man; today it is athlete against time, and a glance at the diagrams with which the complete history of each event since 1891 is illustrated reveals a growing tendency toward better time. In many of the events it seems as though the limit must have been reached and that

it is beyond human power to accomplish a further reduction. But if, as in the dashes where the basic unit is a fifth of a second, a record of ten years ago is found to be close to the record of today, it must be taken with some allowance, for timing in the 80's was not mastered as it is at present. Thus the record of 10 sec. credited by the *Palladium* to A. J. Moore in 1881 can hardly be regarded as marking the same speed Leiblee developed the other day when on a better track and under more efficient training he made the same time. On the other hand records of such definiteness as that of 7:15 in the mile walk made by Professor Dean C. Worcester in 1885 and that of 168 ft. 7 in. in punting by J. E. Duffy, must stand undisputed.

In the character of the events contested the change has been even more marked. As late as 1892 high kicking, wrestling and boxing are to be found as part of a field day program, due no doubt in great measure to the want of a proper gymnasium. Associated with them were the hop, step and jump, standing broad jump, throwing of base ball, fencing, swinging Indian clubs, the last being prominent in the early 80's. Three legged race, fat men's race, *Chronicle* editors' wheel-barrow race and the like made up the list of one of the early contests. Until 1896, strife among the classes over the number of points its representatives in the annual field days endeavored to carry away, ran high. Likewise to arouse an especial interest in the contest among the classes were found tugs-of-war, and leap frog in which class was pitted against class. Today, from a like motive and in recognition of the part the college woman has come to play in athletic affairs, the sorority race has been introduced. And thus the evolution has gone on.

In the 100-yards dash, the victories of the spring meets of 1879 and 1880 went to Hannan in 11 and 11¼ sec., respectively, while at the meet the following spring the *Palladium* records the time as falling to 10 sec., made by A. J. Moore. Harshman in the fall meet of 1881 won out in 11 sec., and when next we hear of the 100-yards dash, it is through the great Bonine, who held undisputed sway from 1884 through 1886, making a record in the latter year of 11 sec. in 110-yards dash. For two years no mention of the dash is found until 1888, when Duffy ran the distance in 10¾ sec. Owen followed in 1889 in 10¾, Wingast doing the same time in 1890. From 1891 down to the last field meet held on the 12th of May, a curve has been plotted, using as the ordinates fifths of a second and as the abscisses, the respective years. The time recorded is the best made by a Michigan man whether in a field day, dual meet or intercollegiate, of each year, and the intent is to present a comparison of the ten years' work in such form that at a single glance the history of the decade may be read. Such has been the plan followed in all the events except the discus throw, which was not introduced until 1898. Variations as were necessary to properly show each event have been made.

A study of the curve plotted for the 100-yards dash reveals the fact that thrice in the ten years credit has been given for a record of 10 sec., the first

to Chapman in 1893, the second to Westfall in the Illinois dual meet of 1898, and again to Leiblee at this year's field meet. Harvey in 1891 ran in $10\frac{2}{5}$ sec., and but once since then, in 1896 by Stuart, has the time dropped below $10\frac{1}{5}$, at which point it remained four years of the ten. The slowest time made was that of Kenson's in 1892, when he ran in $10\frac{3}{5}$. Westfall is found to be the only one who ran for two successive years without defeat. As compared with the world's record, it will be observed that the 'Varsity record is but a fifth of a second slower.

Chapman, in 1893, also took first honors at the meet of the Intercollegiate Association of the Northwest. The following year in the meet of the Western Intercollegiate Association, Michigan failed to win a place, the famous Crum being the winner in $10\frac{1}{5}$ sec. The next year Boughman entered the dash at the W. I. A. A. without result, Crum that year running in 10 sec. flat, and gaining for himself his renowned reputation. Thomas in 1897, though running at field day in $10\frac{1}{5}$, lost to Borroughs in the dual meet with Chicago, and again in the following year the latter defeated Westfall on the same grounds. Hannan in 1879 also won the 220-yards dash in $25\frac{1}{2}$ sec., the time falling in 1888 to $22\frac{1}{5}$ by Duffy, and has only once since then been bettered, and that when Thomas, in the Illinois dual meet, ran in 22 sec. flat. In 1889 and 1891, the time made was 24 sec., Owen doing the former and White the latter. In the college year of 1891-2, Hunter, at the fall meet, ran in $24\frac{4}{5}$, Chapman the following year lowering it to $22\frac{3}{5}$. As in the shorter dash, Chapman won the 220 at the Intercollegiate of the Northwest. For the two consecutive years of 1894-5, Hodgman won the laurels, both years doing $22\frac{3}{5}$. Crum, the latter year at the W. I. A. A. A., had run in 22 sec. flat. Thomas succeeded to Hodgman's place in 1896, making the same time as the latter, but in 1897 he clipped a fifth and a year later in the dual meet with Illinois, two-fifths of a second, making 22 flat, which remains today the 'Varsity record. In 1896 and 1897, he defeated Borroughs in the dual meets, but in 1898 at the W. I. A. A. A. was himself beaten by the Chicago sprinter.

The 440-yards run is heard of but twice during the decade of 1880-90, once in 1881 when F. Nelson ran in 52 sec. and again in 1889, when Warner made 55 sec. In the spring meet of 1891 Sanderson ran in $56\frac{3}{5}$ sec., but in the following year it dropped to 61 sec. by Lyster, due in part to the wind against which he ran. Owing to the limits within which the charts were by necessity drawn, it was impossible to represent that time graphically. In '93 Ashley brought it back as far as 55 sec., and in the year following Hodgman, whose record of $50\frac{3}{5}$ sec., made at the W. I. A. A. A. in 1895, stands today as the Western Intercollegiate record, reduced the time to 51 sec., also taking first at the W. I. A. A. A. in $51\frac{3}{5}$ sec. Hodgman was never beaten. Heald for two years led the Michigan squad, running in 1896 in 55 sec. but being defeated by Weinburg in $54\frac{3}{5}$ sec. in the Chicago-Michigan dual meet.

The following year Heald again ran in the same time. In 1898 Teetzel appeared, winning the W. I. A. A. A. in $51\frac{3}{5}$ sec., and the Illinois dual meet in $51\frac{1}{5}$ sec. He was, however, defeated that spring by Maloney in the Chicago dual meet at Detroit. Last year, he won the quarter at the Wisconsin dual meet in 50 sec., lowering the W. I. A. A. A. record by a fifth of a second. Later at the triangular meet between Chicago, Illinois and Michigan, he won the event in 53 sec. At the field day recently held, he took the quarter in $51\frac{3}{5}$ sec. Thus it is seen that he has made the best time ever recorded in the West and has been defeated but twice, once by Maloney, and again when at the Pennsylvania invitation meet in 1898, Michigan lost the quarter mile relay race. As compared with the world's record, it will be observed that the Western Intercollegiate is considerably slower.

In the fall meet of the college year of 1885-6, Haley ran the half mile in 2:20, and the following year Lyster lowered the time 8 sec. to 2:12. Krogman in 1892 was, however, unable to keep the pace up, allowing the time to drop to 2:19 $\frac{3}{5}$. Geosh, in 1893, brought it back to 2:16 $\frac{1}{5}$, but was defeated by Copeland of Wisconsin at the Intercollegiate of the Northwest. The next year Smith ran in 2:08 $\frac{3}{5}$, but did not receive a place in the W. I. A. A. A. In 1895 Horton made the distance in 2:10, winning third place at the W. I. A. A. A., being beaten by Koch of California and Palmer of Iowa, the former running in 1:59 $\frac{4}{5}$. Duffy in 1896 ran in the same time as Horton, and then in 1897 came King, who clipped it two-fifths of a second, taking third in the Chicago-Michigan dual meet. At the triangular meet of 1898, Hatch won in 2:02 $\frac{3}{5}$, after having lost to Maloney in the Chicago dual meet at Detroit. Hayes the following year lowered the time to 2:01 in the Wisconsin-Michigan dual meet, but failed to get a place in the W. I. A. A. A., although the time was only 2:06 $\frac{4}{5}$. At this year's field day he ran in 2:10 $\frac{4}{5}$ and a week later beat his own record of 2:01 by two-fifths of a second. The latter was made after the charts were drawn, so that the time is not there credited to him. The world's record today stands at 1:53 $\frac{3}{5}$, made by C. H. Kilpatrick.

Perhaps of all the events represented graphically none show a more steady progression than that of the 120-yards hurdles. Prior to 1891, we find Ducharme winning them in 1888-9 in 20 and 18 seconds, respectively. The races of 1891-2 were taken by D. A. C. athletes who participated in the 'Varsity field days, and it is for this reason that no curve is plotted for those years. In 1893 at the Intercollegiate of the Northwest, Geary of Michigan won first place, but his time is not to be found in any of the publications. Keep, at the field day of 1893-4, ran the hurdles in 17 $\frac{2}{5}$, and the year following Stuart lowered the time by two-fifths of a second. He was, however, defeated at the W. I. A. A. A. by Dyer of California in 16 $\frac{3}{5}$ sec. In 1896, de Pont, who at the field day ran in 17 $\frac{2}{5}$ sec., represented Michigan in the high hurdles in the Chicago-Michigan dual meet, but was defeated. McLean

entered college the following year and has yet to be beaten by a Michigan man. A glance at the curve will show what persistent and intelligent work will do in athletics. In '97 he ran in $16\frac{3}{5}$ sec., winning the dual meet with Chicago, and in '98 he made the same time, winning in the dual meets with Chicago and Illinois. The triangular meet was won in $16\frac{3}{5}$ sec. Last year he reduced his time to $15\frac{3}{5}$ sec. in the Wisconsin dual meet, defeating O'Dea. At the W. I. A. A. A., he ran a dead heat with O'Dea and Fischer of Wisconsin. What he will do in the Intercollegiate this year is hard to predict as he is hurdling in excellent form.

No record of the low hurdles is found until 1892 when de Pont ran them in $30\frac{3}{5}$ sec., the time being reduced a year later by White to $27\frac{3}{5}$ sec. At the Intercollegiate of the Northwest that year Reed of Michigan took first place and White third. Reed in 1894 ran in $26\frac{3}{5}$ sec., but failed to place himself at the W. I. A. A. A. In '95 Stuart took second place at the W. I. A. A. A., and at a field day after the Intercollegiate ran in $26\frac{4}{5}$ sec. Ayers in 28 sec. captured the hurdles in the '96 Chicago dual meet, but he had previously made a record of 27 sec. at the local field day. In 1897, Webster ran in $26\frac{3}{5}$ sec., winning first in the dual meet at Detroit. Beginning with 1898, McLean has held the record for the remaining time, winning the triangular meet in $25\frac{3}{5}$, Webster taking second. Webster won first in the Chicago dual meet and McLean the same honor in the Illinois meet. O'Dea defeated McLean in the low hurdles at the Wisconsin dual meet, running in 25 sec., but at the W. I. A. A. A. McLean turned the tables on him, winning in $27\frac{3}{5}$ sec. The world's record of $23\frac{3}{5}$ sec. is held by A. C. Kraenzlein of Pennsylvania.

Strange as it may seem, the record of 7:15 made in 1885 by Professor Dean C. Worcester, member of the Philippine Commission, still stands as the 'Varsity record in the mile walk. Hartman before him, in 1883, did 8:35 and in 1886, Tibbitts walked in 7:49½. The walk does not appear again until 1895, when White walked the distance in 8:27. Tryon then came on the scene and for three years went without defeat by a Michigan man. In 1896, he walked in 7:56 at the field day, but in the Chicago dual meet, Gundlach defeated him in 7:25½. The following year Tryon did not do so well, his best time being but 8:04¾, but his speed and endurance were sufficient to win first in the Chicago dual meet at Detroit. In 1898, he lowered his time to 7:47¾, but was defeated by Hoagland at the Illinois dual meet in one of the hardest athletic battles ever fought on Regents' Field. Tryon took first in the Chicago dual meet in 8:11, but in the triangular meet suffered his second defeat by Hoagland in 7:11¾. Odle represented Michigan in the Wisconsin dual meet, but was defeated in 7:44, Odle's best time during the year having been but 7:56¾. At the recent field day Brookfield won out in 7:45, the best time made since Worcester's. The Michigan record is still over a minute slower than the world's record, the latter being 6:29¾, held by Murray.

Considerable mention is found of the mile run during the 80's, Flynn running in 1879 in 6:07, Nelson two years later in 5:15, and A. J. Moore in the fall of 1883-4, in 5:30. The chart reveals a complete history of the event from 1891 on, Hutchinson winning in the latter year in 5:44½. Krogman a year later lowered the record by 23½ sec., and in 1893 bettering his own record. Credit for 4:34½ sec. is given him. At the Intercollegiate of the Northwest, he was defeated by Boardman and Gillan of Wisconsin. Smits in 1894 ran in 4:53½ but did not get a place in the W. I. A. A. A. In the year following he only ran in 5:05 and again without result at the W. I. A. A. A. 4:58 was the time made by Bailey in '96, being defeated in the Chicago dual meet. Wood in '97, however, retrieved the defeat by winning from Smith. Running in '97 in 4:38½, Wood failed to do as well in '98, 4:42½ being the time in which he won the mile in the dual meet with Illinois. In the Chicago dual meet of that year Smith was again defeated by Wood in 4:39½, but at the triangular meet, Smith revenged himself by beating Wood out in 4:33. Last year Conger ran in 4:42½, and at the Wisconsin-Michigan meet defeated both Wood and MacFarland, of Wisconsin, in 4:43½. At the W. I. A. A. A., Smith and Wood both defeated him, the former running in 4:39½. Foster this year at the field day won out in 4:52.

No record of the pole vault is found until 1892, when Austin crossed the bar at 9 ft. 6 in. From that time on the chart shows constant tendency to a greater height. Once in 1895 it dropped back to 9 ft. 6 in., but with the exception, 1897, when Tryon vaulted at 9 ft. 9 in., the record has remained above 10 ft. Austin in 1894 was the first to reach that height, and in 1896 Tryon again broke the record by going 10 ft. 3 in., defeating Herschberger in the Chicago dual meet. Adams in 1898, at the Illinois dual meet, broke the 'Varsity record by going 10 ft. 4 in. At the triangular meet, he tied with Baker (M) and Leake (C) for first at 10 ft. Runnels at last year's field day won out with 10 ft. 3 in., and in the dual meet at Madison tied with Adams for first at 9 ft. 4 in. This year D'Vorak at the field day went but 10 ft. 7 in., but in practice has often gone over 11 ft. The world's record in the event is held by Clapp of Yale at 11 ft. 10½ in.

During 1880-90, the high jump record was raised from 5 ft. 2½ in., made by Hodges in 1880, to 5 ft. 6¾ in. by Van Inwagen in 1891. In 1892 it fell to 5 ft. by de Pont and from then on gradually worked its way upward until today it stands at 6 ft., bettering the Western Intercollegiate. Geary in 1893 jumped 5 ft. 4 in., taking third at the intercollegiate meet, but though Coffin in '94 jumped a half inch higher he failed to place himself at the W. I. A. A. A. In 1895 Michigan again failed to get a place at the W. I. A. A. A., Vernor going at field day but 5 ft. 5½ in. The following year, however, he jumped 5 ft. 10 in., winning first place in the Chicago dual meet. In 1897, Runnels won the dual meet at Detroit at 5 ft. 9½ in., Vernor taking second. Flournoy in 1898 at the triangular meet took first place at 5 ft. 7½ in., doing

the same height in the Illinois dual meet and winning it. Together with McLean and Tryon, he jumped 5 ft. 6 in. in the Chicago meet at Detroit. Last year at the Wisconsin meet he won first honors at 5 ft. 7½ in., and third at the W. I. A. A. A., the event going to Louis of Iowa at 5 ft. 11 in. At this year's field day, Armstrong jumped 6 ft.

Until 1892, when Eddy jumped 19 ft. 10 in., the best record made in the broad jump was 19 ft. 5 in. by Watkins in 1889. After Geary's jump of 19 ft. 9 in. in '93 and Keep's of 20 ft. 6 in. in '94, comes Le Roy's Western Intercollegiate record of 22 ft. 7½ in., which remained the 'Varsity record until 1899, when McLean raised it to 23 ft. Le Roy in '96 also won first place in the Chicago dual meet, Vernor carrying away the same honors in '97 with a 21-ft. jump. In 1898 McLean won first place at the triangular meet, jumping 22 ft. 3½ in., and again last year won the Wisconsin dual meet with 21 ft. 6 in. Michigan, however, failed to win a point in that event at the W. I. A. A. A. Prinstein of Syracuse University this spring raised the world's record to 24 ft. 7½ in.

From Campbell's hammer throw of 49 ft. 9 in. in 1879, the distance was gradually lengthened during the succeeding years until Malley in 1891 by a throw of 94 ft. 3 in., broke all previous records. It dropped to 80 ft. with White in 1893 and still lower to 70 ft. 2 in. with Lautner the next year. Hall in 1895 took third place at the W. I. A. A. A. with a distance of 101 ft. 6½ in., having earlier in the year thrown 104 ft. 4 in. McConkey, in 1896, won first honors in the Chicago dual meet, throwing the hammer 106 ft. 6½ in., and Bennett the following year repeated the performance, less 2 feet, at Detroit. In the third dual meet with Chicago, Bennett received but third place, and having earlier in the season been defeated by Van Oven with a 129-ft. 4 in. throw, in the Illinois dual meet. Last year Avery won the event at the Wisconsin dual meet with a throw of 121 ft., and took third place at the W. I. A. A. A. The event went by default at this year's field day. The world's amateur record today stands at 167 ft. 8 in., a distance too great to be shown on the accompanying chart.

Differing from the majority of the field events, but little mention is found of the shot put in the 80's, O'Brien's record of 30 ft. in 1889 being the only one recorded. As in the hammer throw, Malley held the shot put in 1891, tossing the sixteen-pound weight 37 ft. 1 in., an inch further than Seigmund put it at the last field day. From 1891 to 1895, when F. M. Hall broke the W. I. A. A. A. record by putting it 44 ft. ¾ in., there was a gradual increase in the distance, Hall in '93 putting it 34 ft. 11 in., and Hooper raising it 9 inches the next year. Perry in that year won third place in the Intercollegiate Association of the Northwest. F. M. Hall in the '95 field day broke his own Intercollegiate record by 6¼ inches. de Pont took second place in the Chicago dual meet of 1896, the event going to Williamson at 34 ft. 11 in. although de Pont in the home field meet had bettered that distance by two

inches. Oliver in 1897 raised the distance to 37 ft. 2 in., and Lehr in the same year took first place in the Chicago dual meet at Detroit, with 36 ft. 2 in. Lehr again the following year captured the five points in the Chicago meet, putting it 37 ft. 9½ in., and defeated Moran in the Illinois dual with a distance of 37 ft. 4 in. When the triangular meet was held, however, Sweeney of Illinois carried away the event with a put of 36 ft. At field day last year, Lehr broke his own record by putting the weight 40 ft. 5 in., and won the event in the Wisconsin dual meet with a distance of 38 ft. 3 in., Caley taking third. Michigan failed to get a point at the W. I. A. A. A. R. G. Gray holds the world's record of 47 ft.

The discus throw is not represented on the chart, as the event was not introduced until 1898, when Jones made the best record with a throw of 96 ft. 4 in. In the Chicago dual meet Dye won third place, and Caley second at the triangular meet. Last year at the 'Varsity field day Lehr threw it 95 ft. 11 in., but failed to win a place in the Wisconsin dual meet, although he took second place at the W. I. A. A. A. Avery at the last field day broke the 'Varsity record by throwing it 107 ft. 2 in. France in practice has been throwing it over 120 ft.

THE CLASS OF '68 BOOK.

An interesting volume has just been issued by the Inland Press entitled, *Class of 1868 Souvenir*, edited by Judge A. V. McAlvay, a member of the class, and containing the portraits of a majority of the '68 men, with more or less extended accounts of their success in life up to the present year. The following paragraphs taken from the editor's introduction will serve to show the spirit of the book, and the calibre of the men whose fame it celebrates:

"Coming into the University at about the time which marked in its growth the separation of the Academic College from the University proper, the class of 'Sixty-eight' enjoyed advantages, and received impressions peculiar to the period. It was the golden era of class spirit. From matriculation until commencement this spirit was cemented into a single personality represented by the figures '68.

"As if appreciating that they represented the last of a great line of classes which would disappear with the new University era, the members of the class strengthened friendships toward each other which have not faded with the bloom of youth, but have borne fruit for all the years that have intervened.

"These years now number thirty-two, and we, filled with the same class loyalty, give each other silent greeting from these pages; and our hearts are

stirred anew as we recall the good old times and forget the years that have slipped away.

"Neither the class nor our Alma Mater need be ashamed of the record we have made. The truth is, that in the world as in the University, '68 has maintained its reputation as a leader.

"In 1893, * * * the thought came to the writer that to get the pictures of all the members together in a little volume, with a brief record of the life of each since 1868, would meet approval. * * * Although no history of the class is contemplated, a pardonable pride forces the statement, that the University Catalogue of 1865 shows the Freshman (our) class to number fifty-nine, being the largest class that up to that time had entered the Literary Department. In June, 1868, fifty-four seniors took their degrees, and three have since been added to the list by degrees granted as of that year, making a total of fifty-seven graduates. The class again makes a record as the largest that had graduated from that department.

"It is intended to devote these pages to those who graduated with the class, or who were members for so long a time that they became part of it. Time has dealt gently with us, and the silent reaper has not gathered a great harvest from our members, yet eleven times have we rested by the way and bared our heads while a fellow soldier went to rest. These in the order named have gone from us: Jenne, Chaffee, Chapin, Tallman, Entrekin, Lord, Carter, Magill, Havens, Howell, and now, alas! Walter."

From the information offered in the lives of the various men of '68, the following statistics have been gathered which may prove of interest:

The total number of degrees received by the fifty-seven men in the list up to date, is 105, divided as follows: A.B., 37; A.M., 19; C.E., 12; LL.B., 8; M.E., 6; B.S., 5; M.S., 5; M.D., 4; Ph.D., 3 (Blackburn and Walter at Leipzig, Steere at Ann Arbor); LL.D., 3; B.C.L., 1 (Hessenmueller at Heidelberg); B.D., 1; Ph.C., 1. At the present time eleven are engaged in business pursuits, including such well known men as W. K. Anderson of Detroit and Regent W. J. Cocker of Adrian; ten are lawyers, among whom may be mentioned Oliver H. Dean of Kansas City, Judge E. C. Lovell of Elgin, Ill., and H. H. C. Miller of Chicago; eight are filling honored university positions, four of the number being on the Michigan faculty at the present time, with the time not so far distant when the number was seven and when the faculty was divided into two classes, those who belonged to the class of '68 and those who did not; eight are engineers, including Philetus H. Harvey of Louisiana; four are physicians, including Dr. H. S. Jewett of Dayton, Ohio, and Dr. R. S. Dewey of Chicago; one is an architect, E. S. Jenison, of Chicago; one is in the ministry; one is in the newspaper business; one is engaged in agricultural pursuits; and the one most prominently in public office at the present time is Brutus Junius Clay, of Kentucky, recently appointed a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. So far as the geographical distribution

of these men is concerned, when they entered college, 21 came from Michigan and Illinois followed next with 10, an interesting fact in that Illinois continues to head the list after Michigan even at the present day, with the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago competing against us.

All in all this book will be of value not only to the men of '68, but to the University as a whole, because it is a roll of honor for Michigan men and furnishes a fine object lesson in matters of loyalty to class and college.

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

More than ever before we have been impressed this spring with the feeling that the men who founded the University of Michigan were no ordinary men. We mean to refer at present not to the University itself, to the broad, inclusive lines that were laid down when the foundation was established, but to the selection of a sight for the school.

Michigan is not a "scenic" state. Nature did not exert herself here as in some localities to give man eternal, exalting object lessons. In the early days when Michigan was a territory, the land was supposed to be mostly swamp, and to offer better homesteads to beavers than to men. Erroneous as was this opinion, there was some justification for it in the peculiar unattractiveness of much of the territory between the Lakes.

In this sparsely settled country, those men must find some place in which to set down the new University. How many chances offered that they would choose some unattractive spot, almost totally lacking in natural inspiration to the young persons who were to come there through all the long future to spend years that should prove decisive. How many "pulls" operated by town corporations or boomers of town sites did they manfully resist? Or if history is right in telling us there was comparatively little competition for the Campus, and if the very weakness of the

new-born University was its best protection against many an unlovely site, what led the founders to Ann Arbor? Having come, did they stand on the hills above the Huron and gaze up and down that beautiful valley as far as they could see the shining, lustrous river? Did they feel that the silver stream vanishing between the hills far off in the distant haze must seem a vision of life itself? If they did, God bless their memories with a peace as beautiful as the vision which lay before them on that day so long ago.

Perhaps they didn't. We do not care much whether they did or not. Perhaps this is all sentiment which the founders would have laughed at had they thought of it. We do not, cannot believe this last. They may not have looked on the scene which we have fancied before them. But if they saw it, it must have had its influence in the selection of Ann Arbor as the home of the University. For men who could project and establish a University like this one, must have been men of large and lofty minds—men who loved nature and knew her as man's eternal teacher.

It is the beautiful, inspiring picture round about us these days that has caused us in the hurry of ante-commencement time to pause and think gratefully once more of the founders of our University.

Since the general Alumni Association of the University of Michigan was established and started active work in 1898, the offices of the General Secretary have been located in the west end of Room C, the old chapel, which was partitioned off for this purpose, but until this year nothing has been done in the way of fixing up a reception room for visiting alumni. The need of this has always been felt, as there is no suitable place on the Campus where an alumnus can drop in during the year to look over old college papers, and feel at home for an hour or so.

At the present time, however, the Regents have very kindly consented to partition off, in a more permanent manner, the *east* end of the chapel for alumni headquarters, thus providing larger and better offices in every way than can be possible under the existing provisional arrangement, and it is to be hoped that these rooms can be made a center of alumni interest in the near future. Within the past month, through the thoughtfulness and generosity of the Students' Lecture Association, a sum of money has been donated for the purpose of furnishing them, and it is probable that they will be ready for use by Com-

mencement time. It is the intention of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association to invest the money so kindly placed at its disposal in comfortable chairs, and in reading and writing tables, well supplied with magazines, and with writing materials of all kinds. The walls are to be adorned with the portraits of the many Michigan men who have become prominent in public life, and an effort will be made to supply the Alumni Association Library with old college periodicals, completing, so far as is possible, the files of all papers which have ever been issued under student auspices.

The need of some such alumni room is most apparent, and it is a matter for congratulation that definite steps are now being taken in this direction. How long these new quarters will answer the growing needs of the Alumni Association is hard to tell, but it is more than probable that in a few years some sort of a building will be erected upon the Campus, devoted exclusively to alumni interests. Many of the older men have already expressed a willingness to contribute for such a purpose, and it seems merely a question of time when such plans can be realized.

THE UNIVERSITY.

ATHLETICS.

BASEBALL.

Michigan opened the season on the home grounds on April 28 by defeating Beloit by the close score of 3 to 2. Twelve hundred people witnessed the game, the result of which could not be forecast with any degree of certainty until Condon batted in the winning run in the ninth, when two men were out. Miller did the pitching in his old time form, and outside of the fifth inning, when Beloit made three hits, was very effective, striking out seven men and giving no bases on balls.

Beloit played a magnificent game, and for six innings it looked as though she

was going to revenge herself for her defeat on her home grounds earlier in the season. Until the seventh Adkins could not be found, although at times he allowed the batter to walk. In the fifth Slater for Beloit led off with a single to second on Snow's fumble. Reaching third, Morey was hit and then two clean singles brought in Beloit's two runs.

Things looked glum for the home team until that spontaneous outburst of college spirit which in the past has pulled Michigan out of many a rut, came in the seventh. The thousand men who occupied the bleachers and grand stand swarmed about the side lines, and by continuous rooting so harassed the enemy that the 'Varsity was given a

chance to save itself. Whitney started the landslide with a grounder through Allen, and reached third on that error and another of Morey's. McGinnis singled, scoring Whitney, and scored himself on Condon's sacrifice and Snow's clean hit. In the ninth another score was added, McGinnis making a single, reaching second on Dupee's error and scoring on Condon's hit.

The score:

University of Michigan.

	AB	R	H	O	A
McGinnis, m.	3	2	2	2	0
Condon, 1b.	5	0	1	11	0
Snow, l. f.	4	0	1	2	0
Mattison, s. s.	3	0	0	1	2
Flesher, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
Bennett, r. f.	2	0	0	1	0
Davies, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2
Miller, p.	2	0	0	1	3
Whitney, c.	3	1	0	6	4
Totals	30	3	5	27	12

Beloit College.

	AB	R	H	O	A
E. Brown, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Allen, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
S. Brown, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Slater, l. f.	4	1	2	3	0
Adkins, p.	4	0	0	1	7
Morey, r. f.	2	1	0	0	0
Dupee, m.	3	0	2	1	0
Harrington, s. s.	3	0	1	2	2
Jacobson, c.	2	0	0	6	3
*Kronkheit	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	2	6	26	14

*Batted for Morey in the ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—3
Beloit.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Errors—Snow, Allen, Kronkheit, Harrington, Dupee.

Bases on balls—Off Adkins 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Miller 2, by Adkins 4. Struck out—By Miller 7, by Adkins 4. Left on bases—Michigan 8, Beloit 4. Passed ball—Jacobson. Stolen bases—McGinnis 3, Condon, Flesher 2, Miller, Morey. Time—2:10. Umpire—Fitzgibbon.

For some reason Northwestern's athletic teams always seem to lose their nerve when they face a Michigan crowd, but never was this more forcibly demonstrated than in her game here on May 5, when Michigan succeeded in piling up a score of 26 to 2 against her. On the two preceding days she had fallen victim to the powers of two of the small-

er Michigan colleges, so that when the men in purple went on to Regents' Field they were in such a demoralized condition that the home team played havoc with them from the beginning to the end of the nine inning game.

Michigan started the ball rolling by getting in six runs in the first inning. Northwestern went first to bat, but not once got a man past second until the ninth inning, when Michigan, on a single by Hunter and several misplays, let two runs in. Michigan's first inning was indicative of the whole game. McGinnis got his base on balls but was caught trying to steal second. Condon walked to first and reached third on an error by Nusbaum, which put Snow on second and Mattison on first. Nash then forced in the three runs by giving two bases on balls and hitting Roach. Three more were added by hits and errors before the inning was over. In the seventh Michigan scored ten runs on a bunch of nice hits and poor fielding by the visitors.

The score:

Northwestern University.

	B	R	H	S	P	O	A	E
Johnson, 2b.	4	0	0	0	6	3	0	0
Pinneo, 1b.	2	1	0	0	11	3	2	0
Hunter, r. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mattison, l. f.	3	0	0	1	2	0	5	0
Schraudenbach, m.	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
White, s. s.	4	0	0	0	0	3	4	0
West, c.	3	0	0	0	5	4	0	0
Nusbaum, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ling, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Totals	27	2	1	1	24	16	17	0

University of Michigan.

	B	R	H	S	P	O	A	E
McGinnis, m.	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Condon, 1b.	6	3	1	0	16	0	0	0
Snow, l. f.	6	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
Mattison, s. s.	6	3	4	0	0	4	1	0
Roach, r. f.	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Flesher, 3b.	3	3	0	0	3	4	1	0
Davies, 2b.	5	5	3	0	1	1	1	0
Whitney, c.	5	1	3	0	6	3	1	0
Beistle, p.	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	45	26	17	1	27	13	4	0

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Michigan	6	3	2	1	4	0	10	0	*	26	17	4
Northw'n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2	1	18

Stolen bases—McGinnis, Matteson, Snow 2, Davies 2, Flesher, Condon, Pinneo, Nash, White. Two-base hits—Matteson, Beistle. Three-base hit—Whitney. Left on bases—Northwestern 5, Michigan 8. Strike outs—By Beistle 6,

by Nash 2. Bases on balls—Off Beistle 1, off Nash 7. Hit by pitched ball—By Beistle 3, by Nash 5. Passed Balls—Whitney. Time of game—2:20. Umpire—Fitzgibbons.

To say that the Michigan rooters were disgusted with their team is expressing lightly the feeling of those who witnessed the first game this year with Chicago on Regents' Field, May 9. Notwithstanding the cold weather, a large crowd went out to see the game, but by far the larger per cent of them returned before the seventh inning was over. Flescher and Davies were largely responsible for Michigan's defeat, as together they made eight errors, the former leading with five costly ones. Beistle held his own with Smith, the Chicago twirler, so far as hits were concerned, but was very wild, hitting five and giving three passes to first.

Chicago scored first in the second, and in the fifth gained the lead, which was maintained to the last. The next inning added two to their score, and then again in the eighth and ninth one each were added on errors.

Michigan was shut out until the fifth, when Davies started the scoring by driving out a two-bagger. McGinnis and Condon hit out singles, and, aided by Kennedy's error, three runs were scored. The story was repeated in the eighth, when Snow singled, went to third on Vernon's failure to catch Van Patten's attempted assist, Mattison getting first. Snow scored on Blencoe's hit, and Mattison crossed the plate on Place's muff. Merrifield's error gave Blencoe his opportunity to add the last score.

The score:

University of Chicago.

	B	R	I	B	S	P	A	E
Merrifield, 3b.	4	2	1	0	1	1	2	
Place, m.	4	0	1	0	2	0	2	
Kennedy, 1b.	4	1	0	0	12	0	2	
Vernon, 2b.	5	1	0	0	3	4	0	
Ewing, l. f.	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	
Van Patten, s. s. ...	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	
Smith, p.	5	2	2	0	0	5	1	
Wood, r. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Harper, c.	5	2	1	0	6	2	0	
Totals	37	9	6	0	27	15	8	

University of Michigan.

	B	R	I	B	S	P	A	E
McGinnis, m.	5	1	2	0	1	0	0	
Condon, 1b.	3	1	1	2	13	0	0	
Snow, l. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Mattison, s. s.	4	1	0	0	2	4	0	
Blencoe, r. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	

Flescher, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1	1	5	
Davies, 2b.	4	1	1	0	4	4	3	
Whitney, c.	3	0	0	1	5	2	1	
Beistle, p.	3	0	0	0	1	6	1	

Totals34 6 6 3 27 17 10

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	1	—9
Michigan	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	—6

Stolen bases—McGinnis, Condon, Mattison, Flescher, Whitney, Beistle, Merrifield 2, Van Patten, Smith. Two-base hits—Davies, Place. Left on bases—Michigan 4, Chicago 9. Bases on balls—Off Beistle 3, off Smith 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Beistle 5. Struck out—By Beistle 3, by Smith 6. Passed balls—Whitney 1. Time of game—2:20. Umpire—Fitzgibbons.

On May 12 Michigan bagged her game with Chicago on Marshall Field, not so much by her good playing as because of Chicago's poorer. Both teams seemed to be trying to give the game away rather than win it. Beistle, in the box for Michigan, allowed seven hits and sent five men to base on balls. Rogers, after giving Michigan five hits in the third, was removed and Smith given a chance. He was but little better, however, and the last two innings allowed havoc to be played with his curves. The game lasted until darkness.

Michigan began the batting, McGinnis knocking a fly to right field, where Wood fumbled, allowing the crafty base runner to reach third. Condon went out, third to first, and Snow sent a hot one along the foul line into left field. Ewing let it go by, and Snow got third, while McGinnis scored. Snow scored on a passed ball. Mattison flew out to Kennedy, and, Davies fanning, Chicago came to bat. Merrifield drew a base and went to second when Place was hit by the ball. Merrifield later scored on a passed ball. Kennedy went out at first. Vernon got a base on Blencoe's error, which let Place in, but was put out trying to steal second. Ewing drew a base, got second on Van Patten's single, and scored on Smith's hit. Van Patten, advanced to third by the hit, stole home. Rogers flew out to Flescher and ended the inning.

In the ninth Michigan ran in five by heavy hitting. Beistle, McGinnis and Condon made singles successively, Snow walked, Mattison singled, and everybody traveled home on Davies' three-base hit. At this point Stagg put Smith in the box, sending Merrifield to right field. Chicago scored twice in the third by

Beistle's poor pitching and Blencoe's error. In the fifth Chicago got two more, through passed balls and errors, and the score was tied.

Michigan made up for lost time by sending four men over the plate in the sixth, Smith losing control of the ball and giving four men first. Wild throws and a general demoralization did the rest.

In the ninth Michigan ran in five more scores, making a fine total of 18 runs. Chicago also batted heavily in the eighth, spectacular home runs being made by Merrifield and Place, but only two more runs were added to their credit.

The score:

University of Michigan.

	R	B	P	A	E
McGinnis, c. f.	4	3	3	0	0
Condon, 1b.	2	1	12	0	0
Snow, l. f.	3	2	1	0	0
Mattison, s. s.	1	3	1	3	0
Davies, r. f.	2	2	1	0	0
Blencoe, 2b.	1	2	5	0	3
Bennett, c.	1	0	1	3	0
Flescher, 3b.	1	1	1	4	2
Beistle, p.	2	1	0	1	0
Whitney, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Totals	18	16	27	11	5

University of Chicago.

	R	B	P	A	E
Merrifield, 3b.	2	1	0	4	0
Place, c. f.	2	1	0	0	2
Kennedy, 1b.	0	0	10	0	1
Vernon, 2b.	2	1	4	1	0
Ewing, l. f.	1	0	1	1	2
Van Patten, s. s.	2	1	3	0	3
Smith, p.	2	1	0	4	1
Rogers, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Harper, c.	0	1	9	3	2
Wood, r. f.	0	0	0	0	1
R. Merrifield, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	11	7	27	13	11

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Michigan	2	0	6	0	0	4	0	1	5—18
Chicago	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	0—11

Two-base hit—McGinnis. Three-base hits—Davies 2. Home runs—Merrifield, Place. Stolen bases—Van Patten, Place, Vernon, Beistle, Blencoe, McGinnis. Struck out—By Beistle 3, by Rogers 2, by Smith 6. Bases on balls—Off Beistle 5, off Rogers 1, off Smith 5. Hit by pitcher—Place. Wild pitches—Smith 2. Passed balls—Bennett 4, Harper 1. Time—2:30. Umpire—Tindill.

On the following Monday, May 14, Michigan lost to Illinois at Champaign

in the presence of 1,000 rooters, who fairly covered the grounds. Notwithstanding the poor condition of the Wolverines when they began their spring trip, in the second game played Illinois was defeated. Realizing that they had a team of the first water, the home team and rooters in the game on the 14th determined to redeem themselves if possible—and redeem they did, though they were destined to again fall on the following day.

McCollum pitched his second game of the season for Illinois, and although he was hit rather hard during the latter part of the game, there was never a time when the victory was in doubt after the fourth inning. Beistle, on the other hand, got the severest drubbing he has received since entering the college arena, every Illinois man seeming to have an especial spite against his curves. Not one of them failed to get a hit, and Matthews fattened his average with three singles, the total number for the team being sixteen. The heavy slugging was alone responsible for the victory, for the two teams fielded equally well, Whitney's wild throwing being the only bad feature of the Wolverines' work. The Michigan outfield supported Beistle nobly, Snow especially distinguishing himself with two hard catches, besides throwing a man out at the plate.

Michigan led off in the second with two runs and one in the third to even up matters with Illinois, which had scored three in its half of the second. In the last half of the fourth the home team scored five hits and five runs, aided by errors of Blencoe and Beistle. From then on the home team continued batting throughout the game.

The score:

University of Illinois.

	R	B	P	A	E
Cook, c. f.	0	2	1	0	0
Fulton, 2b.	1	2	1	2	0
Adsit, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Develde, r. f.	1	1	2	1	1
Mathews, s. s.	3	3	3	2	1
Johnston, c.	2	2	6	0	1
Wilder, l. f.	1	2	1	0	1
Steinwell, 3b.	2	1	2	2	1
McCollum, p.	1	1	0	9	0
Totals	12	16	27	16	5

University of Michigan.

	R	B	P	A	E
McGinnis, c. f.	1	0	3	0	0
Condon, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Snow, l. f.	0	0	5	1	0
Mattison, s. s.	2	2	1	3	1

Davies, r. f.	2	2	1	0	0
Blencoe, 2b.	0	1	1	0	1
Whitney, c.	0	1	6	0	2
Flescher, 3b.	1	1	1	4	0
Beistle, p.	0	1	0	4	1

Totals	6	9	24	12	5
Innings	1	2	3	4	5
Illinois	0	3	0	5	0
Michigan	0	2	1	0	1

Two-base hits—Davies, Flesher. Stolen bases—Illinois 7, Michigan 1. Struck out—Cook, Wilder, McColum, McGinnis, Mattison, Whitney 2, Beistle. Bases on balls—Adsit, Steinwell, Snow, Flesher. Hit by pitcher—McGinnis, Mathews, Passed ball—Whitney. Umpire—Tindill.

With a game apiece to their credit, the two state universities crossed bats again the next day for their third game, and with this throw of the cards Michigan held the winning hand, carrying away victory by the score of 7 to 3. Utley was the Illinois stumbling block, for only three of the five hits they picked off him were clean drives. The team supported him magnificently, playing an almost perfect game.

Lundgren pitched a steady game for Illinois, their entire team also giving him excellent support, errors only figuring in two of the Michigan runs. Utley's inexperience showed in the eighth, when Fulton stole third with the ball in Utley's hands. The latter threw to third and it hit Fulton on the head and bounced into left field, while the little second baseman carried Illinois' third run home.

The score:

University of Michigan.

	R	H	P	A	E
McGinnis, c. f.	1	0	0	0	0
Condon, 1b.	1	1	16	0	0
Snow, l. f.	2	3	4	0	0
Mattison, s. s.	0	0	1	9	0
Davies, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0
Blencoe, 2b.	1	1	1	4	0
Flescher, 3b.	0	1	0	3	1
Whitney, c.	1	1	4	1	1
Utley, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	7	8	27	17	2

University of Illinois.

	R	H	P	A	E
Cook, c. f.	0	0	4	0	0
Fulton, 2b.	1	0	0	3	0
Adsit, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0
Develde, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Mathews, s. s.	0	0	1	5	2
Johnson, c.	1	1	6	1	1
Wilder, l. f.	1	3	2	0	0

Steinwell, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Lundgren, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Falkenberg, p.	0	0	0	1	0

Totals	3	5	27	14	3
Innings	1	2	3	4	5
Michigan	0	0	0	1	2
Illinois	0	2	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Condon, Whitney, Wilder. Three-base hit—Flesher. Home run—Wilder. Stolen bases—McGinnis, Snow 3, Davies, Blencoe 2, Whitney, Fulton 3, Adsit, Johnson 2, Wilder, Steinwell. Bases on balls—Off Lundgren, McGinnis, Condon, Blencoe, Whitney; off Utley, Fulton, Adsit, Johnson, Steinwell. Struck out—By Lundgren, Davies, Utley 2; by Falkenberg, Utley; by Utley, Cook, Develde, Johnson. Passed ball—Johnson. Sacrifice hit—Adsit. Time of game—2:10. Umpire—Tindill.

For some reason it seems as though Michigan and Chicago, when they have met this year, they have tried to play their poorest. Both teams are on about the same level, equally lacking in steady and consistent work. Following the game with Illinois, Michigan played her third game with Chicago on Marshall Field, and the score, when darkness ended the strife, was a tie, each team having eleven runs to its credit. The first half of the game looked as though it was all Michigan's, but in the sixth inning the Maroons began pounding the ball, and did not stop until five men had crossed the plate, making the score 11 to 10 in Chicago's favor. Michigan caught up again in the eighth, but neither side was able to score in the ninth.

It was Michigan's turn this time to use up two pitchers in an endeavor to win the game, Beistle going in until the sixth, when Utley replaced him. Beistle struck out five men, but his control was poor, and five batters gained first on balls. Four hits were picked off Utley. Merrifield was put in to do the work for the Maroons. He was effective at times, cool and steady, and then again his curves would either cause a strike out or else go far wide of the plate. He presented the Wolverine four times with their base on balls.

Michigan began the scoring in the second inning. Mattison singled and Davies drove a home run. In the third three more runs were added, mainly by a succession of Maroon errors, assisted by two singles. Chicago scored four times in the third. Ewing went to first on balls, Harper sent a home run out to

center field, and crossed the plate at Ewing's heels. Merrifield drew a base, stole second, and took third on a passed ball. Place knocked an easy grounder to Beistle, who made an unsuccessful attempt to catch Merrifield. off third A succession of wild throws took place, and when the dust cleared away Merrifield was over the plate and Place on third. Place scored on Kennedy's hit.

Michigan added three in the fourth and two in the fifth by good hitting, assisted by errors, and Chicago managed to get two in the fourth. When Michigan took the field in the sixth the score was 10 to 6. Then the tide turned. Ewing got a base, but was forced out at second on Harper's grounder. Merrifield knocked a three-base hit to center, Place lined out a single, Kennedy got first on Mattison's error, and Vernon drew a base. The net result was three scores, one out, and two men on bases. At this point Utley was put in the box. Smith and Van Patten lined out singles, which brought Kennedy and Vernon across the plate, and for the first time Chicago led.

In the eighth Snow was given a base. He went to third while Mattison and Davies were put out, and came in on a wild pitch, the only one made by Merrifield during the game. This tied the score and ended the inning. The ninth was without result, and Umpire Tindill declared the game ended on account of darkness.

The score:

University of Michigan.

	R	B	P	A	E
McGinnis, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Condon, 1b.	2	0	9	1	0
Snow, l. f.	4	0	3	1	0
Mattison, s. s.	2	2	0	4	2
Davies, r. f.	1	3	2	0	0
Blencoe, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1
Flescher, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1
Whitney, c.	1	2	9	0	0
Beistle, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Utley, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	11	8	27	10	5

University of Chicago.

	R	B	P	A	E
F. Merrifield, p.	2	1	2	3	1
Place, c. f.	2	1	3	0	2
Kennedy, 1b.	1	0	10	0	3
Vernon, 2b.	1	0	3	2	3
Smith, 3b.	0	1	2	2	1
Van Patten, s. s.	1	4	2	3	3
R. Merrifield, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0

Ewing, l. f.	1	0	0	0	0
Harper, c.	2	2	3	3	0

Totals 11 10 27 13 13

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Michigan	0	2	3	3	2	0	0	1	0—11
Chicago	0	0	4	2	0	5	0	0	0—11

Two-base hits—Davies, McGinnis. Three-base hit—F. Merrifield. Home runs—Davies, Harper. Stolen bases—Blencoe, Beistle, Merrifield, Place. Struck out—By Beistle 5, by Utley 2, by Merrifield 2. Bases on balls—Off Beistle 5, off Utley 1, off Merrifield 4. Double play—Snow-Condon. Hit by pitcher—Ewing. Wild pitch—Merrifield. Passed balls—Whitney 3. Time—2:40. Umpire—Tindill.

Of the teams playing under the Inter-collegiate amateur rules, Wisconsin is the only one of those Michigan has played which has not been defeated in one or more games by the Wolverine team. The Wisconsin game was taken to Grand Rapids for financial reasons, and under the support of the large body of alumni it was considered almost a certainty that Michigan would win. Only the week before Wisconsin lost to Northwestern, which had been so unmercifully trounced by Michigan on two different occasions. Michigan wanted the game because it would have meant an equal chance for the championship, but, as it is now, all hopes are shattered.

The game was played on May 19, and resulted in a score of 16 to 13 in favor of the Badgers.

The losing can be charged to Utley, who contributed two passes, an error, and hit a man all in the first inning. Each one of these scored, and together with a single and two doubles netted Wisconsin six runs. Michigan never caught up with this lead. Michigan opened on Matthews in the last half of the first for two singles, a double, triple, and a homer, and netted but three runs, the base running being very poor and the coaching worse. In the second Utley allowed two singles, and he was taken out and Beistle sent in, when there were two men on bases, two runs in and one man out. Beistle allowed but one hit in that inning. In the sixth they found him for one hit, but failed to score. In the seventh two bases on balls, errors by Whitney and Flescher, three doubles and a triple netted Wisconsin five more runs.

The Michigan game was very ragged. In the second inning Whitney's two-bagger, Beistle's single, McGinnis'

single, Condon's homer and singles by Snow and Davies netted four runs. In the fourth, two successive errors gave Beistle first, another error let McGinnis to first and both scored on wild throws around the diamond. In the seventh Michigan made a desperate attempt to pull out. Doubles by Davies, Blencoe, Whitney, a single by Condon and a home run by Flescher netted four runs. They tried hard in the last two innings, but died in one, two, three order.

The score:

University of Michigan.

	AB	R	H	O	A
McGinnis, m.	4	3	2	4	1
Condon, 1b.	5	2	3	12	0
Snow, l. f.	5	2	2	1	0
Mattison, s. s.	5	0	0	1	2
Davies, r. f.	5	1	3	1	0
Blencoe, 2b.	5	1	3	1	4
Flescher, 3b.	5	1	1	1	1
Whitney, c.	5	1	2	6	0
Utley, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Beistle, p.	5	2	1	0	6

Totals44 13 17 27 14

University of Wisconsin.

	AB	R	H	O	A
Mowry, 2b.	4	1	1	2	0
Harvey, s. s.	5	4	1	2	4
Hensel, m.	6	3	3	4	0
Curtiss, 1b.	4	1	2	11	0
Pierce, c.	5	2	3	2	2
Matthews, p.	3	1	0	0	1
Reedel, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Cochem, l. f.	5	2	1	3	1
Harkins, 3b.	4	1	0	3	0
Mucklestine, r. f.	4	1	1	0	0

Totals42 16 12 27 12

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Michigan	3	4	0	2	0	4	0	0	—13
Wisconsin	6	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	—16

Errors—Condon, Blencoe, Flescher, Whitney 2, Utley 2, Beistle; Mowry, Matthews 2, Mucklestine.

Innings pitched—By Utley 1, by Beistle 8, by Matthews 4, by Reedel 5. Two-base hits—Davies 2, Blencoe, Whitney 2, Harvey, Hensel, Curtiss, Pierce, Mucklestine. Three-base hits—McGinnis, Hensel. Home runs—Condon, Snow, Flescher. Sacrifice hits—Condon 2, Flescher, Whitney, Curtiss. Stolen bases—Wisconsin 3. First base on balls—Off Utley 1, off Beistle 3, off Reedel 1. Struck out—By Beistle 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Utley 1. Passed balls—Whitney 2, Pierce 1. Wild pitch—Matthews.

ANNUAL FIELD DAY.

The annual 'Varsity field day was held on May 12 at Regents' Field before an audience of 7,600. The college women were out in force, especially the sorority girls, because of the interest which centered in the sorority race.

As a result of the meet the Western Intercollegiate record on the high jump was smashed, Armstrong, 'oi e, doing 6 ft. D'Vorak, against a high wind, succeeded in breaking the 'Varsity record of 10-4 in the pole vault, doing 10-7. In practice he had several times vaulted 11-6, and inability to go above the mark he made disappointed many, who hoped to see the world's record encroached upon. D'Vorak, however, is always at his best in competition, and the absence of that factor may in part account for his failure to go higher.

Leiblee, in the 100 yds. dash, both in his heat and the finals, ran in 10 sec. flat, equalling the record made on the same track by Westfall in the Illinois dual meet two years ago. Foster, in the mile run, was another unknown quantity who revealed stuff of which athletes are made, winning out of a bunch of a dozen men who started. Perhaps the prettiest race of the day was the quarter mile, in which Teetzel, for the third 'Varsity meet, defeated all competitors, finishing this year ten yards ahead of Hayes in 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. Hayes had everything his own way in the half mile, which accounts for the low time of 2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$ made. The discus throw was another surprise of the day, for France, who in practice had been doing 128 ft., could not hold himself within the ring, allowing Avery to take first place with 107 ft.

The sorority race resulted in a victory for Hayes, who represented the Kappa Alpha Thetas.

Summary.

100 yds. dash: Leiblee, first; Nufer, second; time, 10 sec.

220 yds. dash: Leiblee, first; Nufer, second; time, 23 sec.

440 yds. run: Teetzel, first; Hayes, second; time, 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

880 yds. run: Hayes, first; Blain, second; time, 2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

Mile run: Foster, first; Levis, second; time, 4:52.

Mile walk: Brookfield, first; Dow, second; time, 7:45.

Low hurdles: McLean, first; Robinson, second; time, 26 sec.

High hurdles: McLean, first; Robinson, second; time, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

High jump: Armstrong, first; Flournoy, second; height, 6 ft.

Pole vault: D'Vorak, 10 ft. 7 in.

Shot put: Sigmund first at 37 ft.; Robinson second at 35 ft. 3 in.

Discus throw: Avery, first; France, second; distance, 107 ft. 2 in.

The broad jump and hammer throw were not contested.

The University of Michigan baseball team won both the games played in its recent eastern trip. Saturday, May 26, the Cornell University team was defeated by a score of 7 to 2 and Monday the University of Pennsylvania was defeated by the same score.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

* * * This department is in charge of Professor F. N. Scott, '84, University Editor. By action of the Board of Regents it is made an official record of the University.

ENGLISH AND RHETORIC IN THE SUMMER SESSION.

Two courses in English literature and four in rhetoric and English composition have been arranged for the summer session of the University of Michigan. The work in English literature will be given by Professor Isaac N. Demmon. Course 1 is entitled *The Teaching of English Literature*. The work will be a review of Brooke's *English Literature*, with assigned readings for each period, and discussions. Considerable time will be given to Shakespeare, and one play will be read critically in class.

The title of course 2 is *American Literature*. This is an outline of the subject, with assigned readings from the principal authors, and discussions.

While either one of the courses may be taken without the other, there will be an advantage in taking them together for purposes of comparative study between British and American authors. The University library offers excellent facilities for these courses, and students can profitably spend their entire time upon them. While the pedagogical side is emphasized, they will still be found suitable for all who wish to go over these subjects. In connection with these courses work will be assigned for graduate students leading to a second degree.

The work in rhetoric and English composition will consist of courses in paragraph-writing and theme-writing and teachers' courses in rhetoric and composition. The first two will be given by Shirley W. Smith and the others by Professor Fred N. Scott.

The courses announced by Professor Scott are intended specifically for those

who teach, or wish to prepare to teach, rhetoric and composition in the secondary schools. It is recommended that the courses be taken together.

A large collection of reference books, text-books, photographs and other illustrative material relating to the work of the composition class, will be open to those who elect these courses.

In course *a*, entitled *Analysis of English Prose*, Genung's *Rhetorical Analysis* will be used as a text-book. The aim of the course is to illustrate and verify the essential principles of rhetoric by an examination of certain prose masterpieces. The authors studied are De Quincey, Huxley, Hawthorne, Arnold, Macaulay, Morley, Green, and Short-house. The following books are recommended for collateral reading: Lewes's *Principles of Success in Literature*, Spencer's *Philosophy of Style*, Bates's *Talks on Writing English*, Minto's *Manual of English Prose*, Wendell's *English Composition*, Genung's *Practical Rhetoric*.

Course *b* is entitled *Methods of Teaching Rhetoric and English composition*. The course will take the form of lectures, assigned readings, and discussions. It includes (1) a discussion of the principles—*aesthetic, psychological, and sociological*—which underlie the most notable theories of rhetoric and composition; (2) an application of these principles to certain urgent problems in the teaching of English; (3) practical suggestions with reference to the planning and management of composition work in secondary schools; (4) a critical examination of recent text-books.

In connection with these courses, Professor Scott will give five lectures which will be free to all students attending the summer session, upon the following subjects: 1. *The Art of Essay-Correction*; 2. *Diseases of English Prose*; 3. *Verbal Antipathies*; 4. *The Figurative Element in the Terminology of English Grammar*; 5. *The Use of Pictorial Art in the Teaching of Composition*, illustrated by stereopticon views.

SPECIAL MEDICAL PROGRAMME.

The medical department of the University of Michigan has arranged a special programme of clinics and lectures for its alumni to be given commencement week. Monday afternoon, June 18, will be devoted to clinics. Tuesday forenoon at eleven o'clock, A. M. Phelps, M.D., president of the New York State Medical Society, will give a general address to the alumni.

The programme for Tuesday afternoon will consist of clinics and an illustrated lecture on Liquid Air by Professor Paul C. Freer of the department of general chemistry. Two papers have been arranged for Tuesday evening. Dr. Frederick G. Novy, junior professor of hygiene and physiological chemistry, will read a paper on the Plague and Dr. G. Carl Huber, junior professor of anatomy and director of the histological laboratory, will read a paper entitled, The Degeneration and Regeneration of Motor and Sensory Nerve Endings in Voluntary Muscle. Wednesday forenoon all the medical laboratories will be open to the inspection of alumni and visiting physicians. The special programme will conclude Wednesday afternoon with clinics.

It is expected that a large number of the graduates and former students of the department will be present during commencement week and in attendance upon the special medical programme.

SUMMER SESSION IN THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The summer session of the department of law of the University of Michigan begins June 25 and continues for eight weeks. The faculty for the session is as follows: Professors Bradley M. Thompson, Jerome C. Knowlton, Thomas A. Bogle, Victor H. Lane, Horace L. Wilgus, Elias F. Johnson, James H. Brewster and Instructors John W. Dwyer, Albert J. Farrah and John R. Rood.

The following are the subjects in which instruction will be given:

Elementary law—Blackstone, books I and III. Instructor Rood.

Elementary real property—Blackstone's Commentaries, book II. Professor Brewster.

Contracts—Anson on Contracts. Professor Knowlton.

Criminal law—Lectures and text-book. Instructor Dwyer.

Torts—Cooley's Elements of Torts. Professor Wilgus.

Domestic relations—Lectures. Instructor Farrah.

Personal property—Lectures. Professor Lane.

Common law pleading—Stephen's Common Law Pleading. Professor Bogle.

Agency—Lectures. Instructor Dwyer.

Partnership—Mechem's Elements. Instructor Rood.

Common carriers and bailments—Lectures. Instructor Dwyer.

Bills and notes—Johnson's Elements. Professor Bogle.

Real property, fixtures, landlord and tenant, etc.—Lectures. Professor Thompson.

Equity jurisprudence—Lectures. Instructor Farrah.

Equity pleading—Thompson's Equity Pleading. Instructor Dwyer.

Evidence—Greenleaf on Evidence. Instructor Rood.

Corporations—Lectures. Professor Wilgus.

COURSES IN THE ART OF TEACHING.

Professors Burke A. Hinsdale and Allen S. Whitney have each arranged a course for the summer session of the University of Michigan. Dr. Hinsdale will treat of school superintendence and moral training. In the course arranged he will connect the two important subjects, giving about one-half of the time to each of them. The course will look particularly to the needs of superintendents and principals of schools, but will also be helpful to all experienced teachers. It will include, in addition to the main problems of supervision, the theory and the practice of ethical culture.

The course offered by Professor Whitney is entitled The Art of Study. It is a practical course for teachers, but it will approach the subject from the side of the pupil. It will look particularly to the practical adjustment of the pupil and the teacher in the school, putting the pupil in the center, and considering it the proper aim and business of the teacher so to teach and guide the pupil as to make him an independent student, versed in the art of study, rather than to fill his mind with any particular stock of knowledge. Professor Hinsdale's Art of Study will be used as a text book.

TEACHERS FOR NEXT YEAR.

Within the last two weeks seven of the students and graduates of the University of Michigan have accepted positions as teachers for the year 1900-1901. The students, their home address, the subjects that they will teach and the name of the high school engaging them are as follows:

Edward S. Corwin, Plymouth, history, Ishpeming.

Richmond H. Kirtland, Ann Arbor, superintendent, Houghton.

Karoline Kläger, Ann Arbor, German and English, La Porte, Ind.

Lulu V. Lusby, Ann Arbor, Latin and German, Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Cora J. Parkhurst, Vermont, mathematics, Big Rapids.

Ray A. Randall, Ann Arbor, science, Goshen, Ind.

J. G. Van den Bosch, superintendent, Nashville.

LECTURES IN THE SUMMER SESSIONS.

During the continuance of the summer session of the law department of the University of Michigan the following lectures will be given, which will be free to all students of the summer sessions:

Expansion and the Constitution, Professor Bradley M. Thompson; The Sanhedrim, Professor Jerome C. Knowlton; The Habitual Criminal, Judge Victor H. Lane; The Right of a Teacher to Inflict Corporal Punishment, Professor Elias F. Johnson; Some Elements of the Trust Problem, Professor Horace L. Wilgus; The Torrens System, Professor James W. Brewster.

'68 CLASS BOOK.

The frontispiece is a halftone of Henry Simmons Frieze, who was professor of the Latin language and literature during the years that the class was in college and later became acting president of the University. Appended to the volume is the memorial to the late Professor Edward L. Walter, a member of the class, prepared by Professor Isaac N. Demmon and adopted by the University senate. The edition is limited to fifty copies.

A FOUR YEARS DENTAL COURSE ADOPTED.

Commencing with October, 1901, a full course leading to the degree of doctor of dental surgery will consist of four years of nine months each instead of three years as is now the case. The entrance requirements are also raised somewhat. Only graduates of reputable high schools or those who have had an equivalent preparation will be accepted as candidates.

PAPERS BY MICHIGAN MEDICAL MEN.

Drs. Victor C. Vaughan, William J. Herdman and George Dock of the medical department of the University of Michigan will be in attendance at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association to be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 5-8. Dr. Vaughan will read a paper entitled *Conclusions Reached in the Study of Typhoid Fever among the American Soldiers in 1898*. The subject of Dr. Herdman's paper which will be read before the association

Thursday, June 8, is *Some Methods of Treating Neuralgia*. Dr. Herdman also has a paper before the American Academy of Medicine. The title of this is *Psychology an Essential in Medical Education*. Dr. Dock is chairman of the section on the practice of medicine, and in this capacity will give an introductory address.

TEACHERS FOR NEXT YEAR.

Within the last week seven of the students and graduates of the University of Michigan have accepted positions as teachers for the year 1900-1901. The list is as follows:

Florence L. Abbott, Escanaba, Mich., mathematics, Bloomington, Ill.

Arthur F. Ashbacher, Ludington, Mich., now teaching at Martinsburg, West Virginia, Latin and German, Escanaba, Mich.

Edna H. Barr, Battle Creek, Mich., critic teacher, Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Julia H. Beese, Saginaw, Mich., science, Hudson, Mich.

Minnie V. Dwyer, Ann Arbor, Mich., English and history, Dexter, Mich.

Martha A. Slater, Hastings, Mich., Latin and German, La Salle, Ill.

Esther Woodruff, Saginaw, Mich., mathematics, Evart, Mich.

NEW ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The requirements for admission to the literary department of the University of Michigan, adopted at the last meeting of the board of regents, are more flexible in character than those which have been in force for the past few years. According to the new schedule, fifteen units are required for admission, a unit being one subject pursued for not less than four periods a week through a school year. The fifteen units must include three units of English, three of mathematics, and one of physics. The remaining eight units are to be selected from the following list, but they must include two units of either Latin, French or German. The figures indicate the number of units for which each subject may be counted: Greek, 2; Latin, 2 or 4; German, 2 or 4; English literature, 1; history, 1, 2 or 3; chemistry, 1; botany, 1; zoology, 1; biology (a half year each of botany and zoology), 1; physiography, 1. As biology is made up of botany and zoology, it may not be counted by candidates who present botany or zoology or both.

Students who enter the University to become candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts should present two units of Greek and four units of Latin; and those who intend to become candidates for the degree of bachelor of philosophy should present four units of Latin.

For the year beginning September, 1900, either the old or the new requirements will be accepted.

Maud Mary DeWitt, a member of the senior literary class, has been awarded a fellowship in botany in the State University of Ohio for the year 1900-1901.

Dr. James B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan, gave an address entitled the European Eastern Question, before the meeting of the Calhoun County Teachers' Association held at Battle Creek, Mich., Saturday, May 12.

Dr. Albert B. Prescott, dean of the pharmaceutical department of the University of Michigan, was elected president of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties at its first meeting held in Washington, May 11.

The *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, for February, 1900, contains an eighty-page article with three plates, by Miss Fanny E. Langdon, late instructor in zoölogy in the University of Michigan. The article is entitled The Sense-Organs of *Nereis Virens*.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, professor in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, was elected president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan at the thirty-first annual meeting held in Ann Arbor, May 16 and 17.

Thirteen of the thirty-two papers read in the scientific section of the forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held at Richmond, Va., May 7-12, were by graduates of the pharmaceutical department of the University of Michigan.

A paper entitled, Sarcoma of the Stomach, by Dr. George Dock, of the University of Michigan, was read by title at the meeting of the Association of American Physicians, held in Washington May 1, 2 and 3 in connection with the Fifth Triennial Congress of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Karl E. Guthe of the department of physics of the University of Michigan sails Thursday, May 17, for Europe where he will spend the summer in special study of the coherer and of polarization. He will read a paper on The Theory of the Coherer at the meeting of the International Congress of Physicists in Paris, August 6-11.

The annual calendar of the University of Michigan for the college year 1899-1900 is ready for distribution. It is a volume of 382 pages giving the facts regarding the year's work, requirements for admission to the several departments, the faculties, the courses offered and the students registered. Copies may be had by addressing Secretary James H. Wade, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Three of the medical faculty of the University of Michigan read papers at the meeting of the Washtenaw County Medical Society held in Ann Arbor Monday evening, May 7. The subjects of the papers were as follows: Inflammation of the Placenta, Dr. A. S. Warthin; The Principles of Aseptic Surgery, Dr. W. H. Hutchings; A Case of Nephritis, Dr. George Dock.

The *Inland Printer* (Chicago) for May continues an illustrated article entitled Gutenberg and the Invention of Printing by Byron A. Finney of the general library of the University of Michigan. The paper was given by Mr. Finney as a lecture before the Unity Club of Ann Arbor, February 26, 1900. The same number of the *Printer* also contains a halftone of the *Michigan Essay*, Michigan's first newspaper, a copy of which is in the University library.

Among the articles in the *Festschrift* in honor to Abraham Jacobi, M. D., LL. D., of Columbia University, to commemorate his seventieth birthday, May 6, 1900, is one written conjointly by Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the Medical department of the University of Michigan, and Julian T. McClymonds, on the subject, "Some Bacteriologic Poisons in Milk, and Milk Products." The *Festschrift* is an international contribution to medical literature, and contains articles from the eminent physicians of the world. Dr. Jacobi received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Michigan in 1897.

Among the papers given at the meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held at Cincinnati May 17-19 was one entitled A Test of a Fifteen Million High Duty Pumping Engine at Grand Rapids, Mich. The test was made and the paper prepared by Professors Mortimer E. Cooley and J. R. Allen of the department of mechanical engineering of the University of Michigan, and Professor F. C. Wagner of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.

Miss Cora J. Beckwith, assistant in the zoological laboratory of the University of Michigan, has been appointed assistant instructor in zoology at Vassar College for the year 1900-1901.

ON THE CAMPUS.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The members of the Democratic Club of the University went into Detroit in a body to attend the banquet of the Mohawk Club, and reported right royal entertainment.

1900 MEMORIAL.

At a recent meeting of the senior class, many suggestions for a class memorial were made. It was finally decided to present a portrait of President Angell to be hung in the reception rooms of the Alumni Association.

CAMPUS CHILDREN.

The student body, particularly the laws, have returned to their second childhood. Almost every student has a top now, and spins it even in University Hall. Among the girls only a few freshmen are aping the boys, and the fad is now dying out.

ENGINEERS' BANQUET.

Saturday, May 12, the tenth annual banquet of the engineering department was held, the committee in charge being H. M. Sedgwick, '00; P. A. Dratz, '00, and E. W. Kiefer, '01. About sixty engineers were present, and a number of the faculty responded to toasts.

U. OF M. MINSTRELS.

On Monday, May 14, the much advertised minstrel show took place. Talent perhaps there was in abundance, but the coarseness of the show has never been surpassed by anything which has taken place in Ann Arbor. A protest against such performances is the result.

MUSICAL CLUBS.

The Glee Club, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs have returned from their spring trip to Grand Rapids, Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, and report having had a most successful trip as well as a cordial reception in each town. The clubs hope that next year a longer trip will be permitted by the faculty.

SENATOR TILLMAN.

Senator Tillman addressed the Good Government Club on April 30. His subject was the Race Problem in the South, and the Carolina Senator treated it from a practical southern point of view. He declared that until the northerners were willing to share the burden of educating and giving employment to the negro population they should keep their hands off and let the southerners, black and white, manage their own affairs.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The forty-fourth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of Michigan was held in Ann Arbor May 15. The town was crowded with visitors, who took especial interest in inspecting the buildings on the Campus. In the evening a complimentary concert was tendered to the visitors by the faculty of the School of Music, and University Hall was packed with those who enjoyed the program rendered.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

On May 10, the Engineering Society held its annual election of officers. Before the business meeting two of the juniors who went on the spring trip east, told of their experiences. Those elected to office were:

John C. Parker, '01, president; Arthur H. Bennett, '02, vice-president; A. E. Holcomb, '01, corresponding secretary; R. H. Merrill, '02, recording secretary; B. W. Bachtel, '02 treasurer; V. L. Page, '03, librarian; A. H. McDougall, '01, chairman of *Technic* board.

MICHIGANENSIAN BOARD ELECTION.

At a meeting of the junior class, called for the purpose, the independent members of the board of editors of the 1901 *Michiganensian*, were elected. This year the office of managing editor goes to the fraternities, and that of business manager to the laws, so that the independent lit.-engineers had the assistant managing editor and three associates to elect. The following were chosen by the class:

O. C. Markwardt, '01, assistant managing editor; L. D. Anderson, '01, James A. Campbell, '01, and Lulu J. Dickinson, '01, associate editors.

NORTHERN ORATORICAL CONTEST.

On May 4, the annual contest of the Northern Oratorical League was held at Madison, Wisconsin. Mr. George W. Maxey represented Michigan his subject being, Webster's Reply to Hayne. Michigan was proud of her representative, who was given first grade on delivery although only third in the final ranking. The following telegram was sent home by Professor Trueblood after the contest: "Northwestern first, Wisconsin second, Michigan third. Maxey was marked sixth in thought and composition and first in delivery. The audience nearly unanimous in conceding first two places to Michigan and Wisconsin. Maxey had full command of his audience. His work was never more satisfactory."

WOMEN'S LEAGUE ELECTION.

The annual election of the Women's League was held Saturday, May 5. The League has had a very successful year and the plan of grouping the League members in "tens," which was adopted last year, has been followed this year most satisfactorily. The officers elected are as follows:

Edith Wheeler, '01, president; Florence Bowen, '01, vice-president; Maude Daley, '01, recording secretary; Charlotte Forbes, '01, corresponding secretary, and Florence Hedges, '01, treasurer.

The class of '01 has a monopoly of offices. This was unintentional and happened only because '01 has so many enthusiastic workers in the League.

After the election the girls had an informal dance in the Barbour Gymnasium.

ORACLE BOARD ELECTION.

An enthusiastic meeting of the freshman class was held to elect the *Oracle* board for next year. This year's *Oracle* was so mediocre that it was seriously discussed as to whether it would not be better to do away with the publication altogether. The class of 1903, however, vowed to make their *Oracle* the best ever published, and one which other classes should strive to emulate. Those who are to plan this new *Oracle* are:

Independents: Mildred Smith, Charles Haslam, J. Cabot Fullerton, Albert Hernstein.

Fraternity representatives: Grace Rey-

nolds, J. Elliott McAfee, Harry L. Crumpacker, Charles R. Adams, G. King Beatty.

In its enthusiasm the class challenged the sophomores to a dual meet, but as it is late in the year to arrange it, the meet will probably not be held.

COOLEY DAY.

The senior class of the law department arranged for the celebration of May 23, in memory of Judge Cooley. Prominent judges and lawyers from all over the state and many prominent alumni from outside were present. The morning was spent in University Hall, where a large audience listened to speeches by Judge Grant, Judge Graves and others. Judge Graves told in a happy vein many bright anecdotes, all illustrative of Judge Cooley's character. The Glee Club contributed its share by singing several times.

In the afternoon Professor Thompson, president of the Michigan State Bar Association, delivered a short address, after which Secretary Day told some facts about "Our New Possessions."

A banquet at 8 p. m. in the Waterman Gymnasium, at which President Angell, Dean Hutchins and others responded to toasts, closed the services on Cooley Day. It is intended that Cooley Day shall be observed annually in the law department.

CUP DEBATE.

The second annual championship debate for the Detroit Alumni Association trophy cup took place in the law lecture room on May 11, the contesting teams being from the Webster Society of the law department, and the Adelphi Society of the literary department. The Alumni Cup which is a magnificent trophy cup fifteen inches high was presented to the Oratorical Association last year by the Alumni Association of Detroit. It is to be contested for annually in a series of inter-society debates. At the end of twenty years it is to become the permanent property of the society whose representatives have won it the greatest number of times. Last year the championship was won by the Jeffersonian Society of the law department. This year, by virtue of victories over the other societies, the Webster and Adelphi struggled for the trophy. The cup was won by the Webster Society, represented by Major A. Downing of Indianapolis, F. John Stransky of Savanna, Ill., and Alonzo B. Irvine of Logan, Utah.

OPEN DAY AT THE BARBOUR GYM.

The fourth annual open day which was held May 11 at the Barbour Gymnasium was one of the most successful events in the history of the gymnasium. The completion of the building, the finishing off of offices and parlors, and the equipment of the gymnasium, combined to make the event a notable one.

The galleries were crowded with an enthusiastic audience and the exhibition deserved applause. The program was as follows:

PART I.

1. Grand march and run.
2. Lesson in Swedish educational gymnastics.
3. Dumb-bells.
4. Clubs.

PART II.

1. Fancy steps and march.
2. Pole drill.
3. Combination work.—Extension drill and dumb-bells.
4. End to end bean bags.—Pass ball.

PART III.

1. (a) chest weights.
(b) booms.
(c) travelling rings.
(d) balance boards.
2. Basket ball goal throwing contest.

GIFTS OF THE S. L. A.

The Students' Lecture Association finds itself at the end of the year with about \$950 surplus to dispose of. The largest share of this amount was given to the Alumni Association. The sum of \$300 was given for the purpose of furnishing an alumni room. The Regents have authorized the partitioning off of Room C, since it is certain that it will be suitably furnished.

The Athletic Association was given \$100 for some special improvement at the athletic field. The University Y. M. C. A., the Oratorical Association, and the Students' Christian Association each received \$75. The remainder of the surplus will be given to the scholarship fund founded by last year's board. Committees were appointed to supervise the distribution of the funds and see that the money in each case is used for a special purpose and not put into the general fund of any organization.

The fight for the presidency of the S. L. A. for the coming year was, as usual, between the lits and laws, each department having eight electors and the balance of power lying with the other departments. The lits came out ahead

this time, the following officers being elected:

Charles Van Keuren, '01, president; Herbert Lowes, '01 d., vice-president; Fred Englehard, '01 l, corresponding secretary; H. M. Rich, '01 m, recording secretary; A. H. McDougall, '01 e, treasurer; E. C. Knapp, '02, assistant treasurer; E. W. Pinney, '03, August H. Roth, '03 m, directors for three years.

If the new president proves himself as efficient as the retiring officer, Mr. Lafayette Young, he is well chosen indeed.

MICHIGANENSIAN.

Owing to the immense amount of extra work the editors have been putting upon this year's annual, it is feared that the *Michiganensian* will not make its appearance until the first week in June. The proof sheets have been seen however and it is safe to say that the senior classes will be proud of it. The book besides containing the regular features of previous years has many new, original and praiseworthy ones. Chief among these is the senior class picture scheme, which has been worked very successfully and which gives to Michigan the distinction of being the first of the larger universities to attempt so great an undertaking. The photographs are placed twelve upon a page and the manner in which they are arranged and mounted is decidedly effective. The editors have solved the problem of handling the six hundred individual photographs so as to make the pages appear neat and tasteful. One of the special features is the artistic merit of the book. After the '09 *Michiganensian* with Mr. Bardin at its head, it was doubted whether another annual could ever approach it, and while the profusion of small sketches is absent this year, the drawings and headings are most of them equal to the best professional work. Mr. Walter Whitehead contributes the cover, the announcement page and numerous headings and cuts throughout the book. The other artists are H. T. Miller, Monte Brown, W. F. Vreeland, W. B. Pitkin, J. S. Symons, and W. W. Law.

The society page by Mr. Law being one of the finest drawings ever published in a Michigan publication. A new departure in the athletic department is the advent of the pages of the "Wearers of the '00," in all the departments. Many new organizations have been added to the book and so far as we have been able to judge the statistics and data are surprisingly correct. The book will be considerably larger than any previous

one. The 'senior pictures taking up nearly one hundred pages, without figuring in any other enlargements.

The literary matter while not abundant is good, this being especially true of the verse. Many of the Michigan songs and toasts are sure to be handed down in 'Varsity Verse for years to come. There are the usual few mild "roasts" and "write-ups." The whole department being college matter and of interest to undergraduates.

The cover is a dark blue fine woven cloth, the design, stamped upon it in gold, yellow and white, is very striking and distinctly a success.

The halftone work in the book is very good indeed, many of the large club and society cuts being surprisingly clear and distinct.

The decorative pages of the photographic views of the University, the Campus and the river are beautiful and make the book a very good souvenir of Ann Arbor.

Taken all in all the editors may be complimented upon their work, especially when it is considered that they have had but one third the usual time in which to do the work. The list of editors is given below:

Managing editor—J. S. Symons, Alpha Delta Phi.

Business manager—H. S. Smalley, Delta Upsilon.

Assistant managing editor—A. M. Cloud.

Associates—R. B. Thayer, Phi Delta Phi; C. L. Converse; J. F. Barbee; T. L. Robinson, Zeta Psi; R. C. Woodworth, Alpha Delta Phi; Miss Mabel Filkins; Miss Louise McKenzie, Sorosis; J. H. Prentis, and G. N. Bentley.

ALUMNI.

REUNIONS.

From present indications there will be, at least, ten class reunions on Wednesday, June 20. A number of the class secretaries have written notices, which will be found below, while others have written letters asking the General Secretary to make public the information that their classes are expected to hold reunions.

The class of '50.—Mr. W. A. Moore, who is president of the Detroit Alumni Association and a member of the class of '50, writes that of his class Professor Fiske, Mr. McMath, Mr. Bacon and himself may be expected to attend their fiftieth reunion. Mr. Pattison and Mr.

Barber, the other members of the class, will probably be unable to attend. The class of '50 will meet in Room 9 at eleven o'clock Wednesday morning.

The class of '60.—S. Wright Dunning, for the class of '60, writes the following letter: Members of the class of 1860, and students who at any time recited with that class, are asked to inform the class secretary, S. Wright Dunning, No. 80 Madison avenue, New York, if they expect to attend the reunion of the class at Ann Arbor on Wednesday of Commencement week. Men who once belonged to the class but who graduated with later classes, are urgently invited to attend as the guests of the class. Room 18a will be reserved for the class of '60.

The class of '70.—No indications at all have yet been received from the members of the class of '70 that a reunion would be held, but as this is their thirtieth anniversary, Room 17 will be reserved for their general use, and the General Secretary will take it upon himself to call their reunion at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, in case members of that class return and wish to meet each other.

The class of '75 will meet at eleven o'clock Wednesday morning in Room 18, as further indicated in the following letter from the class president and secretary: The twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of the class of 1875 (literary department) will be celebrated on Alumni Day, June 20, 1900. A large and enthusiastic gathering is desired and anticipated. All former members as well as graduates, with their families, are cordially urged to be present and to make this occasion a memorable one for the class and for our Alma Mater. All who expect to be present are requested to notify the secretary at their earliest convenience.

ANGIE CLARA CHAPIN,

President.

A. C. Stellwagen, Sec'y.,
Detroit, Mich.

The medical class of '78 have also planned a reunion, and will meet in the secretary's office between ten and eleven Wednesday morning. A room in the medical building will be reserved for their use.

The class of '80 will meet in force at eleven o'clock, Room B, on the ground floor, being reserved for their use. The following letter has been sent to each member of the class, and it is expected that a large number of the class will return this Commencement.

DETROIT, MICH., MAY 25, 1900.

To the Class of 1880 (*Literary Department*):

The coming Commencement marks the twentieth anniversary of the class of 1880, University of Michigan, and it has been thought desirable that the class have its first reunion on Alumni Day, Wednesday, June 20, 1900. A meeting at eleven a. m. and a luncheon at noon have been suggested. *The success of such an occasion depends upon your presence.*

Arrangements cannot be completed until we know the number of those who will attend. Will you not assure me on the attached card, by return mail, that we may surely count upon you?

Further notice will be sent you. Please reply at once.

Cordially yours, for the class,

CHAS. W. HITCHCOCK,
132 Henry St.

The class of '90 will hold their decennial this year, Room 2 having been reserved for their purposes. Notices have been or will be sent to the members of the class, and below will be found a notice from the class secretary:

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

The class of '90 will hold a reunion in celebration of its tenth anniversary, on Alumni Day, June 20, at eleven o'clock in the morning, Room 2 being reserved for our use at that time. At six o'clock in the evening an informal dinner will be given at \$1.00 a plate. We should like to know whether or not you may be expected to attend. Please answer by early mail.

Yours for the class,

MERIB ROWLEY PATTERSON,
Secretary.

The medical class of '90 will have a reunion, as announced in a previous number of the ALUMNUS.

The law class of '93 will also hold a reunion, and from present indications more '93 laws will be here than members from any other class. As indicated below in the secretary's letter, the lecture room in the law building has been reserved for the '93 laws, and Mr. Kuiper advises us that he expects at least one hundred and fifty of the class to return.

"Boomerlacher" Class Reunion.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., APRIL 19, 1900.
Dear Classmate:

The Boomerlacher Class, '93 law, will meet at Ann Arbor, June 19, at 10 a. m., in the lecture room of the law building. A banquet will be arranged for the evening at some convenient place. All members of the class are expected to speak, but that we may have at least

some studied efforts, and everything be peace and harmony, we would like to have the vote of the class decide who shall be asked to be toastmaster, and who to deliver addresses, a plurality of votes to decide. Kindly return your choice on attached slip and in inclosed envelope. An immediate reply is urged.

Yours,

GELMER KUIPER,

Secretary.

The class of '94.—According to an established custom, the literary class of '94 should also hold a reunion this year. No communication has been received from their secretary or president, however, and it is possible they intend putting off their reunion until the next reunion of the literary class of '93, as undoubtedly they would find considerable pleasure in meeting their old friends and rivals of that class.

The Law class of '95.—Several letters have also been received from the members of the law class of '95 advising that they would be in Ann Arbor on Commencement Day, and indicating a desire to hold a reunion on that day. No official communication has been received from the officers of this class. Mr. Wedemeyer, who is secretary and who lives in this city, is awaiting advice from the other members of the class before taking steps to call the members together. It is possible that the members of the '95 law class will receive notices in a week or so. Of course, if they do return, one of the large rooms in the law building will be reserved for their use.

Law Department.

In addition to the above mentioned class reunions of the various departments, the law department in general will hold a reunion in celebration of its fortieth anniversary. All members of the law department have been invited to attend this reunion, and present indications are that there will be representatives of every class in Ann Arbor Commencement week. Under the article on Commencement Week, published elsewhere in this number, a program for the week will be found.

ST. LOUIS BANQUET.

The Alumni Association of St. Louis, Mo., are to have a dinner and reunion shortly which it is hoped will be a great success. All alumni resident in St. Louis are urged to co-operate in the matter. Horton C. Ryan, '93, 1033 Century Bldg., is secretary of the St. Louis Association.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

ALUMNI ARE INVITED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THIS DEPARTMENT.

The plan of this department is to give items of interest concerning those who have ever matriculated at the University of Michigan, whether graduates or non-graduates, and the latter are classified according to the year in which they would have graduated had they completed their courses. The fact of a person's being mentioned in the News from the Classes, does not necessarily imply that he is a graduate of the University.

On behalf of the readers of the ALUMNUS as well as on their own behalf, the editors wish to thank all alumni and friends who have furnished items for this department and we hope that the privilege of reporting to us all news about Michigan men and women, will be generally realized this year by alumni everywhere.

1859.

John B. Cassody, '59, LL.D. (Beloit College), 1881, chief justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin, as president of the Wisconsin State Bar Association, on Feb. 14, 1899, delivered an address before that association which has been published and a copy received in the Alumni Association Library. The subject of the address is Our State and National Indebtedness to the English and American Bars.

1862.

Watson Ambruster, '62, '64 *l*, is an editor in Philadelphia; address 21 W. Philellena St.

1863.

George W. Ambrose, '63 *l*, is in Chicago, address 811 Unity Bldg.

1867.

Joseph A. Treat, '67 *m*, is a practicing physician and pharmacist at Stuart, Iowa.

1868.

Charles F. Barclay, '68 *l*, is a member of the lumber firm of Barclay Brothers, Sinnamahoning, Pa.

1869.

Francis Lester Brown, '69 *l*, is practicing law at Canandaigua, N. Y., and resides at Shortsville. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R.

1870.

Walter Barlow Stevens, '70, the Washington correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat* and well known in St. Louis and Missouri, was offered the secretaryship of the Philippine Commission by Chairman Taft. Mr. Stevens, however, preferred to continue his journalistic work and so declined the appointment.

1872.

Otto Julius Klotz, '72 *e*, is chief astronomer in the department of the interior, Canada, and may be addressed at Ottawa.

1873.

Robert Harmon Hazlett, '73 *l*, is still a resident of Eldorado, Kan., and is president of the Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank.—Charles Nelson Potter, '73 *l*, is chief justice of the supreme court of Wyoming, and may be addressed at Cheyenne, Wyo.

1876.

Lucy Caroline Andrews, '76, who was a teacher in the high school at Ann Arbor, 1877-79; in the Oshkosh (Wis.) Normal School in 1879-80; at Wellesley College, 1881-87, and principal of the Harcourt Place Seminary, 1887-89, has been since 1890 lecturer for the U. G. S. C. Her permanent address is 1340 Pine St., Philadelphia.—Dennison J. Higley, '76, '82 *m*, is still practicing medicine at Grandview, Iowa, where he has been for the past twelve years.—Bryant Walker, '76, '79 *l*, who was editor of the *Palladium* in 1874-75, is practicing law at 18 Moffat Blk., Detroit.

1877.

Herbert Miner Slauson, '77, was born at Baldwinville, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1853. After graduating from the University, he was principal of the village school at Dyersville, Iowa, and of the high school at Ottumwa, Iowa, each one year. He then returned to Michigan, where he was principal of the school at Clifton for two years. In 1881 he became superintendent of schools at Houghton. In the summer of 1882 he was married to Clara Luella Conover. In 1888 he became superintendent of the Coldwater schools, in 1892 of those of Moline, Ill., and since 1898 he has had charge of the public schools of Ann Arbor.—Osmer Henry Aikine, '77 *e*, is a civil and mining engineer at Gunnison, Colo., and is U. S. deputy mineral surveyor.

1878.

Daniel Ayres Allen, '78, is a wholesale book dealer at 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago.—George Horton, '78, of the Chicago *Times-Herald*, mentioned in the March ALUMNUS, is the author of *War and Mammon*, a little book of twelve phillipics against the greed for gold and the lust for conquest. The poems are published by the Philosopher Press, and a copy has been received in the Alumni Association Library.—John Butler Johnson, '78 *e*, formerly professor in Washington University, now dean of the college of mechanics and engineering of the University of Wisconsin, is the author of the book entitled *The Theory and Practice of Surveying*. The fifteenth edition, revised and enlarged, has recently been published by John Wiley

& Sons, New York. The book has been in use as a text-book for thirteen years in technical schools of the country.

1880.

Edwin Stanton Sherrill, '80, M.D. (New York College of Physicians and Surgeons) 1885, is a practicing physician in Detroit. Last July he was elected a member of the Detroit board of education for a term of four years.—George De Rue Meiklejohn, '80 *l*, assistant secretary of war, is reported to have been offered, by the King of Sweden, the decoration of Chevalier of the Sword on account of courtesies extended to Swedish officers during the war with Spain. The Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* of April 25 reports that the senate committee on foreign relations agreed to report a resolution authorizing Mr. Meiklejohn to accept.

1881.

Benjamin Leonard D'Ooge, '81, professor of ancient languages in the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti,, has had his leave of absence abroad extended for another year.—Wetmore Hunt, '81, is assistant land commissioner for the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R. Co., and his office is in the Telephone Bldg. in Detroit.—Charles Arnette Towne, '81, congressman from the sixth Minnesota district, 1895-97, who was in Ann Arbor as the speaker at the celebration by the law department on the anniversary of Washington's Birthday in 1899, is the nominee for vice-president of the United States on the Populist ticket, of which William Jennings Bryan is the presidential nominee.—William T. Whedon, '81, is secretary of the Norwood (Mass.) Business Association and Board of Trade.—George W. Peckham, '81 *m*, is now librarian of the Public Library of Milwaukee, Wis.

1882.

Franklin Corydon Bailey, '82, B.T. (Union Theological Seminary) 1886, who was for thirteen years a clergyman, is now a merchant at Preston, Minn.—James Hill Norton, '82, principal of the Lake View High School, Chicago, Ill., is reported to have received official notification that he has been selected as a member of the international jury of awards at the Paris exposition and that he has been assigned to the department of education. "James H. Norton was born at Granville, Ill., in 1860, the son of the Rev. S. Norton, a Congregational minister, now in active service at the age of 76, at Newfane, Vt. Mr. Norton re-

ceived his elementary education at the public schools and at a private school at Granville, and spent his vacations on his grandmother's farm near Rochester, N. Y. At an early age he showed great interest in the natural sciences and a desire to acquire a thorough education. To prepare himself for college he entered St. Johnsbury Academy at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and was graduated with distinction with the class of 1878. Then he entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with high honors with the class of 1882. In September of the same year he became teacher of sciences at the Lake View High School, and after holding that position for nine years he was made principal of that school, which position he has held ever since. Mr. Norton has continued his studies without interruption, and has made a special feature of chemistry and biology. He spent two summers at the famous biological laboratory at Woods Holl, Mass., and worked there with great success. During vacation he has traveled a great deal both in this country and in Europe. He spent four summers in France, and is well acquainted with the educational system in that country. He is at present a member of the State Board of Education in charge of the Illinois State Normal University; also a member of the special committee on text-books recently appointed by President Harris of the board of education."

1883.

John J. Abel, '83, M.D. (University of Strassburg, Germany) 1888, who was lecturer on materia medica in the University of Michigan, 1890-91, and professor 1891-93, has been, since 1893, professor of pharmacology in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. He is also in charge of the laboratory of physiological chemistry.—Henry Stoddard Ames, '83, '85 *l*, is an attorney-at-law in Orange, Mass. For the two years following his graduation from the law department he was in the office of Don M. Dickinson in Detroit. The next two years he spent at Duluth, Minn., going to Atlanta, Ga., in 1890, where he staid five years. He then removed to Orange, Mass. He is associate justice of the district court of Eastern Franklin, a position he has held since the establishment of the court by the legislature some two years ago. In a recent letter to a friend in Ann Arbor he writes: "The local atmosphere is pretty strongly impregnated with Harvard and Yale sentiment. I'm lonesome but loyal."

1884.

Richard Yates, '84 I, A.B. (Illinois College) 1880, A.M. (ditto) 1883, of Jacksonville, Ill., is the Republican nominee for governor of Illinois. He is the son of the late Richard Yates, the famous war governor of Illinois, who died in 1877 and the first four years of the boy's life were spent at the executive mansion at Springfield. He is about forty years of age and is described as "vigorous, magnetic, clean-handed, a fighter, and ambitious." He is also an able orator. From the *Chicago Times-Herald* of May 13, which contained the interesting story of his life, we quote: "He was born just nine days before South Carolina passed the secession ordinance and attempted to go out of the Union. In that time of tremendous excitement and year of awful apprehension, and in the midst of tumult and the rumblings of approaching strife, in which his father was a central figure, he came into the world. His birth was coincident with the nation's travail, and his nervous temperament, his disposition to be profound, his inclination to study, his adaptability to the philosophy of statecraft, his thoughtfulness in the consideration of others and his sternness in conviction of truth are his heritage of his time. The earliest years of his life, when impressions sink deepest, followed in a manner to fix these qualities of his heart and mind forever. The sort of stuff Dick Yates was made of showed itself unmistakably when his father died, and, like other great men of the republic, after devoting his life energies to the people and neglecting his selfish interests, died a poor man. His estate was involved and consumed with overwhelming debt. Out of the wreckage his widow was able to save a shelter, but the boy was left practically on his own resources at the age of thirteen years. * * * * *

In 1873, the year of his father's death, Dick Yates entered Whipple Academy, the preparatory department of Illinois College, and, with the aid of his mother's slender means, he was enabled to continue. In 1876 he entered Illinois College. He had passed three years of the course, when he found himself without means to continue. In 1879 he went to work as a reporter for the *Jacksonville Courier*. The salary was ten dollars a week, but he saved it and was able to go back to college in the fall and finish, which he did as class orator, one year ahead of Bryan. His ability as a speechmaker began to be developed to

its fullness in the years he was in Illinois College. His first heroic effort was in 1877. The contest for the prize was narrowed by the trials until only three were left for the final competition. One was Dick Yates, another was William Jennings Bryan, and the third was F. G. Merrill. The judges gave the prize to Merrill, and no one doubted the justness of the decision. The losers were not completely discouraged by their defeat, however, as subsequent events have shown. It was two years after that Dick Yates was chosen to represent Illinois College in the contest of Illinois colleges at Champaign, and profiting by his defeat at the hands of Merrill, he went in with new determination and won. As a result of that victory he was sent to represent the colleges of the whole state at the interstate contest at Oberlin, Ohio, in May, 1880. He was graduated from Illinois College with the honors of the class, but with no money in his pocket, and he went to work again on the *Jacksonville Courier*, "getting up local" for \$10 a week. He saved every one of these ten dollar bills he could, and that fall he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. It cost more money to go to school there, and in the following spring he had to give it up and go to work again. His reputation as a gatherer of local news was good in Jacksonville, and he was this time able to get a better job. He was made city editor of the *Jacksonville Journal*. * * * * *

He went back to Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in law in 1884. He had learned more of politics than the other students, as was shown by an incident of his last year in college. The national campaign of 1884 was coming on, and the students held a mock national convention. Yates went into that convention as chairman, with the solid Illinois delegation behind him. His candidate was Chester A. Arthur, whom he greatly admired. He placed him in nomination and was successful. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar in Michigan and in Illinois. As a full-fledged lawyer he returned to Jacksonville ready for a brief or an opportunity to serve the interests of his party as an orator or a worker in the committees. In 1890 he was admitted to practice in the United States circuit court, and six years later appeared before the United States supreme court as a lawyer asking admission. It was not until 1885 that Dick Yates got a touch of genuine politics, but he was equal to it. He showed the

people of Jacksonville he knew how to organize and lead men from the very start. * * * He ran for office as a candidate for city attorney in 1885, and was elected. * * * In 1892 he was nominated for congressman at large. He visited more counties and made more speeches than any other candidate in the state, and while folks were talking about his defeat in that race, the most significant thing about it was overlooked. It is nothing less than the fact that he ran nearly ten thousand votes ahead of President Harrison. The state went for him, but the heavy vote in Chicago for Altgeld swept down the entire ticket, and Yates was unable to overcome with his country majority the effect of the defection in the city. * * * After Jacksonville had had the benefit of Dick Yates' fighting strength in politics, the county sought him, and he was nominated for judge of Morgan county in 1894. He was elected, carrying the ticket along, by a majority of 540 votes. * * * Twelve years ago he was married to Miss Helen Wadsworth. She is the daughter of A. C. Wadsworth and comes of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Jacksonville. She was one of the prettiest girls in the city, which is famous for pretty girls, and she was as scholarly as the handsome young Dick Yates. They live in a cottage in West Main St. Two children have been born to them, Catherine, aged eight years, and Dorothy, aged four years."

1885.

James T. Vincent, '85, major on ex-Governor Rich's staff, was married May 16, to Miss Carrie E. Watkins of Lapeer, Mich. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, and Elliot O. Grosvenor, '85, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent left immediately for Cleveland, Ohio, and thence to Salem, Ohio.

1886.

Martin Darrell Atkins, '86, is at present a professor in the Michigan State Agricultural College.—Hiram Allen Sober, '86, assistant professor of Latin at the University of Wisconsin, is in Europe on leave of absence.

1888.

Percy Hunt Richardson, '88 *e*, is practicing the profession of civil engineering at Portland, Me. Last fall he completed twenty-two miles of electric road from Sanford to Cape Porpoise, and the railroad commissioners pronounced it the best in the state, with the exception of the Portland system, which cost many times as much mile for mile. Mr. Rich-

ardson is now building thirty miles of road from Biddeford to York. He says he intends to make it better than the other, and "regular U. of M. work from start to finish—honest and thorough."—Charles McCorn Simpson, '88 *i*, is practicing law in Duluth, Minn., with office 427 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

1889.

Ernest Alanson Balch, '89 A.M., A.B. (Kalamazoo College) 1889, Ph.D. (Chicago University) 1898, is now professor of history at the University of Cincinnati. In 1889-90 he was acting professor of Greek at Alma College, Mich., and in 1890-91 principal of the public schools at Owosso, Mich. From 1891-95 Mr. Balch taught in the Owosso High School, and in 1896-98 he was a fellow in history in the University of Chicago. He then went to the University of Cincinnati to become assistant in history. His promotion to the professorship occurred this year.—Ernest Blackman Perry, '89 *e*, was born at Prairie du Chien, Wis., Dec. 9, 1868. In college he was historian of the class of '89. November, 1889, he was married to Susie I. Harwood, and they have one son. Mr. Perry is a mechanical engineer, and for six years has been superintendent of the Industrial Works at Bay City, Mich.

1890.

Edith Emma Atkins, '90, is teaching Latin and Greek at Lansing, Mich.—Henry M. Bates, '90, of the law firm of Harlan & Bates, Chicago, announces the removal of the firm's offices to the Marquette Bldg., corner of Dearborn and Adams Sts., suite 1132.—Owen Lambe Miller, '90, is principal of the township high school at Sterling, Ill.

1891.

Duncan MacArthur Vinsonhaler, '91 *i*, of Omaha, Neb., is judge of Douglas county.

1892.

Lee Earl Amidon, '92, A.M. (Harvard University) 1898, who was superintendent of schools at West Bend, Wis., 1892-7, has been superintendent of those of Iron Mountain, Mich., since 1898.—Helen Estelle Bacon, '92, is teaching at Ypsilanti, Mich.—Charles A. Bowen, '92, '93 A. M., is now pastor of the South High St. M. E. Church in Columbus, Ohio. Since entering the ministry he has been prominent in Kindergarten work connected with church work, both in Boston and Columbus. Mr. Bowen, it will be remembered by his classmates, was president of the Adelphi Society, of the Athletic Association in 1892, a mem-

ber of the baseball team of 1892, vice-president of the Students' Christian Association 1891-92, and general secretary of that association 1892-93. In the summers of 1892-94 he was director of athletic sports at Bay View, Mich.—Charles Carl Spencer, '92, was born at McLean, Ill., April 11, 1867. He is now a member of the law firm of McLellan & Spencer, 405 Illinois Bank Bldg., 115 Dearborn St., Chicago, having been admitted to the Illinois bar in October, 1892. While in college. Mr. Spencer was assistant managing editor of the *U. of M. Daily*, and presided at the meeting which resulted in its establishment. At these meetings there was a stormy contest between "laws" and "lits." Mr. Spencer was a member of the board of the Students' Lecture Association, secretary of the Republican Club, and for three years he was assistant in the general library. In the fall following his graduation he was married to Miss Maggie Wilson, a graduate of the Ann Arbor High School in 1890, and they have two daughters.—Fred L. Chappell, '92 *l*, is practicing patent law at Kalamazoo, Mich.—Frank Combes, '92 *l*, is secretary of the public health division of the police department of Cleveland, Ohio.—Ralph E. Heard, '92 *l*, is an attorney and counselor at law, with office in the Erie County Savings Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.—Charles Eugene Oliver, '92 *l*, is an attorney-at-law in Scranton, Pa., and writes: "We are considering the formation of a local alumni association of the University of Michigan here, as there are quite a number of our fellows in this vicinity."—Leonard A. Seltzer, '92 *p*, is with F. W. R. Perry, prescription chemist, laboratory, 32 Adams Ave. W., Detroit.

1893.

Katharine Sprague Alvord, '93, is teaching Latin and history in the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis., where she has been since 1896. Previous to that time she taught in the high schools of Jackson, Mich., and Sandusky, Ohio.—Duncan Anderson, Jr., '93, is a blast furnace chemist at Roanoke, Va.—Melvin Park Porter, '93, '94 A.M., was born at West Sunbury, Pa., Nov. 29, 1869. In August, 1897, he was married to Marian A. Otis, '97, and they reside in Buffalo, N. Y., where Mr. Porter is agent for the N. Y. Life Insurance Company, with office 419 Mooney Bldg.—Juliette Sessions, '93, is teaching in the East High School at Columbus, Ohio.—Gelmer Kuiper, '93 *l*, A.M. (Hope College), and William John Landman, '94 *l*, are members of

the law firm of Smith, Kuiper & Landman, Grand Rapids, Mich. Congressman William Alden Smith is the head of the firm.

1894.

Frederick Alexander, '94, of 56 Piquett Ave., Detroit, Mich., is a teacher of organ and piano. He has been organist and director of music in the Woodward avenue Baptist church since 1895 and of the Temple Bethel (Jewish Synagogue) since 1898.—Delia Bailey, '94, who taught botany and mathematics in the high school at Davenport, Iowa, from 1895-97, is now Mrs. Frank I Cobb, Detroit, Mich.—Hattie M. Bailey, '94, who was for two years instructor in biology in the high school at Grand Rapids, Mich., is now Mrs. A. J. Pieters of Washington, D. C.—James Solomon Barcus, '94, is evidently the subject of the following sketch clipped from some Indiana newspaper not long ago: "The withdrawal of Representative Faris and the announcement of the candidacy of James S. Barcus in the Terre Haute district brings into public notice an interesting character. There is now a man in the United States Senate who sharpened his mother wit to a wire edge, who gained a knowledge of human nature and who acquired a manner of much advantage in political life by an apprenticeship at book canvassing. Barcus received an early training in the same valuable school of experience. He started in life a poor Hoosier boy, with nothing but the book agent's outfit. Book peddling was not a vocation expedient with him. It was the foundation laid broad and wide on which he has built a university education, a fortune in money, a newspaper property, authorship and now candidacy for a seat in the National House of Representatives. The career of Mr. Barcus has been extraordinary in several ways. When he began selling books he made a study of the stock and of the market. He became one of the most successful canvassers on the road. He kept at it until he had accumulated enough to support himself and his wife while he studied at the University of Michigan. The campaign of 1896 found Mr. Barcus in New York City engaged in a branch of the book business made successful by the experience he had gained in what people like to read and how to get it before them. With unlimited means, the Republican managers wanted just such knowledge as Mr. Barcus possessed about the ways to reach the public mind. Mr. Barcus supplied this expert information, and the Repub-

lican National Committee profited thereby. Two or three years ago Congress ordered the compilation of The Messages of the Presidents, from George Washington down. The work was done under the direction of Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, then chairman of the committee on printing, now leader of the minority. After a large edition had been published for distribution by members, Congress turned the plates over to Mr. Richardson to make what he could out of them by way of compensation for his trouble. At this juncture Mr. Barcus appeared on the scene with his ideas of a good thing and how to push it. He made an arrangement to put the messages on the market with a royalty to Mr. Richardson, who up to that time had seen no more than perhaps a year's salary in the use of the plates. Mr. Barcus advertised the messages ingeniously. He embarked his whole capital. He had spent \$75,000 before the receipts from sales began to exceed the expenditures. Then, when only nerve stood between success and collapse, the tide turned. Mr. Barcus is today a rich man. Mr. Richardson's royalty will exceed \$50,000, it is estimated, and may reach \$75,000. The clean-up for Mr. Barcus will not be less than \$250,000. With some of the profits Mr. Barcus has bought a newspaper. The withdrawal of Mr. Faris has given an opportunity, and the announcement of Mr. Barcus' candidacy for Congress has just come. But Mr. Barcus has done something of more interest to the country than his individual fortunes. Drawing on his early experiences as a student of the intellectual appetite of the people, and upon his study of books and of politics, he has produced a book of about 300 pages on the Philippine question. In the retreat of Uncle Sam at Washington, the author introduces Pessimist and Patriot in a conversational discussion of the relations of the United States to the archipelago. It is in everyday language, not above the heads of the plain people. It has been written for the present emergency. Cabinet officers, Senator Hanna and the members of the national committee have been reading it, with hearty approval. Dividing the subject in three parts, Mr. Barcus deals in turn with the question of law, the question of fact and the question of humanity."—Sara M. Riggs, '94 is professor of history at the Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Iowa.—Percy Wilson, '94 l, A.B. (College of New Jersey) has recently moved from Denver, Colo., to Silver City, New Mexico.—Benjamin

Franklin Wollman, '94 l, who was secretary and auditor of *Wrinkle* and first assistant business manager of *To-Wit*, while in college, is practicing law in Kansas City, Mo., as a member of the firm of Wollman, Solomon & Cooper, Water Works Bldg.

1895.

Sadie Maria Alley, '95, is teaching in Detroit. She was principal of the high school at Birmingham, Mich., 1895-96, and at Saint Joseph, Mich., 1896-99.—Hortense Valentine Bruce, '95, '97 m, is superintendent of the New York State House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, N. Y.—Nellie Josephine Malarkey, '95, is now Mrs. Albert W. Jeffries, 2512 Caldwell St., Omaha, Neb.—Carl Jones, '95 p, of Spokane, Wash., is reported to have been married to Miss Mary E. Mills of Kalamazoo, Mich.

1896.

Robert Sumner Albee, '96, LL.B. (Cornell University) 1898, is clerk in the United States Engineer's Office in Galveston, Texas.—Kirkland Barker Alexander, '96, is engaged in journalism. His residence is at Grosse Ile, Mich.—Frederick Arthur Osborn, '96, is professor of physics and pedagogy at Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.—Horace H. Van Tuyl, '96, is still with Wright, Kay & Co., jewelers, Detroit, Mich.—Edwin Delos Hoyt, '96 e, who has been connected with the manual training system in Muskegon, Mich., since its inauguration there in 1896 and has been for the last three years principal of the Hackley Manual Training School, has resigned to accept a similar position in the public schools of the first ward of Alleghany, Pa., at a salary of \$1,800 for the year beginning June 1. Mr. Hoyt will superintend the erection and equipment of a manual training building and will then assume the charge as principal.—Lee Luke Newton, '96 e, formerly with the Cambria Steel company of Johnstown, Pa., as noted in the ALUMNUS of February 1900, is now at Mountain Iron, St. Louis county, Minn.—Lawrence Thomas Harris, '96 l, is practicing law at Eugene, Oregon.—James Torrence Hughes, '96 l, is an attorney in Latrobe, Pa., and a member of the firm of Hargrave & Hughes, real estate and insurance agents.

1897.

Nellie Florence Anderson, '97, B.D. (Iowa State Normal School) 1889, is at home in Vincent, Iowa.—Georgia Farland Bacon, '97, of Pontiac, Mich., has been since graduation from college, principal of the University Elementary

School, Chicago.—Homer Redfield Foster, '97, '98 M.S., and Grace Asenath Hendrickson, '98, were married Jan. 3, 1900, at Detroit. Mr. Foster has been since 1898 professor of biology at Washington University, Seattle, Wash.—Lambert Lincoln Jackson, '97, '99 A.M., a member of the faculty of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Mich., has been elected professor of mathematics in the Normal School at Brockport, N. Y.—Jeannette Belle Malarkey, '97, is a court reporter in Chicago, address 1105 Tacoma Bldg.—Fred L. Baker, '97 *e*, formerly with the Schenectady, (N. Y.) Locomotive Works, and so recorded in the ALUMNUS of December, is now employed by the Pressed Steel Car company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

1898.

Katharine Elizabeth Toms, '98, of Bay City, Mich., was married sometime in April to Mr. George Thomas of Buffalo, N. Y.—Frederick P. Beach, '98 *e*, Clarence W. Squier, '98 *e*, and Fay Woodmansee, '98 *e*, are in the employ of the General Electric company, Schenectady, N. Y.—John F. Streib, '98 *e*, formerly with the General Electric company of Schenectady, N. Y., is now employed by the Pressed Steel Car company of Pittsburgh, Pa.—Fred Winchester Mears, '98 *l*, is practicing law in Sioux City, Iowa, 823 Eighteenth St.

1899.

Clinton Jerome Hixon, '98 *e*, is employed in the draughting department of the General Electric company, Schenectady, N. Y.—Shigeru Matsuyama, '99 *e*, who has been employed as draughtsman by the Cornell Machine company in Chicago, left that city May 12 for San Francisco en route to Japan. He expected to reach Tokio, his native city, June 7, where he will doubtless engage in engineering work. His address will be Akasakaku, Tokio, Japan, or care of the Japanese consulate, Chicago.—James Harvey Sawyer, '99 *e*, was an Ann Arbor visitor in April. He is located in Alleghany, Pa., 3609 California Ave., and is a consulting engineer.—William Roe Weidman, '99 *e*, formerly with the American Bridge Works, is now employed with Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge company, Monadnock Blk., Chicago.—Szmon Szudrawski, '99 *m*, is located in Manistee, Mich., where he has an excellent practice. He recently performed an operation which was noted in one of the Manistee papers thus: "A remarkable operation was performed at the Mercy Hospital on Saturday by Dr. Szudrawski

assisted by Drs. Ellis and King. The operation is technically known as laparotomy, a cutting through of the walls of the abdomen. It was performed for the purpose of removing a large tumor which had existed for a long period. The patient was a Polish woman long resident in the city and is reported to be progressing favorably towards recovery. The growth which had assumed very large proportions, will be sent to the pathological department at Ann Arbor for preservation."—Robert A. Smith, '99 *l*, has a law office in Jackson, Mich., with T. E. Barkworth in the Carter Bldg.

1900.

Ernest Hiram Jacobs, '00, of Owosso, Mich., has gone to Schenectady, N. Y., where he has accepted a position with the General Electric company.

NECROLOGY.

[This department of THE ALUMNUS is conducted by Professor Demmon. In order to make it as complete as possible, the co-operation of subscribers is solicited. Let deaths be reported promptly as they occur, with *date* and *place*. Be careful to distinguish between *fact* and *rumor*. The large number of non-graduates in this and recent numbers is due to "tracers" sent out for this class of students, in collecting materials for a revised edition of the GENERAL CATALOGUE.]

OFFICERS.

- John Coleman Morgan, M.D., Professor in the Homœopathic Medical College 1875-77, d. at Millville, N. J., April 10, 1899, aged 78.
Burritt Augustus Smith, A.B. (Yale) 1843, instructor in Greek and Latin, 1844-46, d. at Worcester, Mass., June 16, 1899, aged 79. Congregational minister.

GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

1852. Seth Morse Barber, A.M., 1871, d. at Norwalk, Ohio, March 27, 1900, aged 69.
1874. Robert Harris Come, A.B., started from Chicago for Montana in 1879 and has not been heard from since. His parents who still reside in Ann Arbor are confident that he died soon after leaving Chicago. Age 26.
1876. Frank Paul Davis, C.E., B.S. (Mich. Agr. Coll.) 1868, chief engineer of the Guayaquil and Quito Ry., d. at Posoya, Ecuador, May 3, 1900, aged 55. Burial at Guayaquil.
1881. Stuart Niblo Schermerhorn, A.B., teacher and later a broker in New

York City, was driven west by failing health and spent some time in Arizona without avail. He died on his way back to his old home, Grand Rapids, Mich., April 1896, aged 35. Buried at Grand Rapids.

- 1887. Benjamin Butler Bowen, B.S. (C.E.), d. at Cleveland, Ohio, April 22, 1900, aged 36. Burial at Topeka, Kan.
- 1889. John Greenshields, A.B., M.D. 1891, d. at Romeo, Mich., May 9, 1900, aged 33.
- 1896. Susan Lavinia Stoner, B.L., d. at Denver, Colo., Nov. 4, 1898, aged 33.
- 1898. Emma Frances Knight, A.B., d. at Grand Rapids, Mich., May 20, 1900, aged 25. Burial at Marlboro, Mass.

Medical Department.

- 1851. David Ward, d. at Orchard Lake, Mich., May 29, 1900, aged 77. Burial at Pontiac, Mich.
- 1871. Robert George Rex, believed by his relatives and friends to have been murdered at San Francisco in 1887, on his way east from Portland, Oregon, where he had conducted a successful practice for some years. Age 38.
- 1879. Joshua Jones, d. at Auburn Park, Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1891, aged 48.
- 1885. Albert Edward DeWitt, d. at Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 15, 1890, aged 38. Burial at Fillmore, Mich.
- 1885. Martin Luther Eaton, d. at Fairbury, Neb., Feb. 14, 1894, aged 38.
- 1886. Belno Addison Brown, a 1867-69, B.D. (Nashotah) 1872, d. at Kalamazoo, Mich., May 11, 1900, aged 54.

Law Department.

- 1861. Andrew Jackson Reeves, d. at Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 17, 1899, aged 70.
- 1863. Abram Herr Smith, a 1860-61, d. at Memphis, Mo., Dec. 10, 1893, aged 54.
- 1866. Thomas Jefferson Dent, d. at Chillicothe, Mo., April 1, 1879, aged 39.
- 1866. Lawrence Peterson Eddy, A.B., (Hobart) 1863, d. in the City of Mexico, May 9, 1900, aged 56. Burial at Geneva, N. Y.
- 1866. Daniel Borden Van Syckel, d. at Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 22, 1899, aged 56.

- 1868. George Washington Field, A.B. (Iowa Wesl. Univ.) 1864, d. at Omaha, Neb., Feb. 27, 1897, aged 58.
- 1869. Dempsey William Fountain, d. at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1891, aged 45. Burial at Du Quoin, Ill.
- 1869. Stephen Melancthon Marsh, d. at Bloomington, Ill., April 4, 1899, aged 56.
- 1870. George Harris, d. at Ridgefield, Ill., Jan. 25, 1900, aged 54.
- 1871. John Ford Welch, d. at Morenci, Mich., July 6, 1891, aged 47.
- 1873. Charles Augustus Cornwell, B.S. (Hillsdale) 1869, d. at Peoria, Ill., Nov. 3, 1898, aged 51.
- 1873. Hiram Smith, A.B. (Middlebury) 1871, d. at Cameron, Mo., June 28, 1899, aged 54.
- 1877. Lucius Daniel Johnson, d. at Lansing, Mich., Feb. 25, 1891, aged 37.
- 1878. Anderson Simpson Dwyre, d. at Sheldon, Ill., Jan. 10, 1900, aged 47.
- 1879. George Asa Dickey, d. at Bradford, Vt., April 6, 1899, aged 44.
- 1880. William Luke Chapman, d. at Raymond, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1900, aged 46.
- 1880. George Edward Coleman, d. at Bergholz, Ohio, March 16, 1897, aged 43.
- 1881. Simeon P. Francisco, a 78-79, d. at Butler, Mo., Nov. 5, 1898, aged 41.
- 1884. James William Meiklejohn, d. at New London, Wis., Dec. 3, 1899, aged 39.
- 1887. Oliver Anson Goss, d. at Bangor, Mich., July 8, 1891, aged 29.
- 1887. Kakutaro Itaya, d. at Kumamoto, Japan, 1892, aged 32.
- 1887. Walter Augustus Chieme, d. at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1897, aged 30.
- 1888. Daniel Lawrence Morrison, d. at Springfield, Neb., June 17, 1894, aged 31.
- 1888. Kiyotoshi Sugimoto, d. at Kochi Tosa, Japan, 1891, aged 28.
- 1889. James Nicholas Edmondson, d. at San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 27, 1899, aged 32. Burial at Lexington, Ky.
- 1889. Taijiro Nakagawa, d. at Tokyo, Japan, 1893, aged 33.
- 1889. William Trott Wynkoop, d. at Duluth, Minn., June 25, 1893, aged 28.
- 1890. Tomosaku Fukuda, d. at Tokyo, Japan, April 23, 1900, aged 35.

1890. Gontaro Horio, d. at Tokyo, Japan, 1891, aged 23.
 1890. Kiichiro Kambe, d. at Tokyo, Japan, 1891, aged 26.
 1890. Edgar Frederick Koehler, 1st Lieut. 9th U. S. Inf., was killed by Filipino insurgents in Luzon, March 4, 1900, aged 32.
 1890. Clarence Monaghan, d. at Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 9, 1898, aged 31.
 1893. Hollis Field Daugherty, d. at Treaty, Ind., Oct. 1899, aged 28. Burial at Wabash, Ind.

Homœopathic Medical College.

1879. Alvin Byron Allen, d. at Cleveland, Ohio, April 16, 1900, aged 46. Burial at Chardon, Ohio.

Dental College.

1880. William Fairman Bradner, d. at Denver, Colo., Aug. 28, 1895, aged 43.
 1880. Immer Crittenden St. John, d. at Winona, Minn., June 3, 1899, aged 44.

NON-GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

- Mont Gilbert, 1892-93, 94-95, d. at Toledo, Ohio, June 17, 1899, aged 25.
 Mary Paddock King, 1887-89, d. at Crystal, Mich., June 3, 1894, aged 29.
 Edwin Livezey, 1889-91, d. at Southern Pines, N. C., Jan. 9, 1898, aged 31.
 William H. Mechem, 1893-95, was accidentally killed by a railway train, at Davison, Mich., May 16, 1900, aged 32. Burial at Battle Creek.
 Nobusabro Sakurai, 1890-91, d. at Tokyo, Japan, 1891, aged 21.
 Leander Augustus Sheetz, 1863-65, M.D. (Bellevue) 1869, d. at Algona, Iowa, July 18, 1898, aged 58.
 Job Frank Street, 1861-63, d. at Swifton, Ark., April 25, 1890, aged 56.
 Mary Belle Stuart, 1894-96, (Mrs. Raymond C. Morris,) d. at Schoolcraft, Mich., Oct. 4, 1899, aged 27.
 Earl Clinton Ward, 1896-98, Corporal 30th U. S. Vols., was accidentally shot and killed by a sentry, at Tayabas, Luzon, March 4, 1900, aged 27.
 Rei Kichi Yoshida, 1887-89, d. at Tokyo, Japan, 1889, aged 25.

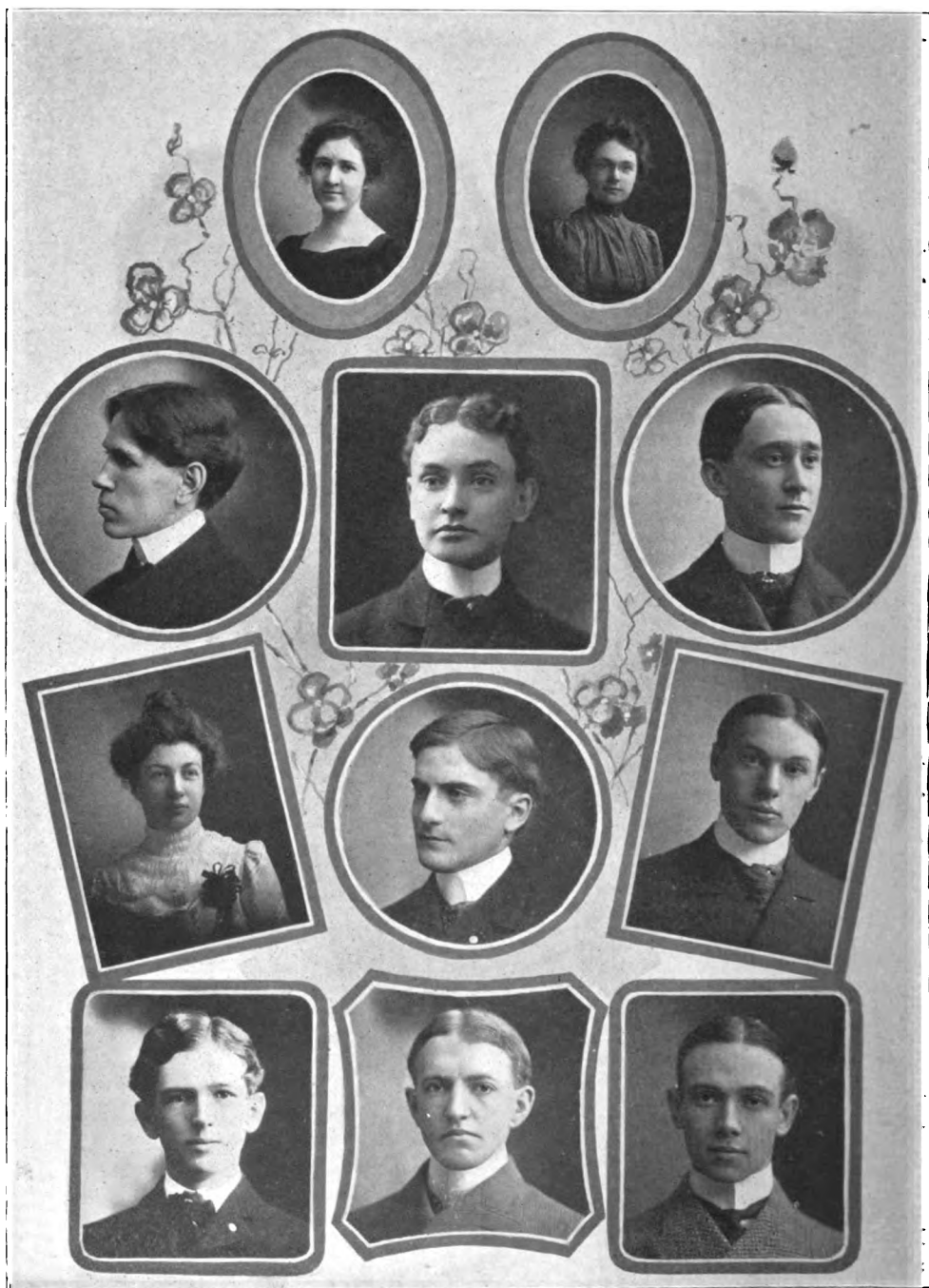
Medical Department.

- Thomas C. Ballard, 1865-66, d. at Findlay, Ohio, May 28, 1881, aged 38.
 Calvin McNeal Burd, 1866-67, d. in Jefferson Tp., Adams Co., Ind., 1869, aged 31.

- Henry Tracy Farnam, 1851-52, d. at Hillsdale, Mich., July 3, 1892, aged 62.
 Sohpronia C. Haynes, 1871-72, (Mrs. James Fields,) d. at Big Rapids, Mich., March 22, 1898, aged 55.
 Norval Otis King, 1871-72, d. at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 1, 1890, aged 37.
 Barnett Wisner Morse, 1857-58, M.D. (Columbia) 1860, d. at Elmira, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1894, aged 56.
 James Wilson Odell, 1861-62, d. at Vernon, Mich., Sept. 3, 1862, aged 36.
 Adnah Daniel Smith, 1885-87, d. at Portland, Ore., Feb. 25, 1888, aged 25.
 George Kellogg Smith, 1850-51, d. at Coldwater, Mich., Aug. 18, 1878, aged 46.
 Mary Caroline Stone, 1871-72, (Mrs. Franklin C. Stone,) d. at Cedar Springs, Mich., Feb. 22, 1888, aged 48.
 John Tuckey Travers, 1862-63, d. at West Bay City, Mich., Jan. 6, 1880, aged 35.

Law Department.

- George Berry, 1883-84, d. at Dawson, Ill., Oct. 23, 1899, aged 38.
 David Theophilus Brown, 1859-60, M.D. (Keokuk) 1865, practiced medicine in Chicago for many years, went to Alabama for his health sometime last year, and d. there Dec. 4, 1899, aged 62. Burial at Sparta, Ill.
 Edward Carrington Gordon, 1889-90, was drowned at Brainerd, Minn., June 1, 1899, aged 30.
 Charles Carroll Hickey, 1869-70, d. at San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 11, 1877, aged 28.
 James Jackson Holmes, 1887-88, d. at Moline, Kan., March 17, 1897, aged 30.
 William Edward McEncroe, 1891-92, d. at Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1897, aged 26.
 Leonard Laurence Masters, 1897-98, B.S. (Illinois Coll.) 1897, d. at Jacksonville, Ill., May 5, 1900, aged 25.
 Matsuo Ogura, 1887-88, d. at Tokyo, Japan, 1890, aged 27.
 Arthur Phinney, 1871-72, A.B. (Yale) 1864, d. at Sandusky, Ohio, May 21, 1899, aged 62.
 Minoki Suzuki, 1886-87, d. at Tokyo, Japan, 1894, aged 25.
 Ezra Wayne White, 1875-76, d. at Burnet, Texas, Sept. 16, 1885, aged 31.
- School of Pharmacy.*
 Wert Volin Fitch, 1890-91, d. at Lansing, Mich., Oct. 29, 1892, aged 24.



CHAMBERLAIN
MARSHALL
PALMER
EAMAN

COLBURN
CORWIN
WOOD

KANOUSE

CHASE
DRATZ
SEDGWICK.

OFFICERS OF 1900 LITERARY AND ENGINEERING CLASS.

THE MICHIGAN ALUMNUS

Vol VI.—JULY, 1900.—No. 56.

THE WIDENING HORIZON.*

As you now come upon the stage of active life, the vision of the widening horizon of our nation's influence and power breaks upon your view. You are born into a new era of national life. You are still young. Yet within your personal recollection many of the events have occurred which have given this people a new prominence in the world. On all seas our flag is treated with a respect which thrills our hearts with pride. New relations, new duties, and with them new difficulties crowd upon us. We touch the whole world more closely than ever before. The full currents of commercial life are flowing from us to all nations with a vigor never known in our history, and the reflux currents come speeding with equal force from all nations to us. Prophets are not wanting who predict that at no distant day Wall street rather than Lombard street will be the financial centre and general exchange of the world. Every Power takes into serious account our opinion, our wishes, our policy upon all questions that concern them and us.

The Civil War kindled our patriotism to a white heat and made us conscious of our strength. When we saw that we had on both sides put four millions of men into the field, we could not help seeing that we had nothing to fear at home from any Power on earth. And with the close of the war we felt, with just pride, which we took no pains to conceal, that we had a national life which was inextinguishable by attack from without. Then came the Spanish war, which cemented once more the North and the South, and thus made clear to all other nations as well as to ourselves that this Young Giant of the West was quite able to take his place as the equal in strength with the most virile of them all. Then came the overwhelming proofs of the growth of our resources, as we flooded the markets of the world with our manufactured and agricultural products, which we could send out after supplying lavishly the more than seventy millions of our consumers at home. The annexation of territory in both the Atlantic and the Pacific, whether it is approved or not, has unquestionably impressed the European and Asiatic nations with the conviction that we are to be reckoned with in the solution of some problems with which we have not heretofore concerned ourselves.

Whatever be the causes of our new situation, and whether the past policy of our government be in all particulars approved or condemned, the fact is patent to all, that in many respects we have a closeness of relation with

* Baccalaureate address delivered by President Angell in University Hall, June 17, 1900.

foreign powers heretofore unknown, and that in their eyes we have an importance and prestige not recognized until now.

Still further, the present situation is a prophecy that we shall not, and an assurance that we can not, go back to our old comparative seclusion. Should we endeavor at once to change our policy, should we immediately leave Cuba to herself and try to drop the Philippines, we must keep Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, and we must continue to exert an influence hitherto unknown both in Cuba and the Philippines. Whatever disposition is made of China, we must have freedom of access to her trade, which we have never before enjoyed, and must directly or indirectly wield a great influence over her people in respect to commerce, to education and to religion. We indulge in no empty rhetoric or unmeaning figure of speech when we say that with or without the Isthmian canal we must be a great Pacific power. Japan, Corea and Polynesia must have closer and closer relations with us. Whatever land in Asia or America is washed by the waves of the Great Sea cannot be secluded from the commercial and naval Power which has fully five thousand miles of Pacific coast line without counting the shores of the Philippines and of our central outpost, Hawaii. The Central American and South American states must, by a tendency as irresistible as gravitation, be drawn more and more into the circle of our influence.

As to our nearness to Europe, the Atlantic has ceased to be the *disso-cabile mare*, but rather a bond between us. Americans throng the European universities, capitals, watering places, and scenes of historic interest. The volume of trade between the two continents is rapidly swelling. The intellectual life of Europe and that of America are one. Every new scientific or philosophical work, every history, poem or novel of any importance which is brought forth in Great Britain, France, Germany or Russia, is with almost no delay found in the hands of American readers. American books are by the score promptly republished in Europe. The interchange of thought is complete.

However firmly we resolve to dwell apart politically from all entangling alliance, we are intellectually sitting at the fireside of the family of nations in friendly converse. The shuttles of thought are continually shooting forward and back across the sea, and weaving the web which binds us to all the great nations of Europe.

Now what does this new situation, this ever widening horizon of America mean to those who like you go forth as American scholars to play your part on the stage for the next generation? It must mean something. You cannot escape your environment. You cannot go forth exactly as we did who graduated half a century ago. You have new calls and new duties. You may well ask with a solemnity befitting this day and this occasion what these calls and duties are.

1. You must lift up your eyes and behold the wide horizon that has now opened upon the nation. Strive to understand the new situation. See that you are living in 1900 and not in 1850. Mark well the fact that not only has a half century elapsed since 1850, but a half century, in which for us

affairs have marched on more than in a half dozen centuries in the history of some nations.

2. Mark what the new era means in our commercial life. I need not burthen you with statistics. I need only call your attention to the fact that the recent development of our resources and the fruitfulness of our inventive genius have, in spite of our immense purchases from other lands, made the world annually for the last few years our debtor, and that our commerce bids fair to go on swelling by leaps and bounds. So obvious is it that our commercial and manufacturing enterprises are to be conducted on a scale unprecedented in our history that by a common impulse the larger universities are undertaking to furnish preparation for the men who are to have charge of them. We need a class of thoroughly trained leaders who comprehend the laws and conditions of the most efficient productivity and of successful international exchanges, who shall distribute widely our surplus products in every market of the world and land their argosies at our ports laden with the wealth of every clime.

But while we may properly and gratefully rejoice over the prospects of coming industrial prosperity, we should also remember that great material prosperity brings with it moral and spiritual perils, against which it behooves the educated man to guard his generation. When riches flow in upon a nation like a flood, the temptation to materialistic and self-indulgent views of life is often irresistible. Luxury and sensualism follow on apace. It is for the men of trained intellect, the peers in ability of the greatest leaders in commerce, to hold society in its highest prosperity up above the vulgar worship of mere wealth to the loftiest ideals of life. Never have we so needed the moral and spiritual leaven of pure and noble character in our national life as we shall need it in the perilous experiences of our coming industrial successes. Where shall we look for such leaven if not in the life and character of those who in our schools of learning have habitually communed with those great masters of thought that have made their aim the quest of truth rather than of silver and gold and have sought to elevate the race rather than to gratify selfish ambitions?

It is the great commercial nation which above all needs the restraining, elevating and inspiring influence of a body of high minded scholars who can appreciate moral and spiritual values. They are to hold up before the minds of men the true uses of wealth. They are to show them by their devotion to the good of others how to transmute riches into wealth by making riches the instrument for the culture and upbuilding of the race.

3. Our closeness of contact with the European nations not only invites us, but compels us to keep ourselves abreast of them in all their intellectual development. We must not only be thoroughly informed of the general trend of thought abroad in every domain of scholarship and research, but we must know thoroughly what is the last and best word spoken there in science, in philosophy, in theology, in literature, in every department of learning. We cannot afford in a spirit of narrow and vain provincialism to lag behind the foremost masters in any land.

But at the same time we may without presumption say that the day has come when we need no longer remain in servile bondage to them. We need not accept without questioning as true and authoritative whatever utterance comes to us from abroad. We have scholars, investigators, thinkers, whose work is respected by the highest authorities beyond the sea. We need not be afraid to stand on our own feet intellectually as we do politically. We need not boastfully declare our independence of foreign scholarship. No nation, not even Germany, can safely do that. Rather do the scholars of all nations form a brotherhood. In that cosmopolitan brotherhood the American scholars and investigators may now claim full membership, with no fear that their claim will be disputed. As members of that brotherhood they may now expect that their contributions to the world's thought will receive due consideration. But they must not be content with the past. Under the tremendous stress of life on the threshold of the new century the intellectual laggard, as surely as the commercial, is left behind and falls out of sight. All our instrumentalities for mental training must therefore be strengthened to the utmost. Proud as we are of our educational institutions, none know so well as those who are most successfully conducting them how defective they are. All along the line from our primary schools to our universities there is room for indefinite improvement. In our pride at our achievements, let us not be blind to the facts, but address ourselves to the work of making our schools as good as the best in the world. Fortunately there is no subject on which the best thought of the nation is now more concentrated than on the problems of education. A large number of you are intending to devote yourselves to teaching. I congratulate you that there is at last coming to be a profession of teaching, a profession second to none in dignity and power. I beseech you, enter it not as a temporary calling whose duties are to be discharged in a perfunctory way. But look on it as a profession, in which, with proper ideals, you may help to lift your generation to higher planes of thought and achievement, to do your full part in preparing the nation for its great work in the twentieth century.

4. With our swift and ready access to all parts of the world, with the respect which is now accorded to us as one of the two or three foremost nations, with our immense resources, with our youthful vigor and enthusiasm, we ought to wield a wide and far-reaching influence beyond our own borders in behalf of all that is calculated to elevate and bless mankind. The mightiest Republic in the world, we should commend republicanism to the world by a just, generous and humane administration of government. For it is to us that the world looks for the supreme and crucial test of the republican polity. As even in our weakness, we have led the nations for a century in the announcement and illustration of some of the great doctrines of international law, such, for example, as the rights and duties of neutrals and the resort to arbitration, so now in our strength and in the increasing complexity of our civil relations, we should take such broad and generous views of our international rights and duties as to command the respect and esteem of other nations and to contribute our full share to the amelioration and perfecting of international law.

With the rapidly increasing intimacy and importance of our intercourse with foreign nations we need to elevate the character and augment the efficiency of our consular service. We must find some way to train men of high intelligence and pure character for the consular office, and then to secure their appointment and their retention in their positions. I trust that at no distant day there may be some encouragement for young graduates like you to prepare yourselves for consular duties, so that our government may be worthily represented at every consular post. That encouragement can be found only by the determination of our government to appoint men on the ground of fitness and to give permanency to the positions. Until this is done we shall remain badly handicapped in the race for influence and commercial success in the marts of the world.

We are also to be subjected to another severe test in the necessity which is upon us to administer our newly acquired possessions. Whatever the particular scheme of government which may be adopted, it is clear that a large force of civil officers will be needed for successful administration. The question which is springing to every lip is, have we the provisions for training such officers and for making sure of their appointment? Our recent sad experiences in the postal service in Cuba are compelling us with mortification to ask what safeguard we have against that malfeasance, to which, as history shows, officials in territories remote from home are always exposed. There can be but one answer. The safeguard is found in a well ordered system of civil service, which shall place at the disposal of our government such a body of young men as could be selected every year from the graduates of our universities. The special training needed might be furnished in the universities or elsewhere. But intelligence, character, and that professional pride which has kept the records of our army and navy, with few exceptions, so free from stain, would furnish the best possible guarantee for honest and successful administration. If we are not to be humiliated before the world, if we are to commend our republican government to the islands we are called to rule, and to convince the nations that we are equal to the tasks we have assumed, the whole power of an intelligent public opinion must be enlisted in perfecting our consular and our insular service. Would that every graduate might go from these halls resolved to do what is possible for him to accomplish this end. Especially would I appeal to you, who are trained for the profession of law and who, as our history shows, are more likely than others to be drafted into public service as law-makers, to use your influence, personal and official, for the establishment of a pure and efficient administrative service at home and abroad, and for the advocacy by our nation of the best canons of international law.

5. Furthermore, we are a Christian nation. Our ethics, our laws, our religion are based on the principles taught by Jesus Christ and his apostles. There rest on us the obligations of a Christian people towards other nations. To the Christian home, the school, and the church our American civilization owes whatever is best in it. Through them has whatever integrity, uprightness and force of character we have, been largely builded.

While the horizon of our commercial and political influence is widening, we shall fall far short of our privilege and our duty, if we do not strive to carry to the people in need of them those gracious intellectual, moral, and spiritual influences, which have been our chief blessing. By the dissemination of literature tonic with mental and moral stimulus, by the founding of schools, colleges, and hospitals in the lands that are destitute of them or scantily supplied with them, by the narration of the story of Jesus of Nazareth in its simplicity, we may do much to lift mankind up to the high estate, which is its true destination. We fall short of our high calling and our opportunity, if we fail to do this.

The very fact that under favoring Providences we have obtained intellectual, moral and spiritual light lays us under obligation to share it with those who are in comparative darkness. The command of the Master to his disciples to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature was not a hard or arbitrary command. If they had the spirit of the gospel of good tidings in their hearts, they could not help running on swift feet to communicate it to others. Wherever there is light, there will be illumination. Whoever has light does not impoverish himself by giving it or enrich himself by withholding it. People sometimes talk as though christian churches were free to decide whether they would or would not engage in mission work. But they cannot have the true spirit of churches of Christ, if they hold all their light within their houses of worship merely to illumine themselves. A light under a bushel will inevitably go out. Every nation which has more light than its neighbors, near or remote, is under supreme obligation to invite them to kindle at its torches, so that the whole world may be illumined. A Christian church or a Christian nation which is not burning with the desire to carry christian truth to all men, has already begun to lose its hold on the christian truth which has been its possession and its inspiration.

On the banks of the Bosphorus, that loveliest of streams, there are two spots on which I was especially fond of lingering. One was the lofty promontory of Roumeli Hissar, on the west bank. There the great Persian monarch, Darius, sat on a seat hewn from the cliff while his vast army crossed on the bridge they threw over the stream on their march to the conquest of Scythia. There too still stand, scarcely touched by the destroying fingers of time, the picturesque and massive towers reared by Mohammed, the Conqueror, in 1452, at the point where his Ottoman army crossed to take possession of Constantinople. On the opposite bank, a little further down, rise the slopes of Scutari, or as the ancient Greeks called it, the Golden City, where Xenophon and the remnants of his army of ten thousand came on the famous retreat, so well known to every school boy, and where Persian, Greek and Crusading armies so often camped. Every foot of soil on both banks is crowded with historic associations, with memories of the races that have fought for the mastery of this earthly paradise, and have held sway for longer or shorter periods. There was a strange fascination in brooding over the past amid such scenes.

But while the floods of stirring memories of centuries often came pour-

ing in on my soul, there was yet nothing in all the scenes that moved me so as the sight of two colleges, one on either bank. Over them, on gala days, floated the stars and stripes. These two colleges, one for boys and one for girls, are supported by American generosity and administered by American teachers. There they stand, lighthouses on those heights, flinging their rays into the darkness throughout the whole length and breadth of the Ottoman Empire, symbols and monuments of the Christian spirit of America. Their uplifting and stimulating power has already been felt far and wide, and has even stirred the lethargic Turk from his inertia and ignorance.

To the thoughtful and reverent mind, do not all the fierce warriors and monarchs of the distant past, who have drenched that fair eastern land in blood to gratify their own ambition, shrink into insignificance in contrast with the little company of devoted men and women, who have come, without spear and sword, from our far-away land to make their peaceful conquests with the weapons of goodness, love, and truth?

On bidding farewell to the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, I could not refrain from saying to him, "Your government ought to feel kindly towards the United States. We are the only strong Power which has never coveted any of your territory or sought to interfere with your affairs. Our people have come here only to bring food to the hungry and light to those who are in darkness. We have planted hospitals, schools and colleges all the way from the Euphrates to the Aegean that your people of every race and tongue might have their bodies healed of ailments and their minds filled with knowledge. We have sought to do you good and only good, and have done so without money and without price."

Is it not our duty as well as our glory to do thus for every land which needs our help? You, who are to be teachers, and you who are to practice the healing art, consider well, with candid and devout hearts, whether God has not such beautiful and noble work for you in some of the dark places in the earth. The christian teachers and the christian physicians have work enough waiting for them throughout the great continents of Asia and Africa and in the islands of the sea.

6. As you are now launching out into your active life, you are fortunate to be able to draw inspiration and enthusiasm from the stir and movement of the nation's life. If you would, you could hardly float along sluggish and torpid and inactive. You must be swept on in the surging tide that is bearing us all to some new destination. But strive to comprehend and appreciate the trend of the nation in meeting its new calls and new duties. Seek to understand what doors of opportunity are opening to you. Endeavor to interpret aright any providential summons to you to do some signal work for your country and for humanity. Do you say your humble talents do not fit you for any eminent work? But however humble your talents, you *must*, every one of you *must*, play some part in his day. See that you bring to it the spirit of patriotism and unselfishness. You are to run on multifarious errands. Nearly every worthy calling, which demands intellectual and moral training, will be represented in your choices for life. But there is none

among them all, in which devotion to your country, to humanity, to truth, to God should not be your guiding spirit. Whether in private or in public life, you all help shape public opinion, which determines our national policy and our national relations. Watch carefully to see whether, like other nations that have rapidly increased their territory and their power, we are in danger of cherishing the spirit of vanity, of self aggrandisement, or even of injustice.

When the country has needed brave men in the field, the schools of learning have furnished their full quota. This University has done her part. Her sons have gone with unselfish and chivalric hearts to every post of danger. They are sleeping their last sleep on many a battlefield. But the nation now calls on every son and daughter of the colleges and universities to take up some duty with an aim as unselfish and chivalric as theirs. It is the ideals of character and life which they cherish that must largely shape the ideals and so the character and life of this generation. With the view which the widening horizon of the nation opens on you, it is not possible that you should lack stimulation to the highest activity and to the most enthusiastic hopes. I would not utter one word to abate your activity or to cloud your hopes. But I would appeal to you to allow your activity to be dominated by an unselfish spirit and your hopes for your own success to carry with them your desire for the good of all. Thus it is that you can do your part in making our national increase of strength and prosperity conduce to our national growth in purity and elevation of character. It is the character of the individuals that makes the character of the nation.

It is therefore with peculiar interest that your Alma Mater will watch your careers, which are begun at so important an epoch in our nation's development. Her heart is equally touched by her patriotic zeal and by her affectionate regard for you. She expects with confidence that noble aspirations will control your plans and determine your achievements. Cherish the lofty inspirations which come to you in these last hours of your university life. Recall them and be true to them in the days when you are tempted to descend to a lower moral plane than you now intend to stand on in life. Strive ever to keep up to the level of your best ideals.

Thus as your years flow on, may you not only see the horizon of your country widening under all happy auspices, but may you rise to those moral and spiritual heights, where with God's blessing you can command an ever broadening horizon of personal and beneficent influence of your own character and life.

James B. Angell.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENIOR LITERARY
AND ENGINEERING CLASS.*

It is a happy dispensation of Providence, if indeed Providence has anything to do with the matter, that the class president's address is of custom short. For with a class orator to dispose of the present and its issues, with a class historian to delineate the past, with a class prophetess to penetrate the future, and with a class poet to sweep through the realms of No-Time, there may seem to be little need for anything further. But this year it seems to me, that the occasion has come to the rescue. I know that there has been much light discussion as to whether this year of 1900 begins a new century or ends an old one, and perhaps such wit has not yet exhausted itself. But after all may there not be some real significance in this discussion? Does it not go to show that past and future are not so far apart—that there is often no telling which is which? Certainly this seems to be the view upon which the whole country is acting to-day. Having arrived at a strong maturity as a nation, by swift strides, we now choose to look back at our early days of weakness and to make them something idyllic. We read with zest such books as Richard Carvel and Janice Meredith, we compare our naval heroes with the old sea dogs of the Revolution, we build our houses after the colonial style of architecture. Standing on our vantage ground of to-day, on this mid-station between two centuries, we deem it our right to review our past and to derive from its story of achievement, earnest of greater things for the future, to mingle retrospect and prospect, the epic of tradition and the lyric of hope.

And we as a nation are fully justified in so doing, for in proportion as we are able to idealize our past, can we also idealize our future. Thus we discover the real use of tradition. It draws the soft skin over the knuckle and bone of hardihood and struggle, making them victory always. It is the best part of history, the part that makes permanent appeal to the minds of men who are acting with the future in front of them. It is the *live past* that has buried its dead and still remains to sustain the present. For nations and institutions and individuals, the highest points of achievement are like Spion Kops, they are more easily won than retained. It is here then that the sustaining power of tradition comes into use, so that we might almost say, that if a nation or institution possess no tradition it would behoove it to create one.

We who are about to leave Michigan shall leave it with the love and reverence that four years of work within her walls and four years of communion with the inspiring personalities of her Faculty have engendered.

* Delivered on Class Day, June 19, 1900.

In this mood we would see guaranteed to our University the permanence of her greatness, which, as the president of another university once said, is the chief factor in the fame of the State itself. Michigan cannot measure her years by centuries as can Oxford and Cambridge or Harvard and Yale, nor even by many decades—only six and a little more. But as a state institution the University sprang from the profoundest and most genuine needs of the people of the State. Her progress toward largeness and fame, though made with the strides of seven league boots, has been a real growth toward a real maturity, giving rise in its process to a genuine tradition, which must henceforth help to keep her in her exalted position before the worshipful eyes of man, and, in its reaction upon itself, produce an intensity of inner life and richness of inner-content that do not always attend the growth of the mere physical hulk of an institution.

But though the tradition of the past gives an earnest of the future that is not to be ignored for the deepest reasons, and though the self-illuminated achievement of by-gone days means intenser achievement for the days to come—yet these are benefits which both nation and University share alike from the fact of having a tradition. There is however, one feature in the makeup of the University which makes its traditions of prominent importance; men and women come to it and then leave it. But it is the support of these men and women that the University needs. Says President Adams, "The endowment of the hearts of its sons and daughters is the greatest endowment that any university can possess."

On Thursday there will go forth from the walls of this institution seven hundred eulogists, but what will be the words of their eulogy? Not mere words of thanks of a buyer who has gotten a good thing for a small price, let us hope, but a more enduring praise that is in response to the appeal that the University as a whole has made to them—the ideal University of Michigan, the University of Michigan conceived of in the lasting form of its tradition.

When we get away from here, we shall not think of an institution endowed with so much land and supported by such and such a fraction of a mill-tax, but when Michigan is spoken, we shall think of her "M's" on sweaters, of her escutcheoned quills, of her athletes and poets as representing the adored freedom of the life we have left; and these, and the victories of these shall make a story. And we shall want to see their songs and toasts to Michigan bound in volumes and the yarns of conflict between town and gown woven into a fabric of legend for those that come after us. And we shall want to see long lines of portraits of presidents and professors hung up in the galleries of the college to which we look back. These are the things that make a university's greatness permanent for it is handed down in this way from generation to generation.

There is then no reason why Commencement should not mean the

opening of a new interest in the life we are leaving as well as in the life we are about to begin outside. The breaking up of the greatest of friendships, college friendships, would not mean half the heart rending that it usually does, if we but kept up the common interest, the common bond of devotion to the University. It is a hard fact of life that unless we leave our friends, they will leave us. There are only two things that make this fact tolerable. The first is this: we can say to ourselves and to them "I shall meet you again;" but this is trusting too much to chance,—in our minds we do not always believe it. Then there is the other thing; namely, the memory of what first made us friends. Therefore I urge you as lovers of this University and as friends of each other to keep in closest possible touch with your Alma Mater. In so doing you will do more than you could, even though you were able to levy a tribute upon all the people of the country and to pay the proceeds therefrom into the coffers of Michigan. And if you leave with this intention your leave-taking will be, to Michigan, in a true and genuine sense, a "Fare-Ye-Well."

Edward S. Corwin, '00.

THE COLLEGE MAN AND THE RADICAL.*

Character we may determine from attitudes. The secret of accomplishment we get in a point of view. Greatness or weakness, virtue, wrong, success, failure may be explained by some one dominant tendency.

The epoch which most of us have just ended has perhaps done little more than create a vantage point we never had before. Already as we look back over the four years that have just passed, we see much of our supposed learning gone, many chains of facts we so ardently cherished faded from our memories; but here and there we found a new way of looking at things; here and there we acquired an attitude which we will never wholly relinquish.

What we shall be in the years before us will depend in a great measure upon this question of attitudes, upon the point of view we have towards the world wherein we shall labor, towards its facts, its theories, its customs, its institutions. We look out into society, into political life, into the world generally and see two great parties, the Conservatives and the Radicals, and the question confronts us, to which of these are we to belong, to which in the main pledge our allegiance and our labors?

It is pleasant to think of the great educated class as the balance wheel of society; to think that there is an intermediary position between radicalism and conservatism which is the desirable one to be attained. But we know

* Class oration of the Engineering and Literary Department delivered on Class Day, June 19, 1900.

that progress moves only as the pendulum, backward and forward. In the present condition of the world, mere static force is nothing. We are in a universe of opposites. We are right or wrong, positive or negative, advancing or receding. We must be for or against, radical or conservative. There is no stage of mere indifference. Nature abhors it. The whole universe revolts against it.

For a long, long time it has been contended that the place for the college graduate is with those who hold that that which is, is good enough; that the fact or custom or theory or institution which has the sanction of existence is the one by him to be accepted. Far be it from me to deny that the progress of the world or the movement of civilization has come about only through the retention of that which is good in ages that are gone. Far be it from me to look forward to the day when the graduates of our colleges shall ally themselves with those who vainly attempt to secure progress by mere demolition and destruction. But while progress has been oftentimes retarded by unlicensed revolution, and great embarrassment caused by the zeal of fanatics, we nevertheless must admit that wherever or whenever progressive and humanizing and civilizing forces have been kept active in the world, behind them have been the tireless efforts of true radicals, men whose energy and intelligence and farsightedness and zeal have made advancement possible.

The term Radical is to many a term of reproach. Many feel that he should be shunned and denounced as the thief in the night and a wanton iconoclast. But who is the true radical? What has he done? What is the need for him today? And why may the college man as no other enroll in the cause he is fighting?

The true radical is a philosopher. He inquires, he probes, he reasons, he asks of all things, why? He does not oppose an institution merely because it is old but he insists upon its justification. He realizes that wrong is the product of evolution as well as right; that despotism and democracy, tyranny and justice, misery and happiness owe their existence to the same original force.

We find him in all fields of activity, in all conditions of life; in society as well as politics; in religion as well as industry. He carries an axe and a pruning knife in one hand, a spade and a rake in the other. He protects that which is healthy but burns that which is diseased and decayed that from the ashes a better condition of things may have existence. He is fearless and determined, thoroughgoing and full of zeal.

In his earnestness, he sometimes antagonizes. In revealing things as they are he may offend. He meets resistance, perhaps is unpopular. But the world has long since learned that to be unpopular is often to be great; that from the graves of our martyrs have come those forces which move the world and shape man's destiny; that persecution and torture and

the prison cell with all their horrors have proven instruments of human blessing. The true radical is a blowing wind which cleanses the polluted air of society. He is the fire which burns our dross. He is the leaven which sweetens the loaf of existence. He is the running steam which keeps pure the water of life.

It was a radical who said the earth is round. It was a radical who asserted the circulation of the blood. It was a radical who gave to the world the idea of evolution. It was a radical who looking into the spaces of the heavens declared there must be another planet than had yet been accounted for and in spite of laughter and ridicule added Neptune to our solar system. Radicals let down the dykes of Holland but a democracy supplanted a despotism. Radicals paid the debt of progress when the head of Charles I rolled upon the scaffold but Republicanism was secured for millions of men. Radicals turned their back on intolerance and a nation has grown from Plymouth Rock. Radicals won our independence and sustained our national dignity. Radicals freed the slaves and saved our union. Radicals put a new principle into International Law that we might aid a suffering people in their oppression. Radicals are seeking to carry the blessings of civilization to the islands beyond the seas. And true radicals you will always find not among those who would blindly oppose, or ignorantly change, or ruthlessly destroy but among those who in an attitude of watchfulness and fearlessness and sacrifice are seeking to advance the cause of humanity and justice and civilization.

You say the opportunity for the radical is infrequent; that few times in a century is it necessary to change the existing order and set up a new. True radicalism consists not alone in the violent outbursts of power and indignation whereby a decaying institution is demolished. The forces of nature which working through the years transform the solid rock into finest sand, are as radical as the burst of lightning which shatters in an instant a monarch of the forest. Shaftesbury in his persevering efforts in behalf of the suffering miners and outcasts of England was no less a radical than Cromwell. Sumner standing for twenty years in the Senate amidst ostracism and opposition and ridicule in defense of a principle he knew was right was no less a radical than John Brown who wished to free the slaves in a single blow. True radicals are they who by honest sacrificing effort help to right the wrongs of society and make the conditions of life more healthful and free.

We think the dawning century gives promise of the greatest civilization the world has ever known, yet we look about us to witness glaring inequality and oppression and corruption everywhere. Are we not at times forced to ask ourselves, Is the world growing better? We look out into society with its hollowness and glamor and long for the Puritan to reach into the glittering mass and save to future generations what really is enduring and worthy to be preserved. We see a nation growing vain in its wealth, proud

in its acquisitions, holding up to its citizens the prizes of commerce and trade and decreeing them the highest objects of human endeavor. We see a people willing at times to sacrifice lives or character or anything in the rush for gold. We see great combinations of wealth and power coming into existence on every hand and the supreme question is not how much initiative it destroys, or how much individuality it crushes, or how much dependence it imposes, but the centralization it affords, the waste it saves, the wealth it creates.

We pride ourselves on our republicanism and spirit of democracy but we do not hesitate to acquire a colonial empire when it gives promise of commerce and foreign trade. From all our great cities comes the cry of corruption and scandal and bribery. We are met with the appalling spectacle of state officials in a time of national crisis willing to sell their honor and position for a lump of gold. We hear a candidate for governor in this state declare it is impossible to win without a running stream of money. We must witness the seats in our national senate put on the market as merchandise. We must be satisfied with political inaction when activity would mean loss of votes. We promised to show Cuba what a civilized government was like and already they see their post offices looted by high officials of our government. We see the need of reform in our prisons, our workshops, our alms houses, our schools. In the field of thought and religion, men are clinging blindly to the past, while the world rushes on by them. From every hand, from every condition of life, the field is waiting not for those who madly, without experience or knowledge would rush in to make confusion worse confounded but for men with minds broadened and enlightened, with spirits strong and zealous, ambitious, earnest and sacrificing, who are willing to give the best of themselves and their labors and look for their vindication to posterity.

The world is growing better and not worse. We have no right to be pessimists. But that the world has constant need of true radicals, there can be no question. That college men and women are ably fitted if not the best fitted to perform this needed function, is equally plain. They have been taught to question, to ask the reason why, to seek the justification of things, to give their verdict fearlessly. Their minds have been broadened, their faculties sharpened, their insight quickened, they see things in relations and not in a single point of space or time. They acknowledge responsibility, they adapt themselves to conditions, in which they may find themselves. They give to society many of its truest acquisitions and are the nobility of the land.

What is more inspiring to the college man than to feel that upon him has fallen the mantle of chivalry, "noblesse oblige" nobility compels; to feel himself the favored among men but acknowledging the responsibility such a station gives. To know that as from the knights of old the softening,



WEIMER
THAYER
CARNAL
GOVERT
BEATTY

CROWLEY
CONLON
STEWART
HASKETT

FUNKHAUSER
RINE

DANFORTH
JUTNER
WESTFALL
FURUYA

OFFICERS OF 1900 LAW CLASS.

ameliorating, uplifting forces of our present civilization may be traced, so to him in future time will many of the noblest acquisitions of the race be attributed.

We may look into the century before us for the greatest opportunities ever given to mankind. The Alexanders, the Cæsars, the Hannibals, the Napoleons will not be found. Probably no man will stand above his fellows as did Demosthenes or Socrates or Charlemagne or Luther. But in such a sight there is not a narrowing of opportunity but the liberation of mankind. We see the limits of human accomplishment stretched far beyond the brightest visions of ancient prophets. We see a world of men growing moral and intelligent and strong purged of much of its ancient superstition and dependence. We see a world in which accomplishment is the true mark of greatness. We see a world kept moving, and advancing and progressing by the tireless, timeless, efforts of its men of thought and soul—its leaders, its teachers, its true radicals.

Frank D. Eaman, '00.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENIOR LAW CLASS.*

My friends, it affords me great pleasure on behalf of the class of 1900 of the department of law, to welcome you to our exercises this afternoon. This is the day for which many of us have been patiently waiting, when we should be placed upon the roll of honor of this great educational institution, and receive our reward of merit.

The satisfaction and pleasure afforded us at this time is more than ordinary, for the successful termination of our college course and the many advantages it brings within our reach which without this, must be otherwise.

But beneath all this joy, all this hope, all the anticipation of a bright and prosperous future, there is a strain of sadness; for this afternoon will record the last meeting of the well-known century law class of Michigan's University, and within a few short hours we shall bid farewell to this institution, to its faculty and to each other, and henceforth our paths will lie in different directions.

When we must say "good bye" to teachers who have so kindly and efficiently assisted us during our course, and when we must say the final "farewell," forever, in many cases, to students and classmates whom we have met and with whom we have been associated during these years, graduation will have for many of us an undercurrent of sorrow.

This time which comes but once to us as the crowning point of our college life with all its pleasures and friendly congratulations is one of mingled joy and sadness. We rejoice because we have attained the object here for which we were striving and which is justly considered an honor of which we

* Delivered at the Class Day exercises of the Law Department, June 18, 1900.

may well be proud. But over all these joyous feelings is slowly and silently dropping the shroud of sorrow because of the parting with dear friends, and especially with classmates, which is so near at hand.

But while as friends we must separate taking our various courses, we are sure that no other class in this institution has ever had such a unanimity of good feeling for its members as this class, and that the friendship-links of its century chain have been so well forged that they will never be parted or broken. True friendship is one of the most valuable and lasting treasures, and that formed in college life, with all its means of culture, with its educational atmosphere and polish, with all its social advantages, is of a true and genuine character. Take away the opportunities offered here for cultivating the acquaintance and the forming of friendships with others, of the benefit to be derived from the daily contact with teacher and student, of the advantages to be obtained by the exchanging of thoughts and the study of the customs, manners and lives of others, and university life has lost much of its charm and value. For a complete education develops all the faculties proportionately, cutting off the corners, polishing the edges, smoothing down the rough surfaces and fitting the possessor with the best possible equipment for his chosen occupation.

We should be divinely thankful to all those who have assisted and who have made it possible for us to finish our course up to this time, and we should go forth into the world fully appreciating our advantages, the age and country in which we live, and with the determination to make the people with whom we associate and the world in which we live better.

We stand today on the threshold of a new era, and peering through the open door into the distance beyond, we are confronted with responsible duties, the failure or success of which must determine our future destiny.

It is no misnomer to call this day commencement, for we are now but entering the field of life's great work, and the idea that graduation is finishing is erroneous in the extreme, as it is but the beginning of actual work. It seems but as yesterday that we entered this institution, and yet during the three years we have made sufficient preparation to enable us to enter the legal profession. It has been truthfully said "that every man is the architect of his own fortune," and what our positions in the future are to be must be decided principally by ourselves.

During our university course we have been directed and assisted by competent and efficient guides, whose advice, influence and associations have been invaluable to us; but in the future we must be independent. We must think and act for ourselves and be responsible for our own doings. We must be progressive in our profession, we must advance, and in order to do so we must be students and, day by day, build upon this preparation we have obtained here, which is but the foundation of the great legal structure which we hope to occupy.

All professional and business lines are advancing and developing at a rapid pace, and ours is no exception to the rule. The preparation which a quarter of a century ago would have been sufficient to be successful in the

legal world, would have today upon it the trade mark, failure. Competition in all lines at the present time is keen and sharp, and if we would cope successfully with our competitors we must be energetic, alert and ambitious.

The legal profession of all professions, and of all occupations, is in need of men of strict integrity and honor; men who will not shirk from duty, men who are not afraid to make known their convictions, men who will not be snared in temptation's net, which is constantly placing itself before the lawyer.

When we consider the high per cent of all legislative bodies, of all executive and ministerial officers, who belong to the legal profession, we are brought face to face with the fact, that in the true sense the lawyer is the law maker of this country, and upon him rests grave and important responsibilities; he is a law maker when he is presenting the law to the court as well as in the legislative hall, and upon him in this place rests an obligation to be honest with himself and with his fellow men. It is not only his privilege, but his duty as well, to assist, in the primaries and elections, in the selection of good and faithful representatives for the people, whose confidence he is justly entitled to and which he should not betray.

Time will not permit me to give the requisites which should be possessed by members of the legal profession, but suffice it to say that the lawyer should be a good citizen in public as well as in private life, serving the people faithfully and well, at all times and under all circumstances. Success in life is not measured by the financial standard alone, but it is measured to a great extent by the benefit one has been to his fellow men, to society in general and to the state. Then if business does not come to us as rapidly as we would wish in the earlier years of our practice, let us not be discouraged, but have hope, have patience, and do not, at such times, yield to any conduct unbecoming the dignity of the high calling of the profession. The first few years of practice will be the most trying in our legal career, but we must have perseverance and remember that "all things come to him who waits."

Do not underestimate the value of your legal advice if it is not paid for during the first few years at the rate of \$250,000 a word, as was that of John Sherman a few years since, when he received that fee for the advice contained in the single word, "no;" nor should you feel that there is not an important position for you in the legal world if you are not so fortunate as Levi Meyer, who recently received \$500,000 for his legal services for settling the difficulties between the two great gas companies in the city of Chicago. Nor should you feel that your professional life has been a failure if you do not secure, for a few years, at least a case involving \$100,000,000, as did that of the Carnegie-Frick companies, which was recently compromised and settled by Lawyer Dill, for which it is reported he received one million dollars as an attorney fee.

That man who has been careful and painstaking with matters of minor importance, as were these men, will be rewarded when we remember that the good Book says, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful in little things and I will make thee ruler over many."

A careful and thoughtful study of the history of the Yerkes great lens for the telescope of the observatory of the University of Chicago, and the stability of character of Mr. Clark, the famous lens maker, would be of inestimable value to every person entering the practice of law. Ten years elapsed from the time the great disk of glass left the foundry in Paris, France, before it was in its completed condition ready to scan and magnify the heavens.

There is nothing which requires greater patience, greater perseverance, greater care and skill in little things than lens making, and it teaches a story of patience, for it takes years of unceasing, painstaking labor to make perfect the huge block of glass-work, that would be totally lost by one misstroke, as each of the many processes is more dangerous to the glass than its predecessor.

Limited time will not permit me to give the great number of tests made by Mr. Clark's keen and practised eye, through which this lens passed to determine whether the inequalities and imperfections were in the body of the glass or near enough to the surface to be removed by the polishing process. The greatest art in the polishing of the Yerkes lens was to get the "figure" or uniformity of curve absolutely perfect. So delicate is the process of polishing, that this flinty glass was ground with beeswax for two years. It was the business of Mr. Clark to make the lens so perfect in the curve that every one of the countless rays of light should come to a mathematical point at precisely fifty feet away, that being the focal distance. If a single ray falls the breadth of a spider's strand away from that point, the lens is defective, and with keen eye the lens maker, with tireless patience and life-long experience, must find the point upon the surface of the lens where that particular ray strikes, and then with a lump of soft beeswax, or the bare thumb, he must lightly rub that spot until this ray is turned into its proper course. And this must be done so deftly and exquisitely that no other ray is disturbed during the process. During the shaping, baking, moulding and polishing of this great piece of glass it was reduced from 600 to 250 pounds, and is the most perfect thing made by human hands in its finished condition, simple in its majesty and majestic in its simplicity.

For his diligence and years of painstaking labor, Mr. Clark received about a quarter of a million dollars. It is not intended, my friends, that we should all be successful in great things, or attain to positions of prominence in affairs of state, but there is an important place for each one of us to fill, and be that place ever so humble, if it is filled with the best effort and the best ability the person possesses, that life is a success just as much as that of him who makes the laws of congress or occupies the presidential chair.

This University and our friends are justified in expecting much from this class and a duty rests upon each one of us to see that they are not disappointed. Then if we are willing to work and wait for the palm of victory, if we are ready to take up with and do well with the little things, if we have the necessary patience and perseverance, if we are possessed with stability

and integrity of character, and if we are willing to be guided in all our trials by the law of the Supreme Judge of the universe, the future will care for itself.

Allow me to say, then, in closing, that the words of Longfellow might fittingly be taken as a motto by those entering the practice of the legal profession, where he said :

“Let us then be up and doing
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.”

Thomas A. Conlon, '00 l.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Perfect weather, a splendid body of graduates, interesting exercises, and a large attendance of alumni combined to make the fifty-sixth annual Commencement one which will go down in the annals of the University as most happy. There was no special event, like the unveiling of the Frieze monument last year, to distinguish this Commencement from the many others which have taken place, but there was plenty to do and everybody apparently enjoyed the week to the fullest extent. It seemed that there were more alumni back than there have been in several years. There were more class reunions, and they were well attended. The register in the alumni room showed that 450 alumni had inscribed their names on its pages, and there were undoubtedly others who neglected to do this. A new feature, and one that accounts for the increased attendance of the graduates of former years, was the law reunion. This was the first general reunion attempted, and its success assures further efforts in the same direction in the future. Each succeeding year demonstrates the wisdom of the move which was made when all the alumni societies of the different departments were joined in one general association. There has been a larger attendance here commencement week and more interest manifested throughout the whole country.

In the quiet of Sunday evening the exercises of Commencement week began with the baccalaureate discourse of President Angell in University Hall. The seniors from the different departments marched in by classes and occupied the central portion of the main floor, while a large audience filled the galleries and side seats. President Angell spoke on the subject, *The Widening Horizon*. He handled his subject in an interesting and thoughtful manner, dealing with up-to-date topics in a way which held the attention of all.

The festivities of the week began Monday, when occurred the class day exercises of the law department, and the senior promenade. The laws and

their friends gathered in University Hall in the afternoon for their exercises. The program of class day was as follows: President's address, Thomas A. Conlon of Eaton Rapids; presentation of the class memorial, which was a fine full-length portrait in oil of Professor Bradley M. Thompson of the law department, Mathmihah Thomas of Salt Lake City; poem, John H. Haskett of Bottineau, N. D.; history, David P. Weimer of Johnstown, Pa.; prophecy, Charles F. Juttner of Menominee; valedictory, Horace W. Danforth of Denver, Colo. The memorial was received on behalf of the Board of Regents by Regent H. S. Dean, and on behalf of the law faculty by Dean H. B. Hutchins. In the evening occurred the senior promenade on the Campus. Since this function was inaugurated by the class of 1894, it has not only grown in popularity but its fame has spread throughout the town of Ann Arbor until the entire body of townspeople are accustomed to turn out to it as surely as they do to the circus parade or anything else that is free. It was a very pretty affair this year and everything went off smoothly. The University Band furnished a fine program of music, and this, with the hundreds of Chinese lanterns and the light dresses of the ladies transformed the west side of the campus into a veritable fairyland. Twelve hundred lanterns were strung along the walks in front of and leading to the main building, and in these avenues of light the promenade took place.

At ten o'clock Tuesday morning the graduating class of the literary and engineering departments held their class day under the leafy boughs of the Tappan Oak. The program was as follows: President's address, Edward S. Corwin of Plymouth; oration, Frank D. Eaman of Detroit; history, Marian C. Kanouse of Manistee; poem, Thomas M. Marshall; prophecy, Vera Chamberlain of Montpelier, Ohio. In the afternoon the graduating class in dentistry held their exercises in the dental building. Although the graduating class in this department does not compare in size with those of the other two departments which have exercises of their own, the dental students turned out a full complement of class day speakers, and they gave a very creditable program. The following took part: President's address, Thomas R. Braden of Washington Court House, Ohio; class history, Frank E. Morse, of Norwalk, Ohio; class prophecy, Augustus L. Steger of Chelsea; class poem, Vern Austin Goodrich of Grand Haven; oration, Thomas D. Dow of Caro; valedictory, William C. Puffenberger of Eaton Rapids. In addition to these, speeches were made by several members of the dental faculty. Dr. V. H. Jackson of New York gave a brief biography of Dr. Taft and presented the University with a bust of the doctor in plaster. Before the meeting closed plans were made to have it cast in bronze and presented to the University by the alumni.

Society turned out in force in the evening to attend the senior reception. It was held in the Waterman gymnasium and participated in by about 120 couples. The ball-room had been prettily decorated by the com-

mittees. The coolness of the weather made the party a delightful one, and the program of fifty numbers was not completed until daylight. Music was furnished by the University Band and the Chequamegon Orchestra.

Wednesday was Alumni day. There was no doubt about it, although one class day program was smuggled into the day's doings. The alumni began to gather about ten o'clock in the morning, and by eleven, the time set for the meetings of the different classes, the alumni headquarters were humming with conversation. At that hour the returning graduates went to the meeting places assigned to the classes which were holding formal reunions, and held those exercises which mean so much to an alumnus, recalling old times, hearing of absent members, and renewing acquaintances with those present. The new alumni room which has been fitted up by partitioning off the east end of the old chapel, was the favorite meeting place of the day. It was fresh from the hands of the decorators. There were easy chairs, writing tables and lounges for the tired graduate, and altogether the room was very attractive. A large number of the alumni of the medical department assembled at 11 a. m. in the lower lecture room of that department. Dean V. C. Vaughan was the presiding officer, and introduced Dr. Robert C. Kedzie of the Michigan Agricultural College. Dr. Kedzie was a member of the first class of the department, and gave a reminiscent talk which was greatly enjoyed. He spoke also of the recent progress in medical science. Dr. Pilcher of New York City, of the class of '66, spoke next, complimenting the department in the most lavish terms on the high standard of instruction maintained. He urged the importance of laboratory work in the study of medicine. Dr. A. M. Phelps, class of '73, president of the New York Medical Society, was the last speaker. He told of the early treatment of women as students in the department, and of a famous hand-to-hand fight which occurred in the amphitheater because of insults showered on one of the early women students. Dr. Phelps made an eloquent and forcible defense of women physicians. The speaker ended his excellent speech by a professional discussion of the use of "Alcohol as an Antidote to Carbolic Acid Poisons." The several laboratories in the department were thrown open to the visitors in the afternoon.

The class day exercises of the Homœopathic Medical College were held at 10 o'clock at the college building, and were not largely attended because of the many other attractions about the Campus at that hour. Those who were present listened to a very excellent address by the dean of the department, Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, the address taking the place of the usual exercises by members of the graduating class. The dean's address was in the nature of practical advice to young physicians.

The law reunion brought back to Ann Arbor about 150 lawyers, who enjoyed themselves in characteristic style. After an enjoyable reception in the law library came a banquet, which was participated in by the visiting

graduates and many of the present graduating class. Six long tables were placed in room C of the law building, and here the banqueters assembled to the number of about 200. Dean Hutchins, President Angell, the Regents of the University and guests occupied the head table, while the disciples of law were disposed of about the room as far as possible by classes. The class of '93 was the strongest in point of numbers, except probably the class of '00, and the "boomerlackers" favored the gathering with their most vigorous class yells. Before the discussion of the menu began, the banqueters standing, an invocation was asked by the Rev. Mr. Washburn, president of the Roberts College at Constantinople, Turkey.

The first speaker after the cigars had been lighted was Dean Hutchins, who acted as toastmaster. His preliminary remarks were intended to inform the alumni of the many changes which have occurred during the life of the department. He called attention to the fact that the primary object of the instruction here given is to fit graduates for the actual practice of law. The good citizen as well as the lawyer is what the faculty is endeavoring to make. Dr. Hutchins proceeded to tell of certain needs of the department which the alumni ought to be able to satisfy. Among them is an endowment of say \$50,000 for the law library, which now numbers about 17,000 volumes. We need extra sets of law reports. President Angell was the next speaker and received an ovation as he arose from his place beside Dean Hutchins. He spoke of the pride the whole University feels in the glowing record of the law department, and of the eminent instructors the faculty has contained. The literary department, he believed, owes much of its growth to the prosperity of the professional schools. A university atmosphere, too, elevates and refines, and it is certainly true that "to be a great lawyer one must be a great man." In closing, Dr. Angell complimented the law alumni upon their strong support of everything calculated to strengthen the University.

The Hon. Roger W. Butterfield of the law class of '68 was the representative of the Board of Regents, and spoke entertainingly of his memories of his old class and its beloved professors, and of the profession of the law. Ex-Regent L. L. Barbour of Detroit was then introduced as an alumnus and sterling and genuine friend of the department, as of the whole University. Mr. Barbour carefully reviewed the work being done in the department, prefacing his remarks by some highly amusing remarks and reminiscences, his first days at the University having been coincident with the founding of the law department.

I. H. C. Royse of Terre Haute, Ind., another member of the law class of '68, was the next speaker. He joined his voice to those who had before him praised the University, and recounted with modesty the achievements of his own notable class. Eloquent reference was made to the share the class bore in the trying scenes of the civil war and to the personal love its members bore for Cooley, Campbell and Walker. W. H. O'Connor of Johns-

town, Pa., spoke as a representative of the law class of '84, telling some rollicking anecdotes and not forgetting his tribute to the University. The Hon. Thomas Slick of South Bend, Ind., responded eloquently and wittily for the "boomerlacker class" of '93. This closed the speeches of the occasion.

And now it is necessary to speak of the reunions, or the record of the day would be most incomplete. They generally extended from the night before through Wednesday, as in most cases there was a banquet or some meeting besides the formal meeting Wednesday morning. The call this year was for all the classes whose numerals ended with a cipher, and was generally accepted.

The oldest class to respond in these reunions was that of '50, originally consisting of twelve members. Three of the survivors put in an appearance and lorded it over the youngsters in the happiest manner. They were ex-President Fiske of Albion, the Hon. William Austin Moore of Detroit, and Edward Savage Bacon of Niles. Each of these men was the center of a circle of friends during the day, as they told of the early days and ideals of the institution.

A curious state of affairs existed in connection with the advertised reunion of the class of 1860, the next oldest of the classes represented. Two of the surviving seventeen members met, one a member of the Confederate army during the civil war, the other a patriotic defender of the flag in the Union army during the same struggle. The men were E. E. Baldwin of Jackson, Miss., who wore the gray, and Silas Wright Dunning of New York City, who wore the blue.

Few of the "old grads" enjoyed their return to the old campus more than did the eleven members of the class of '67. Early reports indicated that fully twenty would respond to roll call, but several things interfered, among others the early date of Commencement, which found at least five members busy at their school work in different parts of the country. The following men did attend, however: Jabez Montgomery of Ann Arbor, W. M. Dwight of Detroit, E. W. Wetmore of Albany, E. Wheeler of Detroit, J. M. Darnell of Rushville, Ill., W. Carleton of Rochelle, Ill., W. J. English of Chicago, A. M. Henry of Detroit, W. M. Brown of Angola, Ind., D. B. Taylor of Mason, and L. O. Goddard of Chicago. Tuesday evening the class held a banquet at the American House. Every one of the men has passed the fifty-year mark, and but thirty remain out of a class of forty-seven graduates. During the past year two have died. The class elected L. O. Goddard president and J. Montgomery secretary, and held another short meeting the following day in Room C. The revered badge of the college days, a shield bearing the figures '67, surmounted by a burning lamp and the words "Univ. of Mich.," and below the motto, *Unus a more more ore re*," was resurrected, and worn with the figures 1867-1900 printed on a yellow and blue ribbon. The members of the

class of '67 held another meeting before separating for their return home, and voted to hold their next reunion here in 1905. The class also decided, with the approval of the University authorities, to pick out a certain large elm at the front of the south wing of Main Hall, to be known hereafter as the "Haven Elm," in honor of the late Dr. E. O. Haven, who was president of the University during the time the class was in attendance here and whose memory the members still greatly revere and love. The class stone near by will be removed to the foot of the tree and, with other stones, suitably inscribed, made into a lasting memorial of the class.

The class of '70 held a banquet and informal social session at Harris Hall in the evening. The following were among those in attendance: Alfred Noble, member of the recent Nicaragua Canal Commission; W. L. Penfield of Washington, Professor W. W. Beman of Ann Arbor, Orlando L. Tindell of Chicago, Milo E. Margle of Lansing, George W. Bates of Detroit, Oscar J. Campbell of Cleveland, Charles F. Burton of Detroit, W. W. Williams of Bay City, Owen Le Fever of Denver, Colo., John L. Culley of Cleveland, and Franklin Bradley of Grass Lake. The class will shortly issue a class history. In the afternoon the class was entertained at the residence of Professor and Mrs. Beman.

The class of '75 had a large representation here. Their banquet took place in Hangsterfer's Hall. Professor Angie Clara Chapin of Wellesley College presided over the deliberations, with A. C. Stellwagen of Detroit as secretary. Among the members of the class who were present in addition to the above were: Delos Fall of Albion, George L. Alexander of Grayling, Albert L. Arey of Rochester, N. Y., Alexander H. Seelye of Chicago, E. A. Swan of Bellefontaine, Ohio, Martha Angle Dorsett and Charles W. Dorsett of Minneapolis, M. L. Newton of Watertown, Iowa, J. A. Stewart of Bay City, H. M. Roys of Farwell, Mich., F. A. Platt of Flint, Emily P. Cook of Lansing, Walter S. Russel of Detroit, Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, of Ann Arbor.

The class of '80 assembled in Room C, University Hall, at 11 a. m., and the roll call showed the following members present: C. M. Wilson of Elk Rapids, E. S. Sherrill of Detroit, W. W. Hannan of Detroit, C. W. Hitchcock of Detroit, B. S. Waite of Detroit, C. W. Tufts of Grand Rapids, C. K. McGee of Ann Arbor, C. H. Campbell of Detroit, L. R. Hunter of South Lyons, G. B. Loomis, Jr., of Jackson, and George Hempl of Ann Arbor, who entered with the class, but graduated in 1879. Judge Waite of Detroit presided, and Dr. Hitchcock was secretary. A large number of letters were read from absent members, that from Joel C. Tyler of Kentucky exciting uproarious applause and spirited discussion. The class banqueted at Hangsterfer's at noon.

The class of '90 also turned out in force and decided to meet in general reunion five years from the present time. Those present were: Mary V.

Cady, Katherine Campbell, and G. M. Hull of Ypsilanti, M. Gomberg and J. A. C. Hildner of Ann Arbor, Guy B. Thompson and Stanton Clarke of Detroit, R. E. Skeels of Cleveland, A. S. Rowley of Traverse City, W. S. Henderson and L. C. Sabin of Port Huron, S. H. Graham of Richfield, Iowa, L. C. Bacon of St. Paul, Arthur V. Sadmore of Three Rivers and R. G. Manning of Toledo. J. A. C. Hildner was elected president and Mrs. G. W. Patterson secretary.

Thirty-eight members of the "Boomerlacker class," law '93, assembled for their reunion, and made up a noisy, happy crowd. They chartered a tally-ho Tuesday, with full equipment of trumpets, and welcomed their classmates in royal style. Professor J. C. Knowlton and Professor B. M. Thompson gave short talks to the men, and in the evening a banquet was given at Hangsterfer's Hall. The following toasts were responded to: "The Old Boys," Joe E. Baird of Bowling Green, Ohio; "A Class Presidential Election," Mark Sands of Chicago; "The American Lawyer of the Twentieth Century," D. R. Jones of Bowling Green, Ohio; "Living Without Money as a Practice," Frank Crawford of Omaha, Neb.; "A Historical Retrospect," G. H. Albers of Grand Rapids; "Reminiscences," M. E. Barnhart of Chicago; "The Ladies," Charles K. Friedman of Toledo; "Are Law and Benedictism Compatible?" Robert Campbell of Jackson; "A Prosecuting Attorney," Geo. S. Kister of Logansport, Ind. A third meeting was held at 11 a. m. Frank Crawford of Omaha, Neb., the famous old baseball catcher of the strong 'Varsity and class teams of that period, was elected president till the next reunion, and Gelmer Kuiper of Grand Rapids, secretary. The reports from the class showed a general prosperity, with plenty of honors continually falling upon '93 men.

Of the class of '78, medical department, ten members registered for their reunion. They were as follows: W. F. Knapp of Monroe, G. W. Allyn of Pittsburg, N. L. McLachlan of Findlay, Ohio, W. E. Ziegenfuss and George G. Gordon of Detroit, J. Harvey Lyon of Chicago, Emma A. Dicker of Mt. Clemens, A. G. Mesic of Milan, W. L. Schoales of St. Clair and Chas. H. McKain of Vicksburg.

The general meeting of the Alumni Association was held at three o'clock in the afternoon. Owing to the unavoidable absence of William E. Quinby, president, the association was called to order in the old chapel by the vice-president, Professor E. F. Johnson, who read a telegram from Mr. Quinby expressing his inability to be present and resigning from the board of directors of the association. This resignation was accepted by a formal vote. A nominating committee was appointed consisting of William Brown, ex-President Fiske and D. F. Lyons. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted as corrected, after which General Secretary Prentiss read his very interesting annual report, which is given elsewhere. Following the acceptance of this report was read the treasurer's report, and

after this the final report of the Frieze memorial committee. The auditing committee also reported the satisfactory condition of the books and records. The nominating committee recommended the election of Professor E. F. Johnson as director for five years to succeed himself and Regent W. J. Cocker as director for two years to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. W. E. Quinby. The report was accepted and the election was made unanimous. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

From 4:30 to 6 o'clock President and Mrs. Angell received the alumni tea at their residence. The Women's League also entertained during the afternoon. In the evening occurred the usual Senate Reception at the Waterman and Barbour gymnasiums. The decorations used for the senior reception were still in position, department booths being added, where the faculty and their ladies received the alumni and friends. Over a thousand persons were present, and the occasion was very enjoyable, a pleasing close to a great day.

Commencement day dawned bright and clear, bringing to Ann Arbor its crowds of people interested in the graduates who were about to receive their diplomas from the hands of President Angell. To those who have seen the procession of graduates, it is not necessary to state that they formed an imposing spectacle. Nothing serves to give a better idea of the size of the University than the number of young men and women who all gather together for the first time in their college course for the purpose of ending it. The procession formed at 9:30 under the direction of Major Soule, whose martial aspect and sash, indicative of his rank as marshal of the army of graduates has become a familiar sight to all who have received diplomas during the last decade. As usual, the procession formed and started in an order inverse to that in which it entered the building. Behind the University Band, which was playing a spirited march, the procession moved up the main walk and into the open door of the old University Hall, which has grown so dear to all those who were entering it for the last time as undergraduates. Between rows of spectators, three or four deep, the double line passed with friendly greetings to acquaintances and classmates who stood among the onlookers. Inside the hall the senior law class treated the audience to an exhibition of college yells in series, for the purpose of sustaining the reputation for noise making which the class has borne during its stay in the University.

The platform was filled with faculty members, distinguished guests and well known alumni. The hall was crowded, standing room being at a premium. The audience was interested, attentive, and in holiday attire. Everybody was there, for although it may appear that the handing out of diplomas is but the perfunctory performance of a duty, nevertheless there are some in the audience who feel a thrill of pride or pleasure as a loved one or dear friend receives the ribbon-bound roll which denotes the completion of his

work at the University. After prayer had been offered by President Angell, he introduced the Commencement orator, Professor John Merle Coulter of the University of Chicago. He spoke on The Mission of Science in Education. The oration was delivered in a vigorous style, which commanded and held attention throughout. At its conclusion the speaker was honored with a rousing 'Varsity yell, which from an Ann Arbor audience is an undoubted mark of appreciation.

After the applause had subsided the conferring of degrees was begun. The great pile of sheepskins was rolled in on the platform, and, seated beside them, President Angell handed to each graduate the coveted diploma. There were 730 degrees conferred, 33 more than last year. They were distributed in the following order and number: Department of literature, science, and the arts—Bachelor of Letters, 56; Bachelor of Science, 50; Bachelor of Philosophy, 74; Bachelor of Arts, 62; Master of Science, 4; Master of Arts, 29; Doctor of Philosophy, 4; total, 279. Department of engineering—Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering, 8; Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering, 19; Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, 13; Civil Engineer, 1; total, 41. Department of medicine and surgery, 91. Department of law, 217; Master of Laws, 1; total, 218. Department of pharmacy—Pharmaceutical Chemist, 23; Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, 2; total, 25. Homœopathic Medical College—Doctor of Medicine, 13. College of dental surgery, 64.

Then President Angell, in the name of the Board of Regents, conferred the following unusually long list of honorary degrees: The degree of Doctor of Laws on Robert Clark Kedzie, member of the first class graduated from the medical department of the University, that of 1850, and now professor of chemistry at the Michigan Agricultural College; Lewis Fiske Pilcher of Brooklyn, New York, member of the literary class of 1862 and the medical class of 1866, now professor of surgery and editor of the *Annals of Surgery*; Albert Alonzo Robinson, of Topeka, Kas., a member of the class of 1869, now president of the Mexican Central Railway; George Washburn, D. D., president of Robert College of Constantinople, Turkey; Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the medical department of the University, member of the medical class of 1878; and the degree of Master of Arts on Franklin P. Mall, professor of anatomy at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Abel Mix Phelps, of New York City, a member of the medical class of 1873, president of the New York Medical Society; William James Mayo of Rochester, Minn., a member of the medical class of 1883; Richard Smith Dewey, of Wauwatosa, Wis., a member of the medical class of 1869; Emmet Hall Pomeroy, of Calumet, a member of the medical class of 1870; Robert Barr of England, the famous author and humorist, and the Hon. Peter White of Marquette. After the benediction the audience dispersed and the exercises of Commencement day were brought to a close.

From University Hall the visiting alumni and guests adjourned to the Waterman gymnasium, where the long tables had been spread in readiness for the alumni dinner. Six long tables extended east from a seventh, where sat the speakers and the most prominent alumni. The Rev. Dr. Washburn offered the invocation, and then the dinner was disposed of. It was about two o'clock when President Angell, who presided as toastmaster, rapped for order and began the program of toasts. He referred very briefly to the present promising financial condition of the institution, and to the late bequests from several quarters, and advised all engaged in making wills to "go and do likewise."

Very appropriately the first speaker after Dr. Angell was Dr. R. C. Kedzie of the Michigan Agricultural College, a member of the first graduating class in the medical department, which this year has been celebrating its half century of existence. Dr. Kedzie told a number of anecdotes of the early days and paid fitting tribute to the importance to the University of the professional departments, especially the medical college. He gave rare praise to those who fought in the civil war and in the late Spanish war. Ex-President L. R. Fiske of Albion, a member of the literary class of 1850, followed with a graceful reference to his old friend, Dr. Kedzie. Then came some interesting reminiscences and a glance at the growth of the University. He refused to be considered old, and told of the class scraps, the secret society rcw, the regent and faculty changes "of yesterday." The expansion of the University in the past half century, continued for another fifty years, he said, would give eight or ten thousand students. "I believe that this University is destined to be the greatest on the continent, if not in the world." Dr. Fiske closed his remarks with a facetious reference to his own youthfulness and his determination to be present at each of the commencements of the University of Michigan during the next fifty years.

Dr. Coulter of Chicago University, who delivered the commencement oration of the day, was next called upon. He paid ready tribute to the University and to Dr. Angell. Dr. George Washburn, president of Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey, was next introduced by Dr. Angell, who spoke of him as the greatest living authority on southern European politics. Dr. Washburn said that in Turkey silence is not only golden but imperative, and that American humor is not recognized or desired there. "Of course," he continued, "we have a species of humor in Turkey," giving a pleasing anecdote to illustrate his point. "I wish to thank you," he went on, "for the honor you have conferred upon me today, in making me your youngest alumnus. But I came to Ann Arbor because of my acquaintance with your president, Dr. Angell. I knew him during his official duties at Constantinople. Each country sends its best men as ministers to Turkey. The English minister receives \$40,000 a year, with an allowance of \$10,000 for the giving of

dinners. Others are not far behind England. But whatever impression an American minister makes there is because of his character alone, not because of the wealth and position his country showers upon him. I can positively state that Americans in Turkey look with unmixed gratitude and admiration upon Dr. Angell and the year he spent with us. The United States has recently been led to take a new place in the world's life. Whether we believe in imperialism or not, what has occurred has occurred, and its effects and duties cannot be swept away and ignored. The world will not now permit us to withdraw. It is essential that our country exert its influence and assert its position in world affairs. Young men must be prepared for these great duties incumbent on our country. You have in Dr. Angell a man who knows more of world politics than does any college president in the United States. Such preparation can be offered here as it can nowhere else. May God speed the day when it shall."

S. W. Dunning of New York, a member of the class of '60, toasted his class in a very appropriate manner, speaking in turn of each of his classmates who are missing and the manner of his death. Alfred Noble of Chicago, the eminent engineer and member of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, and Austin Campbell of Cleveland, were in turn called upon to speak for the class of 1870, but both had already left the hall. Charles F Burch of Grand Rapids, made an eloquent response for the class of '75. His reference to the proclivities for mischief exhibited by the class was exceedingly humorous. He expressed the utmost reverence and love for the University and for Dr. Angell, who entered upon his presidential duties with the entrance of the class. Then he formally entered for membership in the class of 1921 the two young grandchildren of the class. With the alumni dinner, the pleasures of the week were over with, and it was not long before Ann Arbor was once more the peaceful, quiet town which she becomes when the students have turned their backs on her for the summer months.

Frank S. Simons, '98.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.*

Another year, or the third since the General Alumni Association was organized, has come and gone, and the General Secretary is again called upon to report to you the condition of the affairs of the Alumni Association that you may know whether, or not, our advancement is as marked as it should be. In many ways the Board of Directors feel satisfied with the work that

* Read by the General Secretary of the Alumni Association, at the meeting of the Association, held Wednesday, June 20, 1900.

has been accomplished this year, though it must be admitted that there is much to be done through our organization which has not, as yet, been accomplished.

We have, as in previous years since our organization, spent a great deal of time and money in trying to locate many of our alumni who for years have been lost to us. Our letter files now show that we have had correspondence with 5,486 persons, most of whom have received personal letters from the office of the Alumni Association. In addition to this, some 15,000 circulars have been sent out seeking for information regarding alumni and soliciting memberships to the Alumni Association. Every alumnus who has subscribed either to the endowment or annual membership fund has been given the opportunity to send us the addresses of his friends and class-mates, and in a great many instances has taken advantage of that opportunity so that we now have the correct addresses of between 12,000 and 14,000 alumni. We have been aided very materially this year by Professor Demmon, who has spent much time preparing the General Catalogue, which will be issued this fall. Much information has been obtained from letters and postals which he has received while, on the other hand, the information we had obtained before his work commenced and have obtained since has been of no little assistance to him. We have continued our plan of keeping a list of our alumni in alphabetical and geographical form, and have been able to furnish valuable information to many an enquiring alumnus during the past year.

In the itemized accounts with which the General Secretary will finish this report you will notice that the three largest items of expense are postage, stenographers and traveling expenses. The cause for the large expense of clerical assistance has already been duly explained. Contrary to the plan we pursued last year, much time has been spent this year in traveling among the alumni, the object being, of course, to interest as many of them as possible in our endowment fund. We found that it was impracticable to obtain subscriptions to any extent by correspondence and, though expensive, much the cheapest way to increase our funds was by special solicitation. In consequence the alumni in Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Bay City, Kalamazoo, Jackson, Battle Creek, Detroit, Port Huron, Toledo, Columbus and Lansing have been called upon and almost without exception they have responded liberally to the endowment fund which we are attempting to raise. Subscriptions to this fund, you will remember, are received on the installment plan, each subscription amounting to \$35 and being paid for at the rate of \$5 a year for seven years. In a few cases the subscribers have expressed the wish to make their payment in full, and in these cases, of course, we very cheer-

fully received the \$35. About \$25,000 has been added to this fund this year, the fund now amounting to a trifle over \$37,000. It might be added parenthetically that much expense to the Alumni Association might be saved if those who subscribed to annual and endowment memberships would be more prompt in paying their dues. In many cases the only way to get the alumni to continue their payments is by continually sending them notices, and some of them have required as many as twelve notices a year, that is one every month, before responding, and when the postage, paper and stenographic work is taken into consideration, the expense counts up. As our report will show, several hundred dollars are now due on memberships which we consider perfectly good and we know that the neglect to pay is not due to any lack of interest in the Alumni Association or because of financial disability, but merely because the matter has been overlooked.

Very successful meetings and banquets have been reported this year from New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Port Huron, Lansing, Denver, Milwaukee and Kansas City. Several new local associations have been established and a movement is now working for the establishment of local associations in several of the counties of the state.

But little has been done toward increasing the library of the Alumni Association as the one book-case in the alumni reception room will indicate. A great many photographs have been added to the collection which we have started. The photographs of a large number of our congressmen have been obtained and as the photographs of the senior class were turned over to the Alumni Association so the collection has been increased by some four hundred photographs this year. Some little attention has also been given to the collection of half-tone plates, a case having been made for that purpose, and a collection of over one hundred of these has been made.

Through the generosity of the Students' Lecture Association and the Board of Regents, the Board of Directors are able to receive the alumni this year in a reception room of their own in the room adjoining. The S. L. A. gave the Alumni Association \$324.50 with the understanding that the money all be used in the purchase of furniture for a reception room for the Alumni Association. Of course, it is hoped that the alumni and senior students will make use of this room during the year and it is our plan to keep writing and reading material ever at hand for your use and make everything as comfortable as we can for you. These quarters are so much better than anything we have had previously that we feel that we must be satisfied for the present. though we hope that it will be only a question of time when even these accommodations will be too limited for us and larger and more liberal quarters be provided.

In addition to the work done directly by the Alumni Association, mention should be made of the work which was done by Professor Scott and Professor Demmon. The *News Letter* which, although issued from the office of the Alumni Association, is entirely in charge of Professor Scott, has been issued weekly during the year. It has done more than anything else to advertise the University. It is sent weekly to all the papers in the state as well as to many of the leading papers throughout the United States. No credit is required for material used and consequently a vast amount of helpful information about the University reaches the public which otherwise would be unknown. A great deal of credit is due Professor Scott for his resourcefulness in advertising the University through the *News Letter* and in many other little ways which have originated with him.

Another department connected with the Alumni Association, but which is entirely handled by Professor Demmon, is that of keeping the necrology record. This report has appeared in the ALUMNUS monthly during the year and the thanks of the Alumni Association are due Professor Demmon for the careful and painstaking way in which this department is managed. The report this year as shown in the record as published by Professor Demmon in the ALUMNUS shows that from the Literary and Engineering Departments have been reported this year 435 deaths, Medical 280, Law 124, Dental 7, Pharmacy 14, Homœopathic 12, those with honorary degrees 2, and former officers 5. Total 879. It may also be interesting to many of you to know that the entire number of reported deaths of alumni up to date is 3,188, one thousand and four being from the Literary Department, 1,158 from the Medical, 792 from the Law, 48 from the Engineering, 95 from the Pharmacy, 53 from the Dental, 38 from the Homœopathic.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The books of the Association show that since the last report was made \$8,844.43 have been received; this sum has been turned over to the Treasurer of the Alumni Association, Dr. Huber, the General Secretary holding his receipts for the same. The various sources from which this money was received are as follows:

Advertising in MICHIGAN ALUMNUS for '98-'99.....	\$ 249 00
Advertising in MICHIGAN ALUMNUS for '99-'00.....	1,368 89
University of Michigan for <i>News Letter</i> and Advertising	600 00
Sale of copies of MICHIGAN ALUMNUS.....	9 56
Money received from F. & M. Bank.....	1,106 33
Money received from endowment members.....	3,608 00
From annual memberships.....	1,524 15
From Wm. M. Brown.....	25 00
From S. L. A.....	324 50
Outside work.....	29 00
Total.....	\$8,844 43

This money was expended in the following manner as shown by vouchers in the hands of the General Secretary signed by the vice-president and recording secretary, and numbering from 109 to 175 inclusive:

Traveling expenses.....	\$ 412 98
Stenographers	576 53
Postage.....	392 77
ALUMNUS	1,596 22
Miscellaneous printing.....	355 08
General Secretary.....	1,800 00
Bills payable.....	794 26
Interest.....	35 45
Miscellaneous expenses.....	9 95
Commencement,.....	59 40
Engraving,.....	95 61
Express.....	2 66
Fixtures.....	397 84
Directories.....	9 00
Merchandise.....	3 00
<i>News Letter</i>	338 23

Total.....\$6,878 98

This leaves a balance on this year's business of \$1965.45, which added to the balance of \$88.53 as reported last year, makes a total balance of \$2,053.98, the larger part of which, as shown below, belongs to the permanent endowment fund.

The assets of the Alumni Association are:

Advertising accounts for 97-98	\$ 22 50
Annual memberships due	300 00
Endowment memberships due (1-5).....	180 00
Endowment memberships due (5-5)	620 00
Mdse. and fixtures.....	554 21
Cash on hand.....	2053 98

Total\$3730 69

The liabilities of the Alumni Association are:

Bills payable (F. & M. Bank).....	\$ 512 07
Inland Press (acc't).....	199 32
Endowment fund.....	2039 80—\$2751 19

Net balance.....\$ 979 50

In addition to this, the Association has a liability of \$400, which is the balance owed Mr. Pratt on the purchase of the MICHIGAN ALUMNUS. As reported last year, the ALUMNUS was purchased for \$800, payable at the rate of \$200 a year for four years. \$400 has been paid leaving \$400 still due. The books of the Association also show assets not reported above, in the form of membership agreements, which are promised but not yet due of \$32,492. Taking these two accounts into consideration, the books of the Association show a net balance of \$35,111.30.

James H. Prentiss, '96,
General Secretary.

BANQUET AT KANSAS CITY.

Thursday evening, June 7, the sixth annual banquet of the Michigan University Alumni Association of the Southwest was held at the Coates House, Kansas City, Mo. It was the most successful banquet ever held by our alumni in that city, and was in fact the most largely attended college banquet ever held in Kansas City.

Nine hundred invitations were sent out by the committee in charge to alumni all over the southwest, and a hundred were accepted.

President Angell, Professor H. C. Adams and Dean Harry B. Hutchins were the guests of the association, and Oliver H. Dean, '68, '70 /, president of the association, acted as toastmaster.

The banquet hall was decorated artistically with flowers, the American flag and the college colors, and during the feast the yell was vigorously given, and the Yellow and Blue was sung.

The reading of the roll of classes followed, responded to by all, and then Judge Dean began the program of toasts by saying that there is no institution that can show as many earnest, useful men in all the walks of life as the University of Michigan can. He spoke of the importance of alumni meetings to revive the college spirit, and commended the endowment fund plan of the general Alumni Association of the University. Having paid a loving tribute to Chancellor Tappan, he introduced President Angell, and proposed as a rising toast, "Here's to our Alma Mater, may she continue to prosper throughout the centuries."

When the cheers and yells had subsided, President Angell spoke of the University, what it has accomplished and what it hopes to do.

John C. Tarsney, '69 /, spoke on the Country Lawyer. His witty address kept his audience in almost continuous applause and laughter.

Professor Henry C. Adams spoke of the University and Commercial Education, and in part said: "The boards of trade and guilds of all the larger cities have petitioned for the enlargement of commercial education and for the placing of the business pursuits upon the high plane of professions. In order to understand the fundamental facts of industrial life, we must understand industrial organization. The business life of to-day is largely in the form of corporations, many of them of gigantic proportions. It is the trained mind that is capable of development and of looking ahead and keeping pace with the changing and growing conditions that surround the industry in his hands. The men who will control the affairs of the next generation will understand business in its social sense. The merchant is the steward of the nation's stock."

Hugh C. Smith, '94, of Trenton, Mo., spoke of Our Country, and his patriotic and expansive remarks were greeted with much applause.

Professor Harry B. Hutchins, '71, responded to the last toast upon the program, and spoke of the Relations of the University to the People.

In seating the guests at the table the committee had placed all the younger men—those who had graduated since 1892, together, and the way they carried on and yelled was worthy of a class of freshman laws.

The souvenir menu cards, tied with the college colors, bore a half-tone reproduction of the diagonal walks of the Campus, and contained the menu, program of toasts, and names of officers and committees.

After the banquet the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and resulted in the following:

Frank Askew, '58, president; James F. Spalding, '60, first vice-president; Frank Wells, '87 *l*, second vice-president; William P. Borland, '92 *l*, secretary-treasurer. The latter's address is 603 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Among those who responded to the roll call of classes were the following:

'58—Frank Askew, Kansas City, Mo.

'60—James F. Spalding, Kansas City, Mo.

'65—Sanford B. Ladd, Kansas City, Mo.

Ex-'66—Lewis E. Prindle, Kansas City, Mo.

Ex-'66—William A. Rogers, Kansas City, Mo.

'66—Henry Smith, Kansas City, Mo.

'67—Thomas M. Palmer, Peabody, Kan.

'68—Oliver H. Dean, '70 *l*, Kansas City, Mo.

Ex-'68 *l*—Leander A. Bigger, Hutchinson, Kan.

Ex-'69 *m*—Leroy Dibble, Kansas City, Mo.

'69 *l*—John C. Tarsney, Kansas City, Mo.

'70 *l*—George W. Wanamaker, Bethany, Mo.

William H. Warner, Kansas City, Mo.

Zenas Leander Wise, Hutchinson, Kan.

'71—Harry B. Hutchins, dean of the law department of the University.

'72—Homer Reed, Kansas City, Mo.

'72 *l*—Lucius Knight, Kansas City, Mo.

'74 *m*—Flavel B. Tiffany, Kansas City, Mo.

'75—Jonathan W. Parker, Olathe, Kan.

'75 *e*—Joseph W. Hoover, Kansas City, Mo.

'75 *l*—Frank Herald, Kansas City, Kan.

'76 *l*—Linus H. Seaver, Ellsworth, Kan.

Theodore Winningham, Kansas City, Mo.

'77—Thomas J. Eaman, Kansas City, Mo.

'78 *l*—Joseph B. Connell, physician, Kansas City, Kan.

'79 *l*—Henry McGrew, Kansas City, Kan.

'80 *l*—William J. Elliott, Kansas City, Mo.

Ex-'82 *l*—John A. Oliphant, Perry, Okla.

'83—Thomas A. Nofztger, Anthony, Kan.

'83 *l*—Ezra H. Frisby, Bethany, Mo.

- '84—Delbert J. Haff, '86 *l*, Kansas City, Mo.
Arba S. VanValkenburg, Kansas City, Mo.
- '84 *l*—Will T. Jamison, Kansas City, Mo.
Henry S. Julian, Kansas City, Mo.
Issie Joseph Ringolsky, Kansas City, Mo.
- '85—Tom H. McNeil, '86 *l*, Kansas City, Mo.
- '85 *l*—Louis A. Springer, Kansas City, Mo.
- '86 *l*—Alfred W. Farrar, Kansas City, Mo.
- '87 *l*—Charles A. Loomis, St. Joseph, Mo.
- Ex-'87 *l*—George B. Watson, Kansas City, Kan.
- '87 *l*—Frank Wells, Seneca, Kan.
- '88—John Edward Stillwell, Seneca, Kan.
- '88 *l*—Robert F. Porter, Kansas City, Mo.
John R. Sapp, Galena, Kan.
- '89 *p*—Matthew Weightman, Topeka, Kan.
- '89 *hon*—Albert H. Horton, Topeka, Kan.
- '90 *l*—Archie E. Watson, Shawnee, Kan.
- '91 *l*—Daniel Read Anthony, Jr., Leavenworth, Kan.
- '92 *l*—William P. Borland, Kansas City, Mo.
Benjamin C. Durall, Kansas City, Mo.
- '93 *l*—John G. Park, Kansas City, Mo.
- Ex-'93 *l*—Jules C. Rosenberger, Kansas City, Mo.
- '93 *l*—Edwin F. Weil, Kansas City, Mo.
- '94—George T. Tremble, Ellsworth, Kan.
- Ex-'94—Harry H. Watts, Kansas City, Mo.
- '94 *e*—Howard E. Chickering, Kansas City, Mo.
- '94 *l*—Eugene Batavia, Kansas City, Mo.
Harry E. Michael, Leavenworth, Kan.
Hugh C. Smith, Trenton, Mo.
Benjamin F. Wollman, Kansas City, Mo.
Herbert A. Wright, Clarence, Mo.
- '95 *l*—John N. Davis, Kansas City, Mo.
Joseph W. B. Kimberlin, Kansas City, Mo.
William C. Michaels, Kansas City, Mo.
- '96—Leslie G. Hayes, Kansas City, Mo.
- '96 *l*—Warren W. Guthrie, Jr., Atchison, Kan.
Jacob L. Lorie, Kansas City, Mo.
C. Lincoln McGuire, Parsons, Kan.
James Leonard Smalley, Kansas City, Kan.
- Ex-'97—Frank T. Faxon, Kansas City, Mo.
- '97—Stanley M. Matthews, '99 *l*, Kansas City, Mo.
- Ex-'98—William Thornton Beck, Holton, Kan.
- '98 *e*—Lloyd Bown Smith, Leavenworth, Kan.
- '98 *l*—George Kingsley, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
- '99—Charles Thomas Tryon, Kansas City, Mo.
- '99^e—Fred R. Hoover, Kansas City, Mo.
- '99 *l*—Charles M. Bush, Kansas City, Mo.
Milton J. McVean, Kansas City, Mo.
- Ex-'99^l—Robert D. Magill, Kansas City, Mo.
- '99 *l*—Warren Mullett, Kansas City, Mo.
- Ex-'00 *l*—William Cornelius, Quinlan, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
- Ex-'01—Benjamin E. Dolphin, Kansas City, Mo

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

By mistake, the article in the June ALUMNUS which detailed the history of Michigan's track athletics during the past two decades was left unsigned. The article was a complete summary of the track teams' work through the period, and was accompanied by illustrative charts. The compilation of the statistics was no slight task, and the ALUMNUS wishes to give proper credit to the writer of the article, Mr. Ira A. Campbell, '00.

* * *

The alumni who returned to Ann Arbor during Commencement week found for the first time a place wholly and permanently at their service. In the past they have been made welcome in a room from which the recitation benches had been temporarily removed and which had been fitted up with borrowed or rented furniture. No such place could give the satisfaction afforded by the new quar-

ters with their comfortable chairs and sofas, and big, solid tables—all belonging to the Alumni Association. The generosity of the Students' Lecture Association in furnishing this room has received many grateful tributes this week.

There is no more comfortable place on the Campus than the new Alumni Room. It is to be open at all times to members of the senior classes and to all graduates of the University, and there can be no doubt that such a room, always at their service, will be productive of more—and pleasanter—visits to the University by the students of former days.

* * *

With this issue the ALUMNUS suspends publication for the year. The first number of volume VII will be issued the first of October, and it is the hope of the editors to make next year's magazine more interesting and valuable to Michigan alumni than those of the past have been.

THE UNIVERSITY.

ATHLETICS.

BASEBALL.

On the 28th of May Michigan defeated Cornell on her home grounds by an easy victory. Miller was in the box for Michigan and easily proved himself a master of the situation. Matteson's fielding at short was remarkably good and he got a three-bagger with men on bases. Whitney caught well, and threw to bases better than ever before this year.

In the second, Blencoe beat out a bunt, stole second and came home in Miller's single to center; in the third, Condon hit safely, Matteson drove out a triple to right and Davies a single, the whole netting two runs. Again in the eighth by a brace of errors and Davies' hit, two more were added. In the ninth the same history was made.

Cornell did not score until the ninth, Robertson getting a base on balls, stealing second, and coming in on an infield hit to Flescher. After getting to second on a pass and a steal, Lyon scored on Sanders' two base hit, ending the scoring.

Cornell University.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Howland, 2b	0	0	4	4	0
Newton, l.f.	0	0	2	0	1
Robertson, 1b.	1	1	13	0	2
Brown, ss.	0	1	1	4	0
Lyon, p.	1	0	0	4	1
Costello, 3b.	0	1	0	1	2
Sanders, r.f.	0	2	1	0	1
Chase, m.	0	0	3	2	0
Green, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Totals	2	5	27	17	7

University of Michigan.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McGinnis, m.	0	1	4	0	0
Condon, 1b.	1	2	10	0	1
Snow, l.f.	1	0	2	0	0
Matteson, ss.	2	1	2	4	0
Davies, c.	2	0	1	0	0
Blencoe, 2b.	1	2	3	0	1
Flescher, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Whitney, c.	1	1	6	1	0
Miller, p.	1	3	0	3	1
Totals	7	12	27	10	3

Innings	.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cornell	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2
Michigan	.....	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	—	7

Two-base hit—Howland. First base on errors—Cornell 2, Michigan 3. First base on balls—Off Miller 1. Struck out—By Lyon, 1; by Miller, 4. Stolen bases—Robertson 2, Lyon, Blencoe, Whitney, Snow. Left on base—Cornell 6, Michigan 5. Umpire—Hoagland.

MICHIGAN—PENNSYLVANIA.

Michigan repeated the performance of a year ago by again defeating Pennsylvania on her home grounds. Fresh from the victory over Cornell, she allowed but two Quakers to cross the plate, while she herself slid seven across in the game at Philadelphia on May 28.

The game was quick and well played on both sides, though owing to a muddy field the third basemen on both teams made a number of excusable errors. Brown fared a little the worst for out of five bunts into his territory, he fielded one, missed three, and was unable to recover from another in time to throw the runner out. Leary was much stronger than Lyon of Cornell, allowing only six hits off his delivery, but could not hold Michigan down when hits meant runs. Michigan made her runs in two innings by a good combination of hits, passes and opponents' errors.

In the second inning Pennsylvania's pitcher contributed a base on balls to Davies, and Brown was good enough to fumble the bunts that Blencoe and Flescher put down. That filled the bases. A fly to center scored Davies from third, Miller's triple to center scored the other two, and McGinnis' single brought Miller in. Pennsylvania got two in the same inning on two bases on balls, a sacrifice and a hit. After that there never was a Quaker beyond first base. Leary's generosity was costly in the sixth. Miller and McGinnis walked, and then Snow hit the ball so hard over White's head that it would have gone clear to Germantown if the fence had not stopped it, and everybody scored.

Miller's work in the box was phenomenal, as he struck out ten men and allowed only four hits, and only two passes.

University of Michigan.

		R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McGinnis, m.	.....	1	1	0	0	0
Condon, 1b.	.....	0	0	7	0	1
Snow, i.f.	.....	1	2	1	0	0
Matteson, s.s.	.....	0	0	1	0	0
Davies, r.f.	.....	1	0	3	0	0
Blencoe, 2b.	.....	1	1	3	2	1

Flescher, 3b.	.....	1	0	0	1	2
Whitney, c.	.....	1	1	12	1	0
Miller, p.	.....	1	1	0	2	0

Totals 7 6 27 7 4

University of Pennsylvania.

		R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Collier, 2b.	.....	0	0	1	2	0
Huston, m.	.....	0	0	3	0	0
Orbin, s.s.	.....	0	1	2	3	1
Flavell, c.	.....	1	1	7	3	1
Jones, 1b.	.....	1	0	9	0	0
Garrop, r.f.	.....	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, 3b.	.....	0	1	2	1	3
White, i.f.	.....	0	0	2	0	0
Leary, p.	.....	0	1	1	1	0

Totals 2 4 27 10 5

Innings	.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Michigan	.....	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	— 7
Pennsylvania	.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 2

Sacrifice hits—Condon, Matteson 2. Blencoe, Flescher, Jones. Stolen bases—Snow 2, Blencoe 2. Two-base hit—Flavell. Three-base hit—Miller. Home run—Snow. First base on balls—By Miller, 2; by Leary, 6. Hit by pitcher—Leary. Struck out—By Miller, 10; by Leary, 5. Wild pitch—Leary. Umpire—Smith. Time—2 hours.

MICHIGAN—CHICAGO.

With two games each to their credit, the University of Chicago and Michigan played their final and deciding game at Regents' Field on June 2, Michigan carrying away the honors 3 to 2 in a ten inning game.

Utley pitched for the victors and showed up well against Smith, the Chicago twirler. Neither team earned a run, and all the scores can be attributed to errors, although some timely hitting helped the runs in. Outside of a few ragged streaks both teams supported their pitchers in true Varsity form.

In the first inning Matteson, who has been playing in strong form this season, came very near presenting Chicago with the game. Merrifield and Place hit to him. On one he made a poor stop, and on the other a wild throw to first. Vernon smashed out a single and Chicago had two runs to her credit. This was all she got during the game. In fact, the maroons did not know what third base felt like for the remaining nine innings. Chicago's infield and battery did some lively work.

In Michigan's second inning Blencoe got a single, stole second and came in on Kennedy's error off Whitney's hit. With the exception of hits by McGinnis and

Davies in the fifth and sixth innings respectively, it was one-two-three order until the eighth. At this point Snow made a single. Matteson was hit by a pitched ball. Davies batted to Vernon, who threw out Matteson at second. Wood tried to make a double play, and the ball went so wild to Kennedy that Shaw scored. The score was thus tied.

The tenth inning opened with all of Michigan's rooters yelling like demons. McGinnis singled and got to second on Condon's bunt. Snow dropped an easy fly into R. Merrifield's hands and he muffed it. Matteson batted one to Ewing, who threw so quickly to the home plate that McGinnis did not dare try for a score. Davies came to bat, two men were on bases and two men out. The very first ball pitched he lined out over R. Merrifield's head. It was a three-bagger, and the winning run came in. Davies was carried off the field on the shoulders of the delighted students.

University of Michigan.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McGinnis, c.f.	1	2	0	0	0
Condon, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0
Snow, l.f.	1	1	2	0	0
Matteson, s.s.	0	0	1	6	2
Davies, r.f.	0	2	2	0	0
Blencoe, 2b.	1	1	6	2	2
Flescher, 3b.	0	0	1	4	1
Whitney, c.	0	0	5	3	0
Utley, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Totals	3	6	20	17	6

University of Chicago.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
F. Merrifield, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0
Place, c.f.	1	0	0	0	0
Van Patten, c.f.	0	1	1	0	0
Kennedy, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1
Vernon, s.s.	0	1	3	3	0
Harver, c.	0	1	8	0	0
Ewing, r.f.	0	1	2	0	0
Smith, p.	0	0	0	2	1
R. Merrifield, l.f.	0	0	1	0	2
Wood, 2b.	0	0	1	4	1
Totals	2	6	29	10	5

*Winning run made with two men out.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Michigan	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—3
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hit—Davies. Sacrifice hits—Snow, Condon. Stolen bases—Blencoe, McGinnis, F. Merrifield, Ewing. First base on balls—Off Smith, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Matteson. Left on bases—Michigan, 9; Chicago, 5. Double plays—Flescher, Blencoe, Condon.

Struck out—By Utley, 4; by Smith, 7. Wild pitch—Smith. Umpire—Tindall.

MICHIGAN—NOTRE DAME.

Notre Dame took her second game from Michigan on June 9, by superior playing in every respect. Not only was the pitching of Gibson the best witnessed here this year, but his close watch of the bases and the machine-like team work of the field was magnificent. Gibson struck out nine men, and pulled his team out of a hole by doing the trick twice when men were on second and third.

In the fifth Whitney reached first on Morgan's error and scored on a passed ball which was lost in the grass but no other Michigan man crossed the plate. In the first, Farland singled, stole second and scored on Donahue's single. In the fourth by Utley's error and McDonald's sacrifice, Donahue reached second and scored on a single by Daly, which McGinnis threw from far out in the center field to the plate in attempt to catch him, but failed by a second. Another was added in the fifth and four in the sixth.

University of Michigan.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.
McGinnis, m.	5	0	1	1	1
Condon, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1
Snow, l.f.	4	0	1	4	0
Matteson, s.s.	2	0	1	3	6
Davies, r.f.	4	0	0	2	0
Cutting, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Flescher, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
Whitney, c.	4	1	1	2	0
Utley, p.	2	0	0	1	1
Beistle, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	1	5	27	15

Notre Dame University.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Lynch, s.s.	4	1	2	0	2
Fleming, l.f.	5	1	2	1	0
Farley, r.f.	5	1	2	0	1
Donahue, m.	5	1	1	2	0
McDonald, 1b.	4	0	0	12	1
Daly, 2b.	5	0	3	0	1
Morgan, 3b.	5	1	0	3	2
O'Neil, c.	5	0	0	9	1
Gibson, p.	3	2	1	0	4
Totals	41	7	11	27	12

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Michigan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Notre Dame	1	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	—7

Errors—Cutting, Flescher 2 Whitney, Utley, Lynch 2, Daly 2 Morgan, Gibson. Two-base hit—Fleming. Three-base hit—Lynch. Struck out—By Utley, 2; by Gibson, 9. Bases on balls—Off Utley, 1; off Gibson, 1. Umpire—Tindall.

MICHIGAN—CORNELL.

On June 15, Michigan lost on her home grounds to Cornell by a close score of 7 to 8. The victory of the visitors was due to their heavy slugging. From the beginning they were in the lead and held it until the sixth, when, after two were out, Davies, Cutting and Flescher hit safely, and errors by Green and Lyon gave Michigan three runs. Another was added in the seventh on McGinnis' single, Condon's sacrifice and an error by Robertson. Cornell took a brace in the eighth and won the game, allowing but one Wolverine to cross the plate in the ninth.

University of Michigan.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.
McGinnis, m.	3	2	1	1	0
Condon, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1
Snow, l.f.	5	1	0	1	0
Matteson, s.s.	4	1	0	2	3
Davies, r.f.	5	1	1	2	0
Cutting, 2b.	4	1	1	3	0
Flescher, 3b.	4	1	1	0	4
Whitney, c.	4	0	0	8	1
Beistle, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Totals	37	7	4	27	11

Cornell University.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Howland, 2b.	5	1	1	1	2
Robertson, 1b.	5	1	3	14	1
Brown, s.s.	5	2	2	1	4
Lyon, p.	5	1	0	0	4
Sanders, r.f.	4	1	2	0	0
Costello, 3b.	4	0	1	3	5
Chase, l.f.	4	0	0	2	5
Patterson, m.	5	1	1	3	0
Green, c.	1	1	1	3	0
Whinery, c.	2	0	1	0	0

Totals	40	8	12	27	21				
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Michigan	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	1—7
Cornell	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	0—8

Errors—McGinnis, Cutting 2, Beistle, Howland 2, Brown 2, Robertson, Costello 2, Green, Whinery. Two-base hits—Robertson 2, Sanders, Davies. Three-base hits—Brown 2, Whinery. Bases on balls—Off Beistle, 2; off Lyon, 1. Struck out—By Beistle, 2; by Lyon, 3. Sacrifice hits—Condon, Davies. Umpire—Tindall.

The third game of the series with Cornell was played off at Bennett's Park, Detroit, on the following day, and Michigan revenged herself for the Ann Arbor defeat, thus winning two out of three of the games.

A terrible mess was made by the Michi-

gan men in the opening inning and visions of the maize and blue trailing in the dust flashed through the mind of their supporters, but fortune favored them and by cutting one run off at the plate the danger was averted. After that, although they had numerous men on bases, the Ithacans were able to score but one run, Utley receiving splendid support and keeping the hits well strung out with the exception of the fourth and ninth innings. Three clean drives, one being a two-bagger, were made in the final inning by Cornell men, but a fast double play prevented the scoring of runs. After seven runs and twelve hits had been made off Bole in six innings, Sanders was sent to the slab. He was effective in the seventh inning, but in the eighth the Michigan batters gave him a touch of high life as three singles, a two-bagger and a home run gave the Wolverines four runs, one man being caught at the plate.

Outside of the hitting of the Michigan team, a catch by Davies in right field, the stick work of Newton and Lyon and the daring base running of Neil Snow, the game was featureless. When Cornell failed to take advantage of the demoralization of the Michigan men in the first inning, their chances faded from view as a decided brace was taken by Captain McGinnis' assistants, and in only two innings did they fail to score. Whitney and Utley were the only Michigan men who failed to hit safely, but they were readily excused as the other seven players divided seventeen safe ones, Davies leading with a triple and two singles out of three times up. Flescher contributed two singles and a home run. Cutting responded with three singles and Matteson's hits were both two-baggers. Snow's work, both in the field and on the bases, was more finished than that of any man on either team, and he added to the feeling that if he decides to follow the game he will develop into a truly great ball player.

McGinnis hit for two bases in the last half of the first inning and scored on a timely two-bagger by Matteson, after two men had been retired at first. In the second inning hits by Cutting, Flescher and McGinnis, with a wild throw by Robertson, added two to the score, while in the third Matteson made the circuit through a base on balls, a passed ball and a clean hit by Davies. In the fourth McGinnis walked, Condon sacrificed and Snow sent his captain home when he hit to left field for three bases, stretching the hit into a triple by a good slide to third.

The fifth was a blank, but in the sixth hits by Condon and Snow, with an error by Lyon, who allowed Snow's hit to get away from him, scored a run and put the Detroit boy on third, enabling him to score after Newton caught Matteson's fly.

Michigan could do nothing with Sanders in the seventh, but in the eighth Condon singled and scored on Matteson's two-bagger, the shortstop being caught at the plate after he took third on a passed ball and tried to score on Green's bad throw. Davies beat out a bunt, taking second on a bad throw by Costello and scoring when Cutting hit for a base. Flescher then hit to the club house for a home run. That ended the run getting for Michigan. Cornell's only run was scored in the fourth inning when Lyon hit the ball to the club house corner, but only took three bases on his home run drive. A punk hit by Sanders sent Lyon in with the run that saved his team a shut out. The score:

University of Michigan.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McGinnis, c.f.	4	2	2	3	0	0
Condon, 1b.	4	2	2	5	0	0
Snow, l.f.	5	1	2	4	0	0
Matteson, s.s.	4	1	2	0	2	0
Davies, r.f.	4	1	3	3	0	0
Cutting, 2b.	5	2	3	3	2	1
Flescher, 3b.	5	2	3	0	2	2
Whitney, c.	4	0	0	8	1	0
Utley, p.	3	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	38	11	17	27	9	3

Cornell University.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Howland, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Newton, l.f.	5	0	3	1	0	0
Robertson, 1b.	5	0	1	10	0	1
Brown, s.s.	4	0	0	2	3	0
Lyon, c.f.	4	1	2	2	0	1
Sanders, r.f. and p.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Bole, p.	1	0	0	0	5	0
Patterson, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Costello, 3b.	4	0	1	4	3	1
Green, c.	4	0	0	3	4	0

Totals	34	1	9	24	16	3
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6
Michigan	1	2	1	1	0	2
Cornell	0	0	0	1	0	0

Innings pitched—Bole 6. Sanders 2. Base hits—Off Bole, 12; off Sanders, 5. Two-base hits—McGinnis, Matteson 2. Newton. Three-base hits—Snow, Lyon, Davies. Home run—Flescher. Sacrifice hits—Condon, Sanders. Stolen bases—McGinnis, Davies, Whitney, Sanders. First base on balls—Off Utley, 4; off

Bole, 4; off Sanders, 2. First base on errors—Cornell 3. Left on bases—Cornell, 11; Michigan, 10. Struck out—By Utley, 7; by Bole, 1; by Sanders, 1. Double plays—McGinnis, unassisted; Cutting and Condon. Passed balls—Green 3. Time, 2:10. Umpire—Tindall. Attendance, 1,700.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE.

For the first time Michigan took first place at the W. I. A. A. A. at Chicago. Though it was but one-half a point ahead of the University of Chicago, yet it was sufficient to make the Wolverine team a winner.

Before the meet opened the critics predicted that only three of the competing colleges had a chance to win, viz., Michigan, Chicago, and California, and when the last event had been decided the result proved that for once the critics had been right. Michigan was first, Chicago came second, and California was third, only two points intervening between the scores of the men from Ann Arbor and the team from the far West. Wisconsin stood fourth with 21 points. Notre Dame was next in order with 17. Northwestern had 6, Knox 4½, Minnesota 3, and Nebraska brought up the rear with 2.

Despite the threatening weather, a good-sized crowd turned out to see the collegians compete, and those who traveled to Ravenswood were amply paid for their trouble, for the meet was a most exciting one, and the most hotly contested affair that has ever been held in this section of the country. Three Western Intercollegiate records were broken—those for the pole vault, the hammer throw, and the mile walk—and in the 220-yard hurdles McLean of Michigan won, giving the Ann Arbor team the points that won the meet, and covering the distance in 0.25¾, equaling the W. I. A. A. A. record made by A. C. Kraenzlein of Wisconsin.

D'Vorak's performance in the pole vault was magnificent. His form was perfect, and he easily distanced all his competitors, but, not satisfied with winning the event, he went after the record, and before retiring to his dressing-room he cleared the bar at 11 feet 6 inches. Plaw, the hammer thrower of the University of California, who sprang into sudden prominence early this spring, when it was first reported from California that he was tossing the weight surprising distances in practice, had no trouble in winning. He tossed the hammer 156 feet 3 inches, making a new record, while Mortimer of Chicago, who

got second, threw the weight no farther than 123 feet 1 inch. Plaw's record in this event would have been considerably better but for the fact that he fouled on one of his throws. He has done this before, and the judges were not surprised when he stepped out of the ring, but they were surprised when, on measuring the distance, they found that the man from California had hurled the weight over 170 feet.

Bredsteen of the University of Wisconsin won the mile walk in seven flat, reducing the intercollegiate record five seconds. It was in this event that Davis, the Chicago man, destroyed the chances of his own team by attempting to pass the cardinal pedestrian. He was disqualified, and as a result the maroons got three points instead of four.

Fred Maloney's win in the 120-yard high hurdles was something of a surprise to those who keep close watch on athletic events. It was supposed that the Chicagoan had little chance of beating McLean of Michigan, but the latter demonstrated that the high hurdle race is not his event. He also demonstrated that the low hurdle event is the race he is best fitted for. This was the final feature of the programme, and McLean easily defeated the Chicagoan, running in record time, although he had already competed in several other events.

By all odds the most exciting race of the day was the half-mile run. Captain Maloney of the Chicago team had already won the quarter mile, and Baker of Northwestern had carried off the mile in easy fashion. Both of these men were entered in the half, and the spectators looked for a battle royal. Maloney evidently thought that the Northwestern man was the one whom he had to beat to win, and he laid back in the race with the latter, allowing Hayes of Michigan to get a big lead. About the middle of the last lap the Chicagoan suddenly awoke to the fact that it was Hayes, and not Baker, whom he must beat to get first honors. He started out after the Michigan man and made the gamest kind of a finish, beating the latter out at the tape by less than six inches.

The bicycle races were not particularly interesting. Every heat in the mile event was a miserable loaf, and more clearly than ever before was demonstrated the necessity of cutting cycle races out of the programme of track and field sports. The Chicago men should certainly have won the mile race, but, although three of them were in the final heat, the maroons added only a half point to their

score. The Chicago cyclists lost because they did not know how to work together, and the two Notre Dame men, Gaffney and McDougall, who finished first and second, rode away from the men of the local university in ridiculously easy style.

Both the 100-yard dash and the 220-yard dash were won by Cadogan of California. Leiblee, the crack Michigan sprinter, did not take part in the meet, the faculty of this University refusing to allow him to enter because he was back in his studies. Corcoran, the Notre Dame man, did nothing but win his trial heat in the 100.

Following is a summary of the events:

One hundred-yard dash:

First heat—W. A. Westphal, Michigan, first; R. D. Anderson, Nebraska, second; A. J. Elliott, Northwestern, third. Time—10 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

Second heat—M. O'Shaughnessy, Notre Dame, first; C. R. Broughton, California, second. Time—10 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

Third heat—A. Cadogan, California, first; J. Nufer, Michigan, second; C. R. McMillen, Ohio, third. Time—10 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

Fourth heat—P. J. Corcoran, Notre Dame, first; R. C. Nash, Knox, second; G. Senn, Wisconsin, third. Time—10 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

Semi-final heat—R. D. Anderson, Nebraska, first; R. C. Nash, Knox, second; C. R. Broughton, California, third. Time—10 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

Final heat—A. Cadogan, California, first; R. C. Nash, Knox, second; A. O'Shaughnessy, Notre Dame, third. Time—10 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

Two hundred and twenty-yard dash:

First heat—W. P. Drum, California, first; J. H. Hammond, Chicago, second; F. M. Cayou, Illinois, third. Time—24 sec.

Second heat—R. C. Nash, Knox, first; W. A. Westphal, Michigan, second; R. D. Anderson, Nebraska, third. Time—23 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

Third heat—A. Cadogan, California, first; J. Nufer, Michigan, second; C. D. Bradley, Ohio, third. Time—23 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

Fourth heat—E. Pick, Notre Dame, first; C. Teetzel, Michigan, second; G. Boggess, D., third. Time—24 sec.

Fifth heat—G. Senn, Wisconsin, first; M. O'Shaughnessy, Notre Dame, second; C. R. McMillen, Ohio, third. Time—23 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

Final heat—A. Cadogan, California, first; W. P. Drum, California, second; R. C. Nash, Knox, third. Time—22 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

Four hundred and forty yards run—W.

A. Maloney, Chicago, first; E. Pick, Notre Dame, second; C. T. Teetzel, Michigan, third. Time—51½ sec.

Eight hundred and eighty yards run—W. A. Moloney, Chicago, first; H. Hayes, Michigan, second; H. Baker, Northwestern, third. Time—2:02.

Mile run—H. Baker, Northwestern, first; C. E. Hulbert, Chicago, second; J. F. Hahn, Wisconsin, third. Time—4:33¾.

One hundred and twenty yards high hurdles:

First heat—J. F. McLean, Michigan, first; J. Hamlin, California, second; L. L. Adams, Illinois College, third. Time—16½ sec.

Second heat—F. G. Moloney, Chicago, first; M. Bockman, Minnesota, second. Time—16¾ sec.

Third heat—D. P. Trude, Chicago, first; E. P. Boyd, Illinois, second. Time—17½ sec.

Fourth heat—F. O. Horton, Chicago, first; M. Herbert, Notre Dame, second; J. B. Thompson, Purdue, third. Time—17¾ sec.

Fifth heat—F. W. Schule, Wisconsin, first; C. R. Manning, Chicago, second. Time—17 sec.

Third heat—R. W. Martin, Illinois, only starter. Time—20 sec.

First semi-final heat—J. F. McLean, Michigan, first; J. Hamlin, California, second; R. W. Martin, Illinois, third. Time—16½ sec.

Second semi-final heat—F. G. Maloney, Chicago, first; E. P. Boyd, Illinois, second; M. Herbert, Notre Dame, third. Time—17 sec.

Third semi-final heat—M. Bockman, Minnesota, first; F. W. Schule, Wisconsin, second; D. P. Trude, Chicago, third. Time—16¾ sec.

Final heat—F. G. Moloney, Chicago, first; J. F. McLean, Michigan, second; J. Hamlin, California, third. Time—16½ sec.

Two hundred and twenty yards, low hurdles:

First heat—J. F. McLean, Michigan, first; R. Woolsey, California, second; R. H. Wellington, Chicago, third. Time—26 sec.

Second heat—F. G. Moloney, Chicago, first; J. P. Thompson, Purdue, second; L. L. Adams, Illinois College, third. Time—27½ sec.

Third heat—M. Bockman, Minnesota, first; F. W. Schule, Wisconsin, second; D. P. Trude, Chicago, third. Time—26¾ sec.

Final heat—J. F. McLean, Michigan, first; F. G. Moloney, Chicago, second;

M. Bockman, Minnesota, third. Time—25¾ sec.

Quarter mile bicycle race:

First heat—G. Sudheimer, Minnesota, first; J. F. Goodenow, Chicago, second; H. C. McDougall, Notre Dame, third. Time—34½ sec.

Second heat—M. H. Pettet, Chicago, first; G. Schmirer, S. D., second; F. B. Plant, Illinois, third. Time—34 sec.

Third heat—C. V. Brown, Chicago, first; W. P. Loss, Knox, second; W. S. Baldwin, Michigan, third. Time—33¾ sec.

Fourth heat—G. E. Gaffney, Notre Dame, first; E. Sudheimer, Minnesota, second; L. Turner, Michigan, third. Time—35½ sec.

Semi-final heat—J. F. Goodenow, Chicago, first; W. P. Loss, Knox, second; E. Sudheimer, Minnesota, third. Time—33¾ sec.

Final heat—G. E. Gaffney, Notre Dame, first; C. V. Brown, Chicago, second; G. Sudheimer, Minnesota, third. Time—33 sec.

One mile bicycle race:

First heat—H. C. McDougall, Notre Dame, first; M. H. Pettet, Chicago, second; G. Sudheimer, Minnesota, third. Time—2:45½ sec.

Second heat—J. F. Goodenow, Chicago, first; C. Taylor, Wisconsin, second; F. B. Plant, Illinois, third. Time—2:32 sec.

Third heat—W. P. Loss, Knox, first; E. F. Sudheimer, Minnesota, second; L. Turner, Michigan, third. Time—3:45½ sec.

Fourth heat—G. E. Gaffney, Notre Dame, first; C. V. Brown, Chicago, second; G. Schmirer, S. D., third. Time—2:37 sec.

Final heat—G. E. Gaffney, Notre Dame, first; H. C. McDougall, Notre Dame, second; J. F. Goodenow, Chicago, and W. P. Loss, Knox, tied for third. Time—2:53.

Mile Walk—J. Bredsteen, Wisconsin, first; D. R. Richberg, Chicago, second; A. M. Walsh, California, third. Time—7 min.

Running high jump—A. Armstrong, Michigan, first; T. Flournoy, Michigan, second; I. N. Tate, Minnesota, third. Height—5 ft. 10¼ in.

Running broad jump—F. W. Schule, Wisconsin, first; J. F. McLean, Michigan, second; C. R. Broughton, California, third. Distance—21 ft. 4¾ in.

Pole-vault—C. E. D'Vorak, Michigan, won, height, 11 ft. 6 in.; A. K. Wheeler and W. Juneau, both of Wisconsin, tied for second place, at 10 feet.

Shot put—A. Plaw, California, won, distance, 41 ft. 8 in.; R. Woolsey, California, second, distance, 40 ft. 1½ in.; E. C. Cochems, Wisconsin, third, distance, 38 ft. 9¼ in.

Hammer throw—A. Plaw, California, won, distance, 156 ft. 3 in.; T. W. Mortimer, Chicago, second, distance, 123 ft. 1 in.; F. H. Brew, Nebraska, third, distance, 117 ft. 5½ in.

Discus throw—L. C. Granke, Wisconsin, won, distance, 110 ft. 2 in.; R. R. France, Michigan, second, distance, 107 ft. 3 in.; F. H. Brew, Nebraska, third, distance, 105 ft. 9 in.

	Michigan	Chicago	Colorado	Wisconsin	Notre Dame	Minnesota	Northwestern	Knox	Nebraska
100 yards.....			5		1			3	..
220 yards.....			8					1	..
440 yards.....	1	5			3			1	..
880 yards.....	3	5							..
One-mile run.....		3	1			5			..
Quarter-mile cycle.....		3			5	1			..
One-mile cycle.....		½						½	..
120-yard hurdle.....	1	5	1		8				..
220-yard hurdle.....	5	3							..
One-mile walk.....		3							..
Shot put.....			8	1					..
Hammer throw.....		3	5						1
Discus throw.....	3			5					1
High jump.....	8				1				..
Broad jump.....	3		1	5					..
Pole vault.....	5		4						..
Totals.....	31	10½	29	21	17	3	6	4½	2

INTERSCHOLASTIC MEET.

The third Interscholastic Meet was held under the auspices of the Athletic Association on May 25 and 26. Grand Rapids and Ann Arbor tied for first place, and the Detroit University School by a game fight in the relay race took third. The time made in many events was close and one interscholastic record, the pole vault, was broken by Keena of Detroit, who cleared the bar one inch higher than has ever been done before.

The best individual performers were Bennett, of Orchard Lake, Widdicomb, of Grand Rapids, who took both the mile and half mile in splendid shape, and Thompson, of Pontiac. Cleveland, the only team from outside of the state, carried off ten points, including first in the quarter-mile bicycle. In the kicking and punting contest, Gilkey, of Plainwell, won the cup by some of the best punting that has been seen on Regents' Field. He dropped three goals from different angles from the 30-yard line. The meet was run off promptly and without a hitch. Summary:

100-yard dash—First, Bennett, Orchard Lake; second, Bastar, Benton Harbor; third, Brewer, Detroit University School; fourth, Thompson, Pontiac. Time—10½ sec.

200-yard dash—First, Bennett; second, Thompson; third, Brewer; fourth, Trankla, Grand Rapids. Time—22½ sec.

440-yard run—First, Roberts, Ann Arbor; second, Albro, Mt. Pleasant; third, Hayes, Detroit Central High School; fourth, Hayes, Saginaw, E. S. Time—56½ sec.

880-yard run—First, Widdicomb, Grand Rapids; second, Doane, Grand Rapids; third, Sutphen, Cleveland University School; fourth, Hein, Saginaw, E. S. Time—2:10½.

Mile run—First, Willicomb; second, Quayle, Cleveland Union School; third, Hein; fourth, Hawks, Saginaw, E. S. Time—4:55.

Mile walk—First, Morgan, Saginaw, W. S.; second, Perry, Ann Arbor; third, Talfer, Detroit Central High School; fourth, Fogg, Adrian. Time—7:48½.

Half mile relay—Detroit University School, Ann Arbor, Pontiac and Grand Rapids, in order named.

120-yard hurdles—First, Bawson, Pontiac; second, Hill, Saginaw, E. S.; third, Haller, Detroit School for Boys; fourth, Killins, Orchard Lake. Time—18¾ sec.

220-yard hurdles—First, Teel, Detroit Western High School; second, James, Detroit University School; third, Terry, Orchard Lake; fourth, Killins. Time—27½ sec.

Running high jump—First, Haller; second, Osborn, Saginaw, W. S.; third, Baldwin, Detroit Central; fourth, Walters, Howell; height, 5 ft. 2 in.

Running broad jump—First, Thompson, Pontiac; second, Osborn, Detroit Central; third, Childs, Lansing; fourth, Crawford, Detroit Central; distance, 19 ft. 7 in.

Throwing 12-pound hammer—First, Tucker, Ann Arbor; second, H. Childs, Lansing; third, Brewer, Marshall; fourth, Curtis, Wayne; distance, 112 ft. 7 in.

Putting 12-pound shot—First, Brewer, Marshall; second, Woodhams, Plainwell; third, Plummer, Benton Harbor; fourth, Morgan, Saginaw, W. S.; distance, 38 ft. 11 in.

Pole vault—First, Keena, Detroit University School; second, Woodhams and Dyer, Orchard Lake; fourth, Woodrow, Ann Arbor; height, 9 ft. 7 in.

Quarter-mile bicycle—First, Hardee, Cleveland; second, Rappely, West Saginaw; third, Osborn, West Saginaw;

fourth, Bliss, Plainwell. Time—35½ sec.

One mile bicycle—First, Olin, Grand Rapids; second, Mayhew, Ann Arbor; third, Green, Detroit Central; fourth, Dixon, Williamston. Time—2:37¾.

Punting and drop kicking contest for Andrew C. McLaughlin trophy cup—First, R. Gilkey, Plainwell; second, Hinchman, Detroit Central; third, Symington, Detroit School for Boys.

As the first four places counted 5, 3, 2 and 1, respectively, the teams stood as follows: Grand Rapids, 20; Ann Arbor, 20; Detroit University School, 17; Orchard Lake, 16½; Pontiac, 16; Saginaw, W. S., 14; Detroit Central, 12; Cleveland, 10; Saginaw, E. S., 8; Marshall, 7; Detroit School for Boys, 7; Plainwell, 6½; Lansing, 5; Benton Harbor, 5; Western Detroit High School, 5; and Adrian, Howell, Wayne and Williamston 1 point each.

MICHIGAN AT THE OLYMPIAN GAMES.

Through the untiring efforts of those actively interested in the management of athletics, some \$1,500 has been raised among alumni and citizens of Ann Arbor and Detroit with which to send a team of four men and trainer Fitzpatrick to Paris to compete in the Olympian games to be held at the exposition the latter part of July. Captain McLean in the hurdles and broad jump, D'Vorak in the pole vault, Hayes in the distances, and Leible in the dashes compose the personnel of the team. The party left Ann Arbor, Sunday, June 24, and New York the following Tuesday on the S.S. Batavia, arriving in Paris a week or ten days before the games are held, thus giving the men time to recuperate from the sea voyage and to indulge in a little preliminary training. Michigan may consider herself fortunate in being represented at so important a contest by such a formidable coterie of athletes. It seems as though Providence had smiled upon her, for this is the year of her greatest triumph in track athletics, winning, for the first time in her history, the Western Intercollegiate Association meet. The four men who are to represent her are without peers in the west in their respective events and compare very favorably with the crack eastern athletes. D'Vorak is looked upon as a sure point winner, and the others are expected to follow suit. Too much credit cannot be given Colonel Hecker of Detroit, whose contribution of \$500 made the trip a possibility.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

*** This department is in charge of Professor F. N. Scott, '84, University Editor. By action of the Board of Regents it is made an official record of the University.

LECTURERS FOR COURSES IN HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

At the meeting of the board of regents of the University of Michigan, held May 17, the following were appointed non-resident lecturers for the new courses now being arranged in higher commercial education:

Assistant professor E. D. Jones, Ph. D., University of Wisconsin.

O. M. W. Sprague, Ph.D., Harvard University.

Robert T. Hill, United States geological survey.

Thomas L. Greene, auditor of the Manhattan Trust Company.

Lyman E. Cooley, civil engineer, Chicago.

W. F. Willoughby, Ph.D., United States department of labor.

Harlow S. Person, Ph.B., University of Michigan, was appointed assistant for special courses.

John A. Fairlie, Ph.D., was appointed assistant professor of administrative law.

Professors Jerome C. Knowlton, Floyd R. Mechem, Victor H. Lane, Horace L. Wilgus and Elias F. Johnson of the faculty of the law department were also appointed lecturers for the courses in higher commercial education.

Two new courses of instruction have been arranged as part of the special course in higher commercial education. The first is entitled The Physical Basis of Industry, and will be conducted by lectures.

Professor Israel C. Russell will give eighteen lectures on the Physical Geography of North America Relative to Industry.

Lyman E. Cooley of Chicago is expected to give five lectures on the Industrial Significance of the Deep Water Water Way Communication.

Professor Robert T. Hill, of the the United States Geological Survey, Washington, will give six lectures on The Commercial Possibilities of the West Indies for the United States.

Professor W. D. Jones, Ph.D., of the University of Wisconsin, will give eighteen lectures on The Industrial Resources of the United States.

The above courses will be given the first semester.

In the second semester a complementary course will be given on Industrial Organization, Legal and Commercial. It

will be introduced by eighteen lectures by Dr. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University on International Division of Labor. This will be followed by five lectures from Thomas L. Greene, auditor of the Manhattan Trust Company, New York, on Corporation Financiering. It is expected that Dr. W. F. Willoughby will deliver six lectures on Labor Laws and Labor Organizations as an Element in Industrial Organization. The course will be closed by eighteen lectures on The Law of Partnership and Corporation by Professors Floyd C. Mecham and Horace L. Wilgus of the law department.

Harlow S. Person has been appointed quizmaster for both of the courses.

Professor Henry C. Adams has added two new courses of instruction, which will appear in the special announcement. One is entitled Administration of Public and Corporate Industries, and will alternate with his course on Transportation. The other is entitled Social and Industrial Reform, and will alternate with his course on Practical Problems. Professor Fred M. Taylor will extend his course on Money and Banking, which has heretofore been given in one semester, into a course covering an entire year. In the first semester he will treat especially of Money, and in the second semester of Banking. Professor Taylor also designs to add a course entitled Comparative Study of Financial Legislation.

THE COST OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The first of the following itemized accounts of students' expenses at the University of Michigan shows the actual expenses of a first-year student in the law department:

Matriculation fee	\$10.00
Annual fee	35.00
Books (necessary)	36.00
Printed notes, helps, etc.	2.55
Board	72.30
Room rent	40.12
Stationery and postage	2.68
Wearing apparel	26.75
Repairs to clothing and shoes.	1.95
Laundry and washing	4.78
Barber	2.10
Railroad fare	21.25
Games, amusements, lectures, etc..	10.00
Incidentals	20.30
Total	\$285.78

The second table has been prepared by a graduate student who is taking a large amount of laboratory work. It is for the college year 1898-99.

Matriculation fee	\$10.00
Annual fee	30.00
Laboratory fees	29.50
Books	28.05
Board, 39 weeks at \$2.....	78.00
Room rent paid by manual labor..	.00
Incidentals	34.45

Total	\$210.00
Earned by manual labor.....	46.35

Expense above income.....\$163.65

The following was compiled from the cash book of a woman student in the literary department. It covers the present year up to June 1:

University fees	\$40.00
Books	7.10
Pens, ink, tablets, etc.....	5.57
Board	62.94
Room rent	47.27
Washing, laundry, etc.....	7.40
Lamp, oil, matches, etc.....	2.87
"Spreads," "treats," etc.....	4.74
Postage	2.02
Entertainments, games, etc.....	6.50
Room decorations	3.48
Transportation	12.70
Hack, dray, telegrams.....	2.82
Wearing apparel	122.21
Sorority expenses	40.00
Incidentals	18.55

Total

The following was taken from the written account of the experiences of a student entering the literary department in the fall of 1898:

Board and room (not paid for in work)	\$11 51
Books, stationery and supplies....	10 95
University fees	30 00
Subscriptions and entertainments.	1 72
Light	67
Washing.....	5 74

Total

For my board and room, fire and light. (except at the beginning and end of the year and for a short time in the spring) I paid by manual labor, taking care of furnaces, waiting on table, and doing occasional odd jobs of various kinds. Of course I could have spent a good deal more if I had had it, and probably it would have been better for me to do so. But I would not take a good deal for my year's experience.

It will be interesting to compare others' expenses with my own. Here are two accounts kept by students during the year. The first shows the expenses of a boy who was compelled to watch every

cent in order to come out even at the end of the year.

Board.....	\$ 71 80
Room rent	28 15
University fees	30 00
Laundry and washing	7 90
Books and supplies	5 00
Subscriptions, contributions, enter- tainments, etc.....	4 17
Newspapers, etc.....	1 34
Light.....	83
Incidentals	1 17
Barber.....	2 15
Repairs to clothing, etc	3 25
Amusements.....	2 41

Total\$158 17

The second account was kept by a student who had all the money he wanted, but who was of an economical disposition:

Board.....	\$115 50
Room	48 00
Books	45 25
Fire and Light.....	7 00
Laundry, etc.....	10 00
Entertainments	20 00
Fees and incidentals.....	40 00

Total.....\$285 75

These last three accounts do not include the cost of transportation or of clothing; but the first so varies with the distance of the student's home and the second with his tastes, that there is little use in setting them down.

TEACHERS FROM THE UNIVERSITY.

The following students and former students of the University of Michigan have been appointed as teachers for the next school year. The name, home address, position or subjects, and the school engaging each, are as follows:

Florence Barnard, Mt. Clemens, Latin and Greek, Saginaw, Mich.

Cora J. Beckwith, Grand Rapids, biology, Vassar College.

Kendall P. Brooks, Alma, principal and teacher of mathematics, Pontiac.

John E. Butler, Ishpeming, Mich., principal, Ironwood, Mich.

Edna D. Day, New York State, botany and chemistry, Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio.

Ralph B. Dean, a former student of the University, has been promoted from principal of the Pontiac high school to superintendent of the city schools.

Robert P. DeBruyn, Holland, principal, Poplar Grove, Ill.

Allen J. Easton, Lapeer, principal and mathematics, Port Huron.

William J. Guthrie, Bedford, Ia., superintendent, Milan, Mich.

Florence M. Hall, Chicago, English, Saginaw, Mich.

Macy Kitchen, Midland, Mich., languages, Saginaw, Mich.

Pearl McDonald, Two Rivers, Wis., Latin and French, Houghton, Mich.

Lucile C. Morris, of Big Rapids, English and history, Escanaba.

Carrie B. Mowry, Saginaw, Mich., mathematics, Saginaw.

Marquis J. Newell, Portage, Mich., mathematics, Evanston, Ill.

Elizabeth B. Swift, Battle Creek, Mich., science, Bessemer, Mich.

Charles H. Slater, Hinckley, Ill., science, Pontiac, Mich.

John H. TerAvest, Zeeland, principal, Zeeland, Mich.

Mary M. Thompson, Pontiac, English, Iron Mountain.

Frances E. Tripp, Commerce, Mich., general work, Pontiac, Mich.

J. Mabel Whittemore, Marshall, English, Saginaw, Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Grand Rapids High School Scholarship Association, whose mission is to aid its members in attending the University of Michigan, closed the year 1899-1900 with a cash balance of \$618.79. During the year \$382.50 was paid to beneficiaries in the University. The Association was organized June 7, 1895. Its total receipts to June 9, 1900, were \$3,380.44, the amount loaned to students during the five years was \$2,707.46. These loans have aided four students to complete a University course and have also aided students who are now in the midst of their four-years course. Last year one scholarship was continued through the entire year and one for a semester.

An oil painting of Frederick Stearns of Detroit, who gave the Stearns Collection of musical instruments to the University of Michigan, has been placed in the Stearns room in the museum building. The painting was a gift to the University from Mr. Stearns's son.

COURSES IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

The following lectures in commercial law have been arranged as part of the course in higher commercial education

Elementary Law, five lectures, Professor Floyd R. Mechem; Contracts, eight lectures, Professor Jerome C.

Knowlton; Agency, four lectures, Professor Floyd R. Mechem; Sales, five lectures, Professor Victor H. Lane; Bailments and Carriers, five lectures, Professor Victor H. Lane; Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, five lectures, Professor Elias F. Johnson.

Provision has been made for eighteen lectures on Partnership and Corporation Law by Professors Floyd R. Mechem and Horace L. Wilgus as part of the course on Industrial Organization.

Students taking the special course in higher commercial education will be permitted to elect the courses in taxation, the science of jurisprudence, public office and Roman law in the law department.

The design of these courses is to give students intending to enter upon a commercial career, some knowledge of the fundamental principles of commercial law.

COURSES IN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW.

Dr. John A. Fairlie, who has been appointed assistant professor of administrative law in the University of Michigan, will give a course in Administrative Law covering both semesters of the college year. Professor Goodnow's work will be used as a text-book, but will be supplemented by lectures. Professor Fairlie will also give a course on municipal government covering the entire year. In addition to these two courses, a research course will be given for the study of municipal problems.

Dr. Fairlie is a graduate of Harvard University. He took his graduate work at Columbia University, receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1899. The past year he has been a lecturer on municipal law in Columbia University.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY DR. LOMBARD.

Dr. Warren P. Lombard, professor of physiology in the medical department of the University of Michigan, attended the Fifth Triennial Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, held in Washington, D. C., May 1, 2 and 3. In the section in physiology he gave three demonstrations as follows: (1) A Convenient Form of Pressure Bottle, (2) Apparatus for Recording Contractions by Localized Unipolar Excitation of Nerve, of Isolated Nerve-Muscle Preparations, (3) A Cheap Support for Hand Drums. Besides the three demonstrations Dr. Lombard read a paper entitled, Earth Currents Spreading from Street Car Circuits.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESSES BY DR. VAUGHAN.

Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the medical department of the University of Michigan, delivered the commencement addresses for the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons and for the dental department of the University of Indianapolis. The first address, entitled, Some Notable Events in the History of Medicine During the Present Century, was delivered in Chicago April 18. The subject of the Indianapolis address, which was delivered April 28, was How May Disease Be Diminished and Life Lengthened?

Dr. Charles B. Nancrede, professor of surgery in the medical department of the University of Michigan, read a paper on Actual Experience with the Wounds Produced by Modern Military Projectiles, versus Theory, before the Toledo Medical Society on May 25. He accepted an invitation to deliver the address in surgery before the Colorado Medical Society at Denver, June 20. He will also deliver the opening address for the one hundred and fourth annual course in medicine of the Dartmouth Medical College on July 17, 1900. The authorities of the institution have asked Professor Nancrede to deliver a course of lectures on surgery during the summer and fall.

A five-kilowatt universal alternating dynamo has just been completed by the students in the department of electrical engineering of the University of Michigan. The machine was designed and the specifications, including shop drawings, were worked out last year as a thesis, by two students in the department. The building of the machine has now been completed by two other students, by whom the parts of the dynamo were assembled without an error. It is so designed that one, two or three phase currents can be generated, and in this respect does the work of three different kinds of dynamos.

The D. M. Ferry Botanical Fellowship which was established in the University of Michigan in 1899 will be continued for the year 1900-1901, Mr. Ferry contributing \$500 for this purpose. J. W. T. Duvel, who has held the fellowship the past year, will continue in the work. The lines of study which he has been pursuing are botany, vegetable physiology and organic chemistry.

Bids are soon to be received for an addition forty feet long to the main wing of the engineering shops at the University of Michigan. The addition will be of brick, four stories high (including basement and attic), and will be for the use of the department of mechanical engineering. The basement or first floor will be used for an experimental laboratory for heavy machinery, on the second floor will be placed the lighter machines, the third will be a draughting room, and the fourth an experimental laboratory for steam heating fixtures.

Professor Burke A. Hinsdale of the University of Michigan will give an address on Educational Progress During the Year at the annual meeting of the National Educational Association at Charleston, S. C., July 7-13. The address will be given Monday afternoon, July 9, before the National Council of Education.

The collections of star fishes and sea urchins belonging to the museum of the University of Michigan are being arranged in a case on the second floor of the museum building. Although not large the collections contain some interesting and valuable specimens.

Dean Harry B. Hutchins of the law department of the University of Michigan addressed the Good Government Club of the Lansing, Mich., Epworth League April 24 on the subject: Some Sources of Corruption in Municipal Administration, and Suggested Remedies.

The Stearns Fellowship of Research in the pharmaceutical department of the University of Michigan has just been renewed for the sixth year of this benefaction by Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit.

The engineering shops of the the University of Michigan recently completed a speaker's stand for the platform of University Hall. The new stand is adjustable as to height and angle of inclination.

Professor Alviso B. Stevens, of the school of pharmacy of the University of Michigan, has just been elected upon the committee of revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States for the decade closing in 1910.

Professor Julius O. Schlotterbeck, of the school of pharmacy of the University of

Michigan, has been elected a member of the committee of research in the American Pharmaceutical Association for the next two years.

Reighard & Jennings's *Anatomy of the Cat* is the title of a work in press with Henry Holt & Co. The book is by Jacob E. Reighard, professor of zoology in the University of Michigan and Herbert S. Jennings, instructor in the same institution. The work is illustrated by numerous original figures and has an appendix in which are given methods of work and detailed directions for the dissection and study of the different systems of organs.

Provision is being made at the University of Michigan for a course in Naval Architecture. It is expected that instruction will begin in the subject with the opening of the University in September.

Miss Anna M. Lutz, who for the past two years has acted as preparator in the zoological laboratory of the University of Michigan, has recently been made preparator in the zoological laboratory of Columbia University, New York.

Russel E. Atchison of Salem was appointed superintendent of the homœopathic hospital of the University of Michigan at the meeting of the Board of Regents held May 17.

A paper entitled, A Pathologic Study of Eighty Tumors of the Mammary Gland, with Special Reference to the Occurrence of Malignancy, by Fritz C. Hyde, B.S., staff assistant in the pathological laboratory of the University of Michigan, appeared in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for March 24, 1900.

Two cases of miscellaneous books from London and Leipzig were recently received at the general library of the University of Michigan. The first contained 241 volumes and the second 150 volumes. The London case was from Henry Sotheran & Co., the other from Brockhaus, Leipzig.

An article by Geo. O. Hulett of the chemical department of the University of Michigan appears in the last number of the *Zeitschrift für Physikalische Chemie*, Volume 33, page 237, entitled Ueber Kalibrierung einer Glasröhre und einige Kompressibilitätskoeffizienten.

ON THE CAMPUS.

COMEDY CLUB.

The only performance of the University Comedy Club given this year was played before an enthusiastic audience on May 26, for the benefit of the Hospital Circle of the King's Daughters. The play given was "7-20-8" and the characters were taken in a manner to do credit to all the young people in the caste. It was as good an amateur performance as one could hope to see, and would have done credit to any professional company. All who took part did so remarkably well that it is difficult to give special praise to anyone. Miss Gibson in her part of a society girl was natural, graceful and unaffected. Miss Kanouse, as her maid Jessie, was remarkably bright and quick, while her pretty dancing at the opening of the third act, captivated the audience. Miss Stewart, as Mrs. Bargiss, had a most difficult part to take and did it in a most dramatic and effective manner. She understood and lived her part perfectly. Miss Farr, as her daughter Dora, deserves much praise.

Mr. Page, as Signor Palmiro Tamborini, could not have been better. He was perfectly made up and no one could have taken the part of the Italian better. Mr. Harriman, the old star of the Comedy Club, took the part of Professor Gasleigh. For those who have seen Mr. Harriman in similar rôles, no words of praise are needed to tell them how well he did it; and for those who have not seen him all we can say is that it was a pity they were not here on the twenty-sixth to see "7-20-8." Mr. Launcelot Bargiss was played by Mr. Beattie, and his great success was a surprise to the audience and made everyone wish he had not waited till his last year in Ann Arbor before lending his assistance to the Comedy Club.

Altogether this was one of the most successful performances ever presented by the Comedy Club, and much of its success lay in the fact that it was not a "one man" piece but gave an equal chance to all.

THE QUADRANGLE.

A new literary club has recently been organized for the purpose of promoting the literary interests of the University and of fostering literary talent among the students and professors. The charter members are: Benjamin P. Bourland, Harold M. Bowman, Ira A. Campbell, Edward S. Corwin, Arthur L. Cross, Frank D. Eaman, Christian F. Gauss,

Evans Holbrook, Edward C. Marsh, Lewis W. McCandless, James S. McElligott, Norman King McInnis, Clarence B. Morrill, Harlow S. Person, George Rebec, Thomas L. Robinson, William D. Russell, Frederic B. Shiaff, Frank S. Simons, John W. Slaughter, J. Shirley Symons, Robert M. Wenley, Harry I. Weinstein, Lafayette Young, Jr.

MICHIGANENSIAN ELECTION.

About a month ago an election was held by representatives of the literary men's fraternities for the fraternity members of next year's *Michiganensian* board. The women's fraternities were indignant at the attempt made to deprive them of the right which they had always held, of voting in this election. They therefore appealed to President Angell, who advised the calling of another meeting at which the women should be represented. This was done and the board was elected by representatives of all the literary fraternities, both men's and women's.

ALUMNI.

ANN ARBOR ROUND TABLE AT NEW YORK.

In New York City the U. of M. Club met at its bi-monthly "Round Table," Friday evening, June 8, 1900, at the Hotel Vendome, where dinner was served in one of the private dining rooms. A large attendance had been confidently expected as this was the last meeting of the season, but a very heavy rain storm came up just before the hour set for the dinner, and many were kept away on that account. The postprandial exercises consisted of relating Ann Arbor anecdotes and singing U. of M. songs. The next meeting will probably be held on the second Friday of October.

Those present were: Samuel Herman Baer, '96; Edgar M. Doughty, '90; Robert W. Doughty, '92; Henry W. Hubbard, '66; A. P. Kerley, '77; Lawrence A. McLouth, '87; Lewis McLouth, '58; Elmer H. Neff, '90; Wm. L. Neff, ex-'93.

ALUMNI AT ESCANABA.

On the 24th of May, the alumni at Escanaba, Mich., met at an informal dinner and had a rousing good time. Professor Whitney, who attended the banquet, says that they are a loyal band of alumni at Escanaba and are always on the lookout for the best interest of the University. About fifteen attended the banquet.

NECROLOGY.

GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

1850. John Watson McMath, A.B., d. at Bay City, Mich., June 21, 1900, aged 76. He was Judge of Probate for Bay County, 1872-76.
1857. Henry William Beeson, B.S., d. at Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich., Jan. 8, 1900, aged 63. Burial at Niles, Mich.
1860. Henry Hudson Hubbard, B.S., M.S. 1866, d. at Battle Creek, Mich., May 29, 1860, aged 65.
1862. George Dorgue, Robinson, B.S., M.S. 1866, d. at San Mateo, Fla., April 14, 1873, aged 35. He served in the Civil War and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General.
1875. James Dwight Wells, A.B., d. at Des Moines, Iowa, July 27, 1899, aged 50. Congregational minister.
1882. Edward Adolphus Rosenthal, A.B., A.M. 1885, LL.B. 1885, d. at Fort Wayne, Ind., March 24, 1900, aged 38. He had practiced law in Chicago for fifteen years.
1892. Frederic Elias Wood, A.B., d. at Palatine, Ill., Oct. 6, 1897, aged 28. Burial in Forest Home Cemetery, near Oak Park, Ill.
1894. Ernest Haven Warren, B.L., d. at Vossburg, Miss., May 11, 1900, aged 27. Burial at Hinsdale, Ill.
- Medical Department.*
1855. Charles Austin Merritt, d. at Charlotte, Mich., Dec. 26, 1898, aged 74. He had practiced his profession at Charlotte since graduation and held many positions of honor and trust.
1856. Frederick C. Denison, d. at Mahopany, Pa., June 6, 1890.
1856. Henry Clay May, d. at Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1894, aged 64. Burial at Corning, N. Y.
1856. Thaddeus Pomeroy Seeley, A.B. (Union Coll.) 1852, d. at his home in Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1898, aged 67.
1857. James Rodger Kay, B.S. (Shurtleff Coll.) 1852, d. at Denver, Colo., Oct. 25, 1892.
1861. Edward Stokoe Crosier, a 1856-57, d. at New Albany, Ind., June 9, 1891, aged 59.
1863. Albert Lewis Padfield, d. at St. Clair, Mich., May 27, 1900, aged 59.
1864. Charles Clark Eply, d. at Palo, Mich., May 27, 1900, aged 66.
1864. James Power Hassler, A.M. (Allegheny Coll.) 1858, d. at Meadville, Pa., Sept., 1899.
1864. John Calvin Miles, d. at Swormville, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1894.
1864. Charles H Pinney, was killed in a railway wreck near Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 9, 1894, aged 52.
1865. John Alexander Hall, d. at Vaughan, Wash., May 4, 1895, aged 52.
1865. Patrick Martin, M.D. (Bellevue) 1867, d. at Carson City, Mich., May 8, 1896, aged 57.
1866. Benjamin Homer Fairchild, d. at Pomona, Cal., Oct. 16, 1893.
1866. Charles Alexander Hamilton, A.B. (Oberlin) 1859, d. at Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1900, aged 68.
1867. Alonzo W. Garlock, d. at Dayton, Iowa, March 2, 1898, aged 76.
1867. James Guinan, d. in Chicago, Ill., March 24, 1900, aged 56. He had practised his profession at Carson City, Nev., for many years, and had been President of the Nevada State Board of Health since 1894.
1871. Thomas Johnson Dills, d. at Pomona, Cal., June 3, 1899, aged 52.
1872. John Crayton McIlvain, d. at the State Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, March 4, 1899, aged 54. Burial at Mansfield, Ohio.
1872. Archibald Mitchell, d. at Los Angeles, Cal., May 17, 1900, aged 53.
1874. Mary Kenyon, d. at King Ferry, N. Y., July 26, 1899, aged 57.
1875. George Harvey, Ph.C. 1874, B.S. (Iowa Agr. Coll.) 1873, d. at Valley City, N. Dak., Nov. 24, 1892, aged 42.
1875. Charles Wallace Hubbard, d. at Davisburg, Mich., May 22, 1900, aged 49. Buried at White Lake, Mich.
1875. John Hillis Kirk, d. at Union City, Pa., Jan. 14, 1898, aged 52.
1875. Morris Dexter McCandless, d. at Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1892, aged 48. Buried at South Bend, Pa.
1878. Lavinia Todd, d. at Michigan City, Ind., Jan. 24, 1897, aged 45.
1879. Willard Daniel Holt, d. at Newport, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1894, aged 35.
1882. Ella Martha Patton, d. at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 16, 1899, aged 39.
1883. Jay Irving Sweezy, d. at Lyndon, Kan., July 10, 1897, aged 37.
1887. Albert Franklin Schafer, d. at Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1898, aged 34.
1891. Ray Martel Bradford, d. at Carthage, Mo., May 24, 1900, aged 32.
- Law Department.*
1865. Jerome Bowen, d. at Hillsdale, Mich., Feb., 1893, aged 55. Buried at Quincy, Mich.

1866. James Clifford Baldwin, is believed to have been murdered near Fort Scott, Kan., in the fall of 1869, aged 25.
1867. David Saur Harley, a 1861-62, d. at Manistee, Mich., June 16, 1900, aged 66.
1867. George S. Sandercock, d. at his home in Chicago, Ill., April 19, 1891, aged 50. Buried at Glenellyn, Ill.
1872. Jared Antony Van Auken, A.M. (Adrian Coll.) 1874, d. at Central City, Colo., June 2, 1894, aged 47.
1875. Philip Augustus Inglesby, Prosecuting Attorney of Presque Isle County, d. at Rogers City, Mich., June 19, 1900, aged 54.
1880. Henry Justin Curran, d. at Fresno, Cal., May 8, 1900, aged 51.
1881. Noah H Garner, d. at Central College, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1899, aged 44.
1881. George Philip Graver, d. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 9, 1895, aged 36.
1881. Thomas Joseph McLaughlin, d. in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5, 1892, aged 36. Buried at Valparaiso, Ind.
1887. George Rodden Willard, d. in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22, 1898, aged 31. Buried in Oakwoods Cemetery.
1892. John Wesley Pennington, d. in Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 26, 1899, aged 29. Buried at McComb, Ohio.
1895. Wilbur Roscoe Thirkield, d. at Monongahela, Pa., July 24, 1898, aged 27.
- School of Pharmacy.*
1891. Arthur Winfield Adams, d. at Chesaning, Mich., May 31, 1900, aged 31.
- burg, N. Y., June 15, 1900, aged 69.
- John Ignatius Byrne, 1867-68, M.D. (St. Louis Med. Coll.) 1869, d. at Corrigan, Tex., May 6, 1893, aged 45. Buried at Chester, Tex.
- Daniel Merritt Cline, 1874-75, 77-78, d. at Hastings, Mich., June 15, 1881, aged 27.
- David Close Comstock, 1867-68, M.D. (Bellevue) 1869, d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 24, 1892, aged 51. He was for twelve years Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons.
- John W. Frazey, 1857-58, M.D. (Chicago Med. Coll.) 1865, d. at Weiser, Idaho, Sept. 13, 1896.
- Charles Edward French, 1873-75, d. at Erie, Pa., March 24, 1890, aged 44.
- Fred Munson Garlick, 1869-70, d. at Owosso, Mich., July 2, 1895, aged 46.
- John Green, 1864-65, d. at Cuba, Mo., Oct. 81, 1885, aged 42.
- Charles Edwin Koon, 1853-54, d. at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 5, 1900, aged 70. He practiced his profession at Lisbon, Mich., for thirty-five years and is buried there.
- George Derby Lathrop, 1881-82, M.D. (Chicago Med. Coll.) 1883, d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 1897, aged 37.
- Henry Perkins, 1874-75, M.D. (Jefferson) 1877, d. at Dodgeville, Wis., March 27, 1887, aged 37.
- Silas Elam Sheldon, 1858-59, M.D. (Cleveland Med. Coll.) 1860, d. at Topeka, Kan., April 19, 1900, aged 63.
- John M. Stover, 1856-57, d. at South Bend, Ind., Nov., 1869.
- Murphy Workman, 1865-66, d. at Deming, Ind., 1866, aged 30.

NON-GRADUATES.

Literary Department.

- Dennie Grace Dowling, 1882-86, M.D. (Chi. Hahn. Med. Coll.) 1896, d. at Muskegon, Mich., June 11, 1900, aged 38.
- Elizabeth Ann Harris, 1894-97, d. at Pomona, Cal., June 17, 1900, aged 25.
- Frank Wells Perry, 1891-92, d. at Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 26, 1896, aged 25. Buried at Western Springs, Ill.
- Ethie Dell Rowe, 1891-92, d. at Ashville, N. C., April 7, 1897, aged 25. Buried at Battle Creek, Mich.
- Homer Van Landegend, 1892-93, A.B. (Hope Coll.) 1892, d. at Holland, Mich., March 27, 1899, aged 30.

Medical Department.

- George Mortimer Beakes, 1854-55, M.D. (Albany) 1856, d. at Blooming-

Law Department.

- Charles Patterson Bell, 1876-77, d. at Little Rock, Ark., 1882, aged 25.
- Gordon Hopkins Giddings, 1867-68, d. at St. Louis, Mo., 1893, aged 51.
- Oliver Mason Turner, 1869-70, d. at Lewisburg, Ohio, July 6, 1882, aged 33.
- Franklin Pierce Wiley, 1872-73, A.B. (Hillsdale) 1873, A.M. (Hillsdale) 1876, d. at Moberly, Mo., Dec. 6, 1898, aged 45. Buried at Huntsville, Mo.
- Addison Works, 1892-93, d. at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 4, 1893, aged 43.

Dental College.

- John Freeman Austin, 1881-82, d. at Auburn, Cal., March 27, 1887, aged 33.

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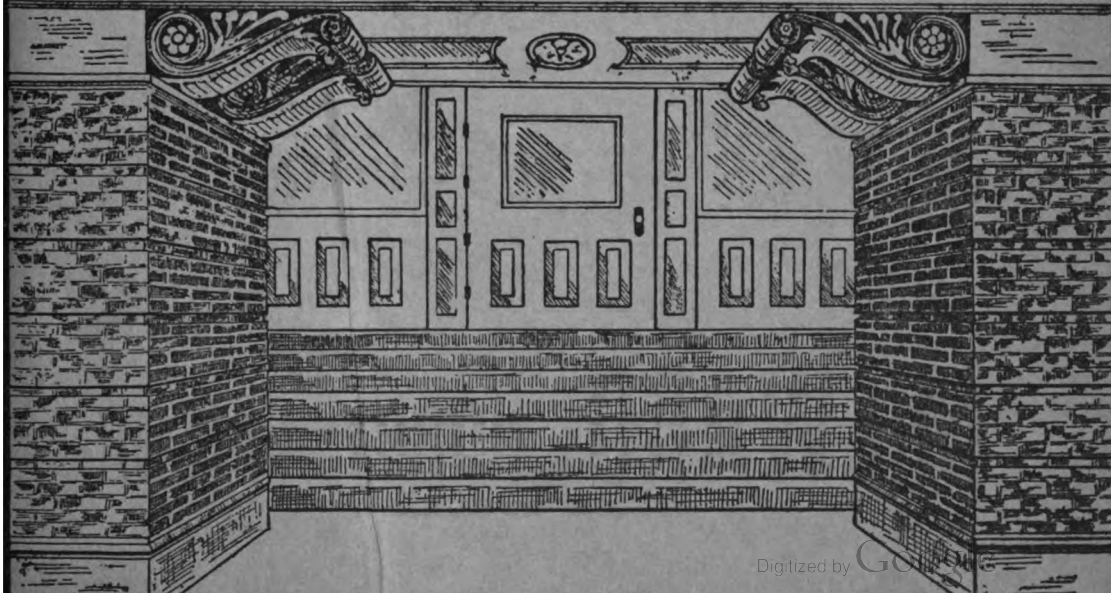
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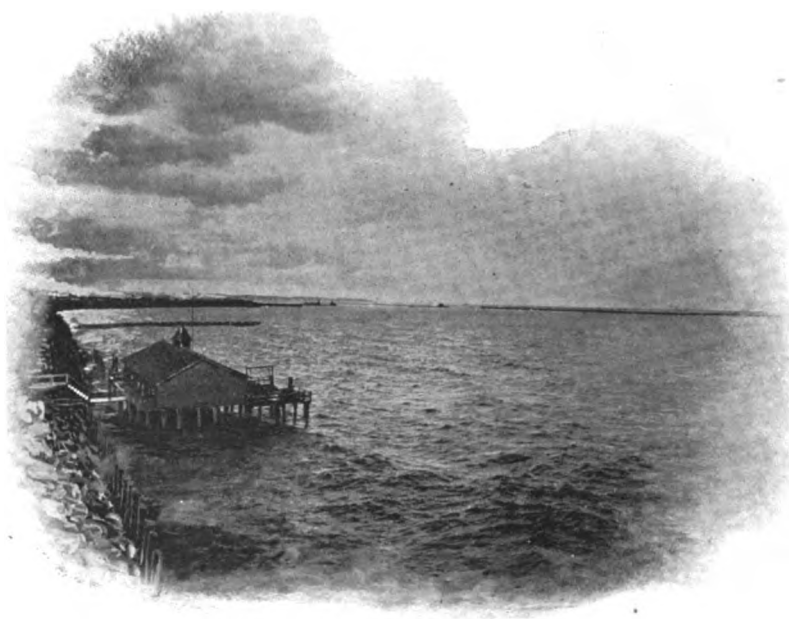


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